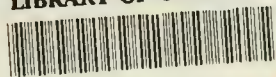


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—1609.—

HISTORY

—OF—

SARATOGA COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

—WITH—

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

—OF—

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

—
BY

NATHANIEL BARTLETT SYLVESTER,

AUTHOR OF HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTHERN NEW YORK AND THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS,
SARATOGA, AND KAY-AD-ROS-SE-RA, ETC., ETC.

PHILADELPHIA:

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—1878.—

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P R E F A C E.

AROUND the name of Saratoga there clusters a wealth of historic lore. Since this name was first transferred from the oral language of the red man to the written page of the white man, in a word, from the favorite old hunting-ground of the river hills, first, to the little hamlet of the wilderness, and then to the town and county, it has been associated, in peace as well as in war, with the most important events which have been chronicled in our country's history. It will, therefore, readily be seen that, upon taking up the task of writing the history of Saratoga County, an almost overwhelming mass of material presented itself for consideration. In one catalogue of books alone, entirely devoted to the subject, or in which important reference is made to Saratoga, there are more than one hundred volumes. To all this must be added the vast accumulation of public records in the State and county archives. The important question then was, not what could be got, but what should be taken. A broad field lay before us, filled with mingled tares and wheat, and we must cull from it what best suited our purpose.

Yet in all this vast field of literature, so rich in many things, there was little to be found relating to the early settlement of the towns and county. In search of this pioneer history, the public records must be searched, the whole ground must be gone over afresh. But a hundred years in passing had removed three generations of men, and what could once have been so accurately learned from living lips, now that those lips are sealed forever, must be gathered by the dim light of uncertain tradition. As this is the first history of the county which has been published, it seems to us that it should be, more than anything else, a history of the pioneers. The pioneers of a country, those who brave the dangers and endure the toils of its early settlement, be their lives ever so humble, are worthy of notice, while those who come after them, be their social position ever so high, cannot expect to receive the historian's attention, unless they mingle much in affairs, or perform historic deeds. It is to the pioneers, therefore, that we have devoted a large part of the following pages.

In making our selections from the public records and in gleaning from the literature of the subject we have doubtless often been unwise. Yet we have not attempted to put everything into the work that would interest everybody. In gathering material for the history of the early settlements, doubtless we have sometimes, owing to the imperfections of human memory, been misinformed as to names, dates, and circumstances. There were doubtless, too, many pioneers in the different towns, whose names we have not been able to learn, and therefore we give no account of them in these pages. The reader should bear in mind that, at the time of the organization of the county, in 1791, there were upwards of seventeen thousand people living within its borders. Of how few of these, comparatively, is there now much known? So our work, like all things human, notwithstanding our best endeavors, is doubtless to some extent scored with errors, marred by omissions, faults, and imperfections, and we beg the reader to pass them over with indulgent eye.

In pursuing the subject we have selected such topics for insertion as we thought would best illustrate the progress of the people of the county during the century of its growth and development, from their rude beginnings in the old wilderness to their present state of enlightened culture and refinement.

To those in different parts of the county who have kindly assisted us,—and we would like to mention all their names here, but want of space will not permit, and to name a part would seem invidious,—to all such we return our heartfelt acknowledgment.

To the publishers of this volume it is due to say, that they have done everything in their power which they could do, to assist us in the endeavor to make it acceptable to their patrons. To do this they have spared neither pains nor expense.

To the writer it has been mostly a labor of pleasure rather than of profit. If the reader can find anything in it to approve, we are sure his generous commendation will not be withheld. What he sees in the execution of the work—in what it contains and in what it does not contain—to disapprove, may his condemnation come rather in sorrow than in anger. And now, whether good or evil report betide it, the task is done.

N. B. S.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 9, 1878.

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WATERFORD.

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HALF-MOON.

WILTON.

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 3. W. E. Miller 1907

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MAP OF
SARATOGA
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RENSSELAER CO

HISTORY

OF

SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

I.—SINGULAR GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

SARATOGA County, it may of a truth be said, owes its historical importance to the striking peculiarity of its geographical position.

From the Island of Montreal, in the River St. Lawrence, a narrow depression, or valley, in the earth's surface extends due south, on a line almost as straight as the crow flies, for the distance of nearly four hundred miles, to the Island of Manhattan, at the mouth of the Hudson river, on the shore of the Atlantic ocean.

This long and narrow valley, which seems to be a deep, downward fold in the mountain ranges, separates the highlands of New England from the highlands of New York. The summit level of this long northern valley being less than one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the sea, and lakes and streams of navigable water stretching through it either way, it forms a natural highway and route of travel between the great valley of the St. Lawrence on the north and the Atlantic seaboard on the south.

From the "sprouts" or mouths* of the Mohawk river, nearly in the centre of this great northern valley, another long and narrow valley, also caused by a downward fold in the mountain ranges, extends nearly due west, and reaching to the basin of the great lakes, opens the way to the valley of the Mississippi beyond. This great intersecting western valley separates the highlands of northern from the highlands of southern New York, and, like the great northern valley, is also a natural highway and thoroughfare, with low summit level, and teeming with the travel of a continent.

Between the northern or Champlain valley, and the western or Mohawk valley, and the valley of the St. Lawrence to the southwestward, rises the rugged Laurentian

mountain chain of the Adirondack wilderness. Forming the backbone of the Atlantic slope of the continent, the Apalachian mountain range extends from Nova Scotia on the north to Florida on the south.

These vast mountain ranges thus present, through the whole distance from the northern to the southern gulf, a most formidable barrier between the Atlantic seaboard and the great central valleys of the continent. And these two deep narrow valleys thus stretching around the Adirondacks, and one running north and south and the other trending east and west through the State of New York, are the only mountain passes that lead through or over the Apalachian mountain range. Everywhere else, from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, except through these two narrow valleys, the traveler must pass over high mountain barriers in going to and fro between the Atlantic seaboard and the basin of the great lakes and the valleys of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence.

Over the great natural highways and routes of travel leading through these mountain passes ran the most important of the old Indian trails; through them marched the armies of the long colonial period; and through these valleys now passes the world's commerce in ceaseless flow from the teeming west into the lap of our State's great metropolis, the city of New York, which sits by the sea at the foot of the great northern valley, still holding her proud position, rendered possible by her great natural advantages as the queen city of the New World.

In the angle formed by the junction of these two long deep valleys or passes through the mountain ranges, in the angle between the old Indian war-trails, in the angle between the pathways of armies, in the angle between the great modern routes of travel, in the angle formed by the junction of the Mohawk and Hudson rivers, lies the territory now known and distinguished on the map of the State of New York as the county of Saratoga.

II.—ITS PLACE IN HISTORY.

It will thus easily be seen that its singular geographical position like that of the county of Albany, which lies in the opposite southern angle of the two rivers, gives to the county of Saratoga its important strategical position in

* The Mohawk, just before it flows into the Hudson, separates into four spreading branches, which the early Dutch settler significantly called *Spruytes*, which is from the Danish *Spruiten*, or Saxon *Spryttaun*, from which comes our English word *Sprouts*.—Vide "Annals of Albany," vol. ii. page 226, and "Saratoga and Kay-ad-ro-se-ra," by the author, page 19.

time of war, places it along the great centres of traffic and travel in times of peace, and has already given it a long and eventful history.

And it will quite as readily also be seen that, in order to give an intelligible history of the county of Saratoga, so often the theatre of stirring events during the long colonial period, some account must be given, more or less in detail, of all the numerous expeditions and excursions which, both in peace and in war, traversed the great northern and western valleys.

During the indefinite period of the Indian occupancy terminating with its discovery by white men, that part of the State now called Northern New York was disputed ground. The *Algonquin* races of the valley of the St. Lawrence contended for its possession with the fierce *Iroquois* nations of the valley of the Mohawk and of central New York. After its discovery by white men, the French allies of the *Algonquins* and the English allies of the *Iroquois* took up and continued the long quarrel for its mastery. Thus for two hundred and seventy years, during which its authentic history runs back before the close of the War of the Revolution, there was scarcely an hour of peaceful rest unbroken by the fear of the savage invader in these great war-worn valleys in the angle of which lies the county of Saratoga.

During this whole period it was the midnight war-whoop, the uplifted tomahawk, the cruel scalping-knife, the burning dwelling, the ruined home, that made the whole country a wide scene of desolation and blood. At length this long wilderness warfare culminated in the surrender of General Burgoyne, on the 17th of October, 1777, at Saratoga.

From that day, with Lexington and Bunker Hill, with Trenton, Monmouth, and Ticonderoga, with Germantown and Yorktown, *Saratoga* will remain one of our country's high historic names.

In the following pages an attempt will be made to trace the history of Saratoga County, from its rude beginnings in the old howling wilderness of more than two hundred years ago, up to times within the ready memory of many men and women now living.

But this attempt is not without many and serious difficulties. A hundred years even in passing have taken one by one all the old settlers from us, and much that could once have accurately been learned from living lips now that those lips are sealed forever must be sought in the all-too-meagre records left us, or we must grope our way for it among the conflicting stories of the fragmentary lore of uncertain tradition.

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT—ORIGINAL COUNTIES—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

I.—BOUNDARIES.

THE county of Saratoga is centrally distant thirty-one miles from the capitol at Albany. It is bounded on the north by Warren county; on the east by the counties of Warren, Washington, and Rensselaer; on the south by the counties of Albany and Schenectady, and on the west by

the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton.

The county of Saratoga is situated between latitude 42° 47' and 43° 22' north, and longitude 2° 47' and 3° 20' east from Washington. Its extreme length from north to south is about 43 miles, and its greatest width from east to west is about 28 miles. It contains 862 square miles or 551,680 acres.

Of this, according to the State census of 1875, 317,201 acres are improved land, and 148,218 acres unimproved; there being of the latter 89,192 acres of woodland. This enumeration by the census-takers leaves a remainder of 96,261 acres to be accounted for, doubtless mostly represented by the waste, non-resident lands of the northern part of the county lying within the boundaries of the Adirondack wilderness. The total population of the county in 1875 was 55,137.

In the "Revised Statutes of the State" this county is described and its boundary lines defined as follows, to wit:

"The county of Saratoga^{*} shall contain all that part of this State bounded, northerly, by the county of Warren; easterly, by the counties of Rensselaer, Washington, and Warren; southerly, by a line beginning at a point in the middle of Hudson's river opposite to the middle of the most northerly branch of the Mohawk river, and running thence through the middle of said northerly branch and of the Mohawk river, westerly to the east bounds of the county of Schenectady; then along the easterly and northerly bounds of the said county of Schenectady to the northwest corner of said county; then north one degree and twenty-five minutes west along a line heretofore established, drawn from a point on the Mohawk river at the northeast corner of the tract, granted to George Ingolsby and others, to the southwest corner of the county of Warren."

The line above described as "a line heretofore established, drawn from a point on the Mohawk river," and as running "north one degree and twenty-five minutes west," is interesting to the student of history as being what is known as the "old Tryon county line."

II.—THE FORMATION OF ORIGINAL COUNTIES.

From the time of the first division of the State into counties, under Charles II., on the 1st day of November, in the year 1683, until the 24th day of March, 1772, all the territory lying northerly and westerly of what was then the county of Ulster was included in the county of Albany. On the 24th day of March, 1772, the vast county of Albany was divided, and two new counties set off, namely, the counties of Tryon and Charlotte.

The county of Tryon included all that part of the State lying westerly of the aforesaid "established line," which ran from the Mohawk, as above set forth, to the Canada line, at a point near the present Indian village of St. Regis. Tryon county was thus nearly two hundred miles wide on its eastern border, and stretched out westward two hundred and seventy miles to the shores of Lake Erie. The shire-town of Tryon county was Johnstown, near the Mohawk, the residence of Sir William Johnson, Bart. It was named in honor of William Tryon, the last colonial governor of the State.

The county of Charlotte, scarcely less in size than Tryon

^{*} See Sec. 2, Title I., Chap. 11., Part I., N. Y. Rev. Stat.

county, included within its boundaries all the northern part of the State that lay easterly of the "Tryon county line," and northerly of the present county of Saratoga and the Batterskill in Washington county. Charlotte county also included the westerly half of what is now the State of Vermont, and was then the disputed territory known as the New Hampshire grants. The easterly half of Vermont, lying west of the Connecticut river, also claimed by New York, and since forming part of Albany county, was set off into two counties,—Cumberland, in 1766, and Gloucester, 1770.

Charlotte county was so named in honor of the Princess Charlotte, daughter of George III., or, as some say, of the Queen Consort Charlotte, of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

The county-seat of Charlotte county was Fort Edward. The first court was held in that village on the 19th of October, 1773, by Judge William Duer. The first clerk of the court was Daniel McCrea, a brother of Jeanie McCrea, whose tragic death soon after occurred near where the court sat.

On the 2d day of April, 1784, the legislature of the then new State of New York passed an act by which it was ordained that :

"From and after the passing of this act, the county of Tryon shall be called and known by the name of *Montgomery*, and the county of CHARLOTTE by the name of *Washington*."

"Thus these two counties," says Judge Gibson, in his "Bench and Bar of Washington County," "organized originally by one legislative act, and simultaneously named in compliment to royalty and its satellite by a subsequent legislative act, after passing through a sea of fire and famine and desolation and war, were simultaneously born again in a baptism of blood, and one of them named after the greatest of its slaughtered heroes on the battle-field, MONTGOMERY, and the other after the most distinguished of its living survivors, the immortal WASHINGTON."

It will thus be seen that what is now the county of Saratoga was not set off in the division of the 24th of March, 1772, but constituted and remained a part of Albany county until the 7th day of February, 1791, when Albany county was again divided, being reduced to its present limits, and the counties of Rensselaer and Saratoga set off.

Besides the county of Albany there are nine other original counties in what is now the State of New York, namely, the counties of Dutchess, King's, New York, Orange, Queen's, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester.

These ten original counties were all formed on the 1st day of November, 1683, by order of the Duke of York, then the sole proprietor of the provinces, and who ascended the throne of England on the 6th of February, 1685, as James II., of unfortunate memory. These counties were all named after James and his near relatives.

Thus, the counties of New York and Albany were so called in honor of his two titles of the Duke of York, in England, and Duke of Albany, in Scotland.

The counties of *King's* and *Queen's* (now Kings and Queens without the possessive) were named in honor of the Duke's royal brother, then King Charles II., and his wife, Catharine of Braganza.

Dutchess (now Dutchess), containing also what are now Columbia and Putnam counties, complimented James' wife, Mary Hyde, Duchess of York.

Suffolk county was named after King Charles, in whom was then vested the title of Duke of Suffolk. This title was lost by Charles Grey, father of Lady Jane Grey, in consequence of her rebellion.

Richmond county was named in honor of Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond, a natural son of Charles II., by a French woman, Louise de Querouaille. The royal dukedom of Richmond had descended from the brother of Henry Stuart, the father of James I., of England, and had become extinct on the death of James Stuart, son of the first cousin of Charles I. It was then conferred by Charles II. upon the son of his favorite mistress above named, the ancestor of the present family of Richmond.

Orange county, then including Rockland county and all of the present county of Orange lying south of a line running west from the mouth of Murderer's creek, was called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, and his wife, Mary of England, the daughter of James, who, with her husband, ascended the throne of England as William and Mary.

In 1683 the younger brother of King Charles had the Irish title of the Duke of Ulster, and Ulster county was named in his honor. The county has since been divided, and from it taken the counties of Sullivan, Greene, and Delaware, and the northern part of Orange. On the death of the last Earl of Chester, the most important of the peerages of the old Norman kings, the title became merged in the crown, but was always conferred upon the Prince of Wales. As Charles II. had no legitimate son, he himself retained the title, and it was also in his honor that the county of Westchester received its name.

But at the time of the division of Nov. 1, 1663, there were two other counties made out of what was then considered the duke's province of New York, viz., the counties of Duke's and Cornwall, and where are they? The title of Duke of Cornwall also remains with the crown of England when there is no Prince of Wales to hold it, and the islands on the sea-coast of Maine being claimed by James, were erected into the county of Cornwall. Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket islands, also claimed by him, were set off as Duke's county. But Massachusetts, having the possession of all these islands, refused to give them up. James therefore yielded his claims, and Cornwall and Duke's became the lost counties of New York.

III.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

At the time of the division of the county of Albany, and the formation of Tryon and Charlotte counties, on the 24th day of March, 1772, the part still remaining in Albany county, now constituting the county of Saratoga, was divided into two *districts*, the "District of SARAGHTOGA" and the "District of HALF-MOON."

The district of Half-Moon embraced the present towns of Waterford, Half-Moon, and Clifton Park.

The district of Saraghtoga then contained all the remaining north part of the county, embracing the territory now divided into seventeen towns.

On the 1st day of April, 1775, another district was

carved out of the district of Saraghtoga, and named the "District of BALLS-TOWN."

This new district of Balls-Town then included the present towns of Ballston, Milton, Charlton, Galway, Providence, Edinburgh, and part of Greenfield.

What is now Saratoga County remained thus divided into three districts until after the War of the Revolution.

On the 7th day of March, 1788, three years before Saratoga County was set off, the name "district" was dropped, and Balls-Town, Half-Moon, Saraghtoga, and STILLWATER were organized as *towns* of Albany county; and when Saratoga County was formed, on the 7th day of February, 1791, these towns, BALLS-TOWN, HALF-MOON, SARAGHTOGA, and STILLWATER, still remained, forming the four mother towns of Saratoga County. The town of Stillwater was originally taken off from the Saraghtoga District, and when erected included the present town of Stillwater, a part of Easton, in Washington county, and all but the north part of the town of Malta.

From these four "mother towns" of Saratoga County other towns have been from time to time set off and subdivided, until the county contained its present number of twenty towns, as follows, viz.:

CHARLTON, MILTON, and GALWAY were all formed from Balls-Town on the 17th of March, 1792, and the line of Charlton changed in 1795.

GREENFIELD was taken from Saratoga and Milton, on the 12th of March, 1793, having first been called *Fairfield*.

PROVIDENCE was taken from Galway on the 5th day of February, 1796.

NORTHUMBERLAND was formed from Saratoga, on the 16th of March, 1798.

EDINBURGH, as *Northfield*, was taken from Providence on the 13th of March, 1801, and its present name given April 6, 1808.

HADLEY was formed from Greenfield and Northumberland, on the 27th of February, 1801.

MALTA was taken from Stillwater on the 3d day of March, 1802, and that part of Saratoga lying south of the Kayadrossera creek annexed March 28, 1805.

MOREAU was taken from Northumberland, on the 28th of March, 1805.

WATERFORD was formed from Half-Moon, on the 17th of April, 1816.

HALF-MOON was changed to *Orange* on the 17th of April, 1816, but the original name was restored on the 16th of January, 1820.

WILTON was taken from Northumberland, on the 20th of April, 1818.

CORINTH was taken from Hadley, April 20, 1818.

SARATOGA SPRINGS was set off from Saratoga on the 9th of April, 1819.

DAY, as *Concord*, was formed from Edinburgh and Hadley, and its present name adopted, December 3, 1827.

CLIFTON PARK, as *Clifton*, was formed from Half-Moon, March 3, 1828, and its present name given March 31, 1829.

In the following pages, after devoting several chapters to the general history of the county of Saratoga, from its earliest exploration by white men, in 1609, to the present

time, each of the several towns will be taken up in their order, and, so far as it has been possible in the necessarily limited space allowed, a history of each will be given.

CHAPTER III.

TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

I.—GENERAL VIEW.

THE surface of Saratoga County is extremely diversified. Towards the north it rises into the rocky crags and towering mountain peaks of the Adirondack ranges of the mountain belt of the great wilderness. Towards the south it slopes into low rounded hills and gentle undulations, bordered by long river-valleys. Through the westerly part of the towns of Old Saratoga and Stillwater, and easterly of Saratoga lake, extends an isolated group of hills which rise to the height of some five hundred feet, with rounded summits and terraced declivities.

Along the bank of the Hudson there stretches a broad interval, bordered on the west by a range of clay bluffs rising from forty to two hundred feet in height. From the summits of this range of clay bluffs an extensive sand plain reaches westerly to the foot of the mountain chains, and extends southwesterly from the Hudson, near Glen's Falls, across the county, a distance of thirty-five miles, to the Mohawk, at Clifton Park. This belt of "Saratoga Sands" covers the greater part of six townships, of land, viz., Moreau, Wilton, Northumberland, Saratoga Springs, Malta, and Clifton Park.

II.—MOUNTAINS.

The great wilderness of northern New York, now oftener called the Adirondack wilderness, is an upland region of a mean height of about two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and comprises greater or lesser parts of eleven counties of the State, viz., Saratoga, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Lewis, Hamilton, Herkimer, Oneida, and Fulton. A line beginning at Saratoga Springs and running westerly across the country to Trenton Falls, near Utica, on the Mohawk; thence northerly to Potsdam, near Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence; thence easterly to Danemora, near Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain; and thence southerly to the place of beginning, will nearly coincide with the outlines of the great wilderness.

A few small settlements, confined mostly to the fertile valleys of the streams, lie within the boundaries above described. But in many places the ancient woods stretch down beyond these lines to the very shores of the water-courses, and cast their shadows over the great routes of travel that surround northern New York.

The Adirondack wilderness is quite the size of the whole State of New Jersey, or of Vermont, or of New Hampshire. To compare it with European countries, it is three-fourths as large as the kingdom of Holland, or Belgium, or of the republic of Switzerland, whose Alpine character it so much resembles. Within the borders of this wilderness are more than fifteen hundred lakes and lakelets, and from its mountain heights run numberless rivers and streams of water in every direction. Over it all is spread a primeval forest,—

"covering the land as the grass covers a garden lawn, sweeping over hill and hollow in endless undulations, burying mountains in verdure, and mantling brook and river from the light of day."

The southeastern part of this great wilderness, into whose sombre shades the northern half of Saratoga County stretches, is traversed by no less than five distinct ranges of mountains. These ranges cover what is known as the Mountain Belt of the Wilderness. They run about eight miles apart and parallel with each other. The chains are not always quite distinct, but often their lateral spurs interlock, and sometimes single mountains are so vast in size that they occupy the whole space between the ranges and choke up the intervening valleys. These mountains are not regularly serrated, but consist of groups of peaks joined together by immense ridges. From the south these mountains rise continually higher and higher, until at length they culminate in the highest summits of the Adirondack range proper, the old giants of the wilderness. On every hand this mountain belt of the great wilderness presents the most striking features of an Alpine landscape. In every part are seen towering mountain peaks, deep, yawning abysses, gloomy gorges, rough granite blocks, sweeping torrents, fresh fountains, and green mountain meadows.

The five mountain ranges of the wilderness are called, beginning with the most easterly one, the PALMERTOWN range, the KAYADROSSERA range, the SCARRON range, the BOQUET range, and the ADIRONDACK range. Of these five mountain ranges two of them, viz., the *Palmertown* and the *Kayadrossera* ranges, stretch a great part of their length far down into the county of Saratoga, almost completely filling all the northern part of the county with their rugged mountain masses.

PALMERTOWN MOUNTAINS.

The Palmertown mountain range is the most easterly of the five ranges of the mountain belt of the Adirondack wilderness. It begins in Sugarloaf mountain, near Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlain, runs down on both sides of Lake George, and stretching southward across the Upper Hudson, which breaks through it, it extends through Corinth, Moreau, Wilton, and Greenfield, and terminates in the rocky, forest-covered hills over which North Broadway runs in the village of Saratoga Springs.

At Lake George this range forms the beautiful highlands which add so much to its wild and picturesque beauty. French mountain, overlooking the old battle-ground at the head of Lake George, so rich in historic memories, is more than two thousand feet above tide-water. In Saratoga County one of the highest peaks is Mount MacGregor, while Glen Mitchell lies at the foot of a mountain gap or gorge of this range.

Long before the northern part of Saratoga County was settled by white men, tradition says a band of Indians, fleeing from the east after King Philip's war, settled at the foot of this mountain range, in what is now the town of Wilton, calling themselves Palmertown Indians. From them the region round about was called by the earlier settlers, soon after the French war, Palmertown. From this comes the name Palmertown mountains.

KAY-AD-ROS-SERA RANGE.

The range of mountains next easterly of the Palmer-town range is the *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* range. This range begins on Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, and runs down through Warren county into Saratoga County. The range enters this county in the town of Hadley, and runs through that town and the towns of Day, Edinburgh, Corinth, Greenfield, Providence, and terminates in the highlands of Milton, Galway, and Charlton. From Saratoga Springs this range is plainly to be seen, filling up the southwestern horizon with its dark-green forest-crowned mountain masses. This range derives its name from the old Indian hunting-ground of which it forms so conspicuous a natural feature. The Hudson winds along for many miles in a deep valley lying between the mountain masses before it turns eastward and breaks through the Palmer-town range. The Sacondaga breaks through the Kayadrossera range from the west, and enters the Hudson in this valley. The highest peak in this range is Mount Pharaoh, whose Indian name is *On-de-wa*. This mountain is on the border of Essex county, and its summit is four thousand feet above the sea.

THE SCARRON (SCHROON) RANGE.

Across the extreme northwest corner of Saratoga County, in the towns of Day and Edinburgh, extends a part of the third great mountain range of the Adirondack wilderness.

This range begins in the promontory of Split Rock, in Essex county, on Lake Champlain. Thence it runs down through Warren into the southeast corner of Hamilton and across the northwest corner of Saratoga, and ends in the rounded, drift-covered hills that rise from the valley of the Mohawk, in Fulton county. Scarron (Schroon) lake lies at the foot of this range in Warren and Essex counties, and Schroon river there winds through its deep valleys.

From this lake and river this great mountain chain derives its name. The name is now commonly written Schroon, but on all the older maps it is written *Scarron*. It is a tradition, which seems well grounded, that this name Scarron was given to this lake and river by the early French settlers at Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, in honor of Madame Scarron, the widow of the celebrated French dramatist and novelist, Paul Scarron, who was styled in his day "the emperor of the burlesque."

After her poet husband, who was a paralytic and a cripple, died, being still a most beautiful and fascinating woman, she captivated even royalty itself by her wondrous charms. By some means the young widow became the secret governess of the natural children of Louis XIV. by Madame de Montespan, and soon became the rival of the latter in the affections of the voluptuous and dissolute king. After the queen, Maria Theresa, of Austria, died, the king made the charming widow Scarron his wife by a secret marriage. Louis then settled upon her a large estate, named Maintenon, and made her Marquise de Maintenon. As Madame de Maintenon, for thirty years she controlled the destinies of France.

But this mountain chain, the lake, and the river bear her more humble name,—the name of her poor, brilliant poet-husband, Scarron.

The next two mountain ranges of the wilderness, the Boquet range and the Adirondack range proper, neither of them lie within the bounds of Saratoga County.

The mountains of the great Adirondack wilderness belong to the old *Laurentian* system of Canada, and not to the Apalachian system of the Atlantic slope, as is by some writers erroneously stated.

A spur of the vast Canadian Laurentian chain crosses the river St. Lawrence at the Thousand Islands into northern New York. After, by its rugged, broken character, forming the Thousand Islands in crossing the St. Lawrence, this spur of the Laurentides spreads easterly to Lake Champlain, southerly to the valley of the Mohawk, and westerly to the Black river, forming the whole rocky groundwork of the upland region of the great wilderness. In the interior these mountains rise into a thousand lofty peaks, towering above thousands of crystal lakes and emerald mountain meadows.

From the high, rounded hills on the east side of Saratoga lake, the well-defined ridges of the two great ranges that fill up all the northern part of the county with their wild grandeur can be distinctly traced. First, the Palmertown, ending at Saratoga Springs, and beyond them the Kay-adros-se-ra, in bold relief against the western sky, extending still farther southward into Galway and Charlton.

III.—RIVERS.

The Hudson river for more than seventy miles of its course sweeps along and washes the eastern border of Saratoga County. The Hudson is fed by a system of forest branches that spread over the whole mountain belt of the Adirondack wilderness, but only one of these main branches—the Sacondaga—enters the borders of Saratoga County.

The *Mohawks* called the Hudson *Ska-uck-ta-de*, meaning "the river beyond the open pines." To the *Mohawks*, when going across the carrying-place from the Mohawk river at Schenectady to the Hudson at Albany, the latter river was literally "the river beyond the pines," and thus they so called it in their language. Its *Algonquin* name, however, was *Cu-ho-ta-te-a*, meaning "the river that comes from the mountains lying beyond the Cohoes falls." Henry Hudson, its first white discoverer, translating its *Algonquin* name, called it the "River of Mountains."

The early Dutch settlers on its banks sometimes called it "*The Nassau*," after the reigning family of Holland, and sometimes "*The Mauritius*," in honor of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice. But it was not called *The Hudson* until the English wrested it from the Dutch, in 1664, when they so named it in honor of their countryman, its immortal discoverer and first explorer.

The Hudson is literally a "river of the mountains." It is born among the clouds on the shaggy side of Mount McIntyre, and in the mountain meadows and lakelets near the top of Mount Marey, almost five thousand feet above the level of the sea. The infant Hudson is cradled in the awful chasms of the Panther Gorge, the Gorge of the Dial, and in the Indian Pass, called by the Indians *Du-yah-je-ga-go*, "the place where the storm-clouds meet in battle with the great serpent."

Near the centre of this wondrous chasm of the Indian

Pass, high up on the rugged side of Mount McIntyre, two little springs issue from the rocks so near to each other that their limpid waters almost mingle. From each spring flows a tiny stream. The streams at first interlock, but soon separate and run down the mountain side into the chasm, which is here two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven feet above tide. After reaching the bottom, one runs southerly as the head-waters of the Hudson, the other northerly into the St. Lawrence.

Upon the south side of Mount Marey is a little lake called "Summit Water" by the old guides, and by Verplanck Calvin, in his Adirondack survey, "Tear of the Clouds." This little lakelet is four thousand three hundred and twenty-six feet above tide-water. It is the highest lake-source of the Hudson.

After thus rising upon its highest mountain peaks, the Hudson in its wild course down the southern slope of the wilderness crosses four of the mountain chains, which all seem to give way at its approach, as if it were some wayward child of their own.

After bursting through the Palmertown range, its last wilderness mountain barrier, it encounters in its more placid course to the sea the great Apalachian system of mountains, and seems to rend them from top to bottom. Or, rather, from the natural head of tide-water, some two miles above Waterford, in Saratoga County, the Hudson virtually ceases to be a river and becomes an estuary, or arm of the sea, in which the tide throbs back and forth, and on whose peaceful bosom now float the navies and the commerce of the world.

THE MOHAWK RIVER, before it mingles its waters with the Hudson, washes almost the whole southern side of the county of Saratoga. The Indian name of the Mohawk was *Te-uge-ga*. It rises on the highlands of the Lesser Wilderness of Northern New York, northerly of Oneida lake, near the head-waters of the Salmon river, which runs into Lake Ontario. The Salmon river was the ancient *River de la Famine* of the old French explorers. The Cohoes falls, in the Mohawk, on the border of this county, were called by the Indians *Ga-hu-oose*, meaning "the falls of the shipwrecked canoe."

THE SACONDAGA RIVER enters the county of Saratoga on its western border, and breaking through the mountain barriers crosses the whole width of the county, and enters the Hudson on its eastern border. For twenty miles of its course before it enters the Hudson there is a reach of still water which is navigable by small steamers. Sacondaga is an Indian name, signifying "The river of the sunken or drowned lands," in allusion to the large *Flaic*, or mountain meadow, through which it runs just before it reaches the border of the county. This great *flaic* was the favorite hunting-ground of Sir William Johnson, and near it he built his two hunting-lodges, called the Fish House and the Cottage, on Summer House Point.*

THE KAY-AD-ROS-SE-RA RIVER is the largest stream whose whole course lies within the borders of the county of Saratoga. It rises on the southern slopes of the Kayadros-serra mountains in Greenfield and Corinth, and running

* See "Trappers of New York," by Jephth R. Simms.

thence southerly between the mountain ranges, through Milton to Ballston Spa, it then turns easterly into Saratoga lake. From the lake to the Hudson it is known as Fish creek.

The other numerous smaller streams of the county are mentioned in the history of the several towns through which they run.

IV.—LAKES.

The principal lakes of the county of Saratoga are now called Saratoga lake, Round lake, Ballston lake, and Lake Desolation.

As the old Indian name for Lake Champlain was *Caniad-cri-guarunte*, "The door of the country," and that of Lake George was *Caniad-cri-ait*, "The tail of the lake," so the Indian name for Saratoga lake was *Caniad-cri-os-se-ra*, "The lake of the crooked stream." The name was afterwards written *Cui-ad-er-ros-se-ra*, and since, *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*, its present form.

The name *Sharlutoga*, now Saratoga, was never applied by the Indians to this lake, nor to the great hunting-ground in which it lies. Saratoga was the name of the hunting-ground along the river hill-sides.

On some old Dutch and French maps, the Hudson river is represented as taking its rise in, and running from, Saratoga lake. Hence it is called on those maps *Capi-aqua*. The Indian name of ROUND LAKE is *Ta-nen-da-ho-ra*, and for BALLSTON LAKE is *Sha-nen-da-ho-ra*. The signification of both of these names seems to be lost.

LAKE DESOLATION, as its name indicates, is a wild, weird body of water, situate on the top of the Kayadrossera mountain range, on the border of Greenfield and Providence, its waters running, first westerly and then northerly, a long circuit into the Sacondaga, within six miles of their source in the lake. The stream was called by the Indians *Ken-ny-et-to*.

The other smaller lakes in the county, like the smaller streams, will be described in the history of the several towns in which they lie.

Having thus given some account of the most striking topographical features of the county, in the following chapter will be found a brief statement of the geological outlines of its rocky groundwork and surface soils.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGICAL OUTLINES.

I.—ERAS—AGES—PERIODS.

THE rocky groundwork which underlies the county of Saratoga presents, to the student of geology, many features of surpassing interest. Yet all that properly seems to come within the scope of this work is a mere outline of the subject, so far as it necessarily bears upon the economic interests and historical associations of the county and its surroundings. And this outline will be confined principally to the more striking geologic features of the county; in a word, to the departments of *physiographic* and *histori-*

cal geology, leaving to the interested student the no less inviting fields of *lithological* and *dynamical* geology, of which the county is so rich in natural illustrations, to be studied in the field itself here spread out before him, or in the numerous special works devoted to the science.

The science of geology unfolds to us to some extent the mysteries of the world's creation. The earth itself, like the plant or animal it sustains on its surface, is a thing of growth, of development. The different periods of this growth and development are more or less distinctly marked upon the rocky structure of the earth by the various fossil forms of animal and vegetable life found therein, and these successive periods so marked are termed geologic epochs, times, or ages.

The geologic epochs or ages of the world are distinguished by the progressive development of the various forms of animal and vegetable life, from the lowest to the highest forms of existence.

The extremely interesting geologic features of Saratoga County can be best explained by referring somewhat in detail to the geologic ages of the world based upon the progress of life and living things, and the different periods of geologic time marked by these successive ages.

The subdivisions of geological time are eras, ages, and periods.

The eras are five in number, marked in all by seven ages of development in organic life.

I.—ARCHÆAN OR Eozoic ERA.—(*The Dawn of Animal Life.*)

1st. Laurentian Age.

II.—PALÆOZOIC ERA.—(*Old Life.*)

2d. The Silurian, or Age of Mollusks.

3d. The Devonian, or Age of Fishes.

4th. The Carboniferous, or Age of Coal-Plants.

III.—MESOZOIC ERA.—(*Middle Life.*)

5th. The Reptilian Age.

IV.—CENOZOIC ERA.—(*Recent Life.*)

6th. The Age of Mammals.

V.—PSYCHOZOIC ERA.—(*Era of Mind.*)

7th. The Age of Man.

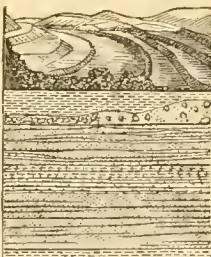

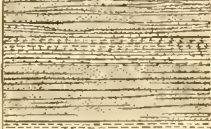





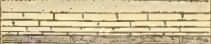





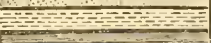
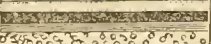

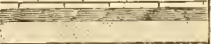


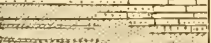
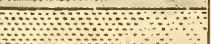


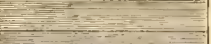







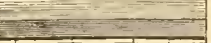


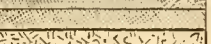
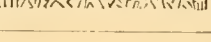


These five several eras of geological time and the seven successive ages of life development on the earth are well represented in the accompanying table (page 16), which is copied in great part from the one prepared by Prof. James D. Dana for his "Manual of Geology." Beginning with the oldest, at the bottom of the table, the Laurentian, Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous periods are represented by series of American rocks in the natural order of their formations. The rest of the series is taken from European geology, in which the later ages of the earth's rocky growth are far more distinctly represented than in America.

As no deposited rocky beds are to be found within the borders of Saratoga County higher in the series than the Hudson river group of slates and shales, the fossils of which rise in fact no higher in the scale of being than the Lower Silurian age, it will be seen that, geologically speaking, Saratoga County is *very old*.

II.—THE LAURENTIAN AGE.

The great Canadian Laurentian mountain system, which is so finely developed in northern New York and stretches its rugged, towering masses far down into Saratoga County,

TABLE OF GEOLOGIC TIME.

<i>Periods.</i>				<i>Epochs and Sub-Epochs.</i>	
PSYCHOZOIC ERA.	AGE OF MAN.	Mind.			
CENOZOIC ERA.	MAMMALIAN AGE.	Post-tertiary.		Pleistocene, or Post-tertiary.	
		Tertiary.		Pliocene. Miocene. Eocene.	
MESOZOIC ERA.	REPTILIAN AGE.	Cretaceous.		Upper Cretaceous. { Upper or White Chalk. Lower or Gray.	
		Wealden E.		Middle Cretaceous (Upper Green-Sand). Lower Cretaceous (Lower Green-Sand).	
		Jurassic.		Wealden. Upper Oolite. { Purbeck, Portland, and Kimmeridge Clay.	
		Oolitic Epoch.		Middle Oolite. { Coral-rag. Oxford Clay.	
		Liassic Epoch.		Lower Oolite. { Stonesfield. Inferior Oolite.	
PALÆOZOIC ERA.	CARBONIFEROUS AGE.	Triassic.		Upper Lias. Marlstone. Lower Lias.	
				Kenper. Muschelkalk.	
				Bunter-sandstein.	
		Permian.		15 Permian.	
				14c Upper Coal Measures.	
	DEVONIAN AGE, OR AGE OF FISHES.	Carboniferous.		14b Lower Coal Measures.	
				14a Millstone Grit.	
		Sub-carboniferous.		13b Upper.	
				13a Lower.	
		Cutskill.		12	
	SILURIAN AGE, OR AGE OF MOLLUSKS.	Chemung.		11b Chemung.	
				11a Portage.	
		Hamilton.		10c Genesee.	
				10b Hamilton.	
		Upper Helderberg.		10a Marcellus.	
	LOWER SILURIAN.	Oriskany.		9c Upper Helderberg.	
		Lower Helderberg.		9b Schoharie.	
		Salina.		9a Cauda-Galli.	
				8 Oriskany.	
		Niagara.		7 Lower Helderberg.	
EOZOIC ERA.	UPPER SILURIAN.			6 Saliferous.	
				5d Niagara.	
				5c Clinton.	
				5b Medina.	
				5a Oneida.	
	LOWER SILURIAN.	Hudson.		4b Hudson River.	
				4a Utica.	
		Trenton.		3b { Trenton. Black River. Birdseye.	
				3a Chazy.	
		Potsdam.		2b Calciferous.	
				2a Potsdam.	
				1 Laurentian.	

{ Line of latest rock formations in Saratoga County.

begins on the coast of Labrador near the mouth of the river St. Lawrence and extends up along the northern bank of the river to a point near the city of Quebec. From this point it recedes from the river inland for some thirty miles or more until it crosses the Ottawa river above Montreal. After crossing the Ottawa the chain again bends southerly towards the St. Lawrence, and a spur of it crosses the great river at Thousand Islands into northern New York, and, spreading out eastward and southerly, forms the rugged mountain system of the Adirondack wilderness.

The Laurentian system of rocks constitutes the oldest known strata of the earth's crust. In the Laurentian rock-beds are to be found the remains of life-forms of life's early dawn.

Until within a few years the Laurentian system has been termed by geologists Azoic, or without life, but the more recent discoveries show evidences of both animal and vegetable life in great abundance, but life in its earliest forms. It is the prehistoric, mythical era of geologic time now called the Archæan, or Eozoic, time,—the time of dawning life.

The Laurentian rocks are mostly of the metamorphic series, related to granite, gneiss, syenite, and the like. But they embrace only the most ancient of these rocks, for the New England granites and schists belong to later ages.

Besides true granite and gneiss, there are *diorite*, a rock formed of feldspar and hornblende without quartz, and also very extensive ranges of coarse granite-like rocks of grayish and reddish-brown colors, composed mainly of crystallized Labradorite, or a related feldspar, or this feldspar joined with the brownish-black and bronzy, foliated hypersthene. These rocks also contain green, brown, and reddish-colored porphyry, serpentine, limestone (statuary marble), granular quartz, magnetic and specular iron ore, a hard conglomerate ophiolites, or verd-antique marbles of different varieties, garnets, tourmaline, scapolite, Wollastonite, sphene, rutile, graphite, phlogopite, apatite, chondrodite, spinel, zircon, and corundum.

III.—POTSDAM AND CALCIFEROUS SANDSTONES.

The rocks next above the Laurentian series belong to the Lower Silurian age and to the Potsdam or Primordial period. First in order comes the Potsdam sandstone, and next above and resting on that is the calciferous sandrock. The calciferous sandrock is the grayish rock which underlies all the northwestern part of the village of Saratoga Springs, and may often be seen cropping out near North Broadway in all the upper part of the village.

A narrow belt of calciferous sandstone, covering Potsdam sandstone, extends across the county, lapping over on to the lower edge of the old Laurentian rocks.

In this Primordial period the remains of life appear in its lower marine, but not fresh-water forms, in great abundance.

These rocks were deposited in the shallow beds of the Primordial ocean, when its waves beat along the old Laurentian shore.

Alge, or *sea-weeds*, are the only plant forms found in the Potsdam sandstone and Calciferous sandstone epochs.

The animal remains of this period are all marine.

1. Among *Protozoans* are found sponges and rhizopods.

2. Among *Radiates* are found erinoids, graptolites, and, it may be, coral-making polyps.

3. Among *Mollusks* are found bryozoans, brachiopods, conchifers, pteroyods, gasterpods, and cephalodes, thus representing all the grand divisions of mollusk life.

4. Among *Articulates* may be found marine worms, crustaceans of the trilobite triöes, and ostracoids.

The most abundant fossils found in the Potsdam beds are the brachiopod, genus *lingula*, and trilobites. The trilobites were the largest animals of the seas and highest in rank. Of them there were numerous kinds, varying in size from the sixth of an inch to two feet.

IV.—THE TRENTON LIMESTONE PERIOD.

Next above the Potsdam and calciferous sandrocks there appears stretching across the county a narrow belt of the Trenton period.

First in order, overlapping the calciferous sandrock or abutting against it, come the Birdseye, Black River, and Trenton limestones. The Chazy limestone seems to run into the others of the group before it reaches the Hudson river, on the borders of the county.

In this period sea-weeds are the only fossil plants. Two species are found, the *Buthotriphis gracilis* and *B. succulosus*.

The seas of the Trenton period were densely populated with animal life. With the Trenton period first appear species of undoubted polyps, the true coral animals of the seas.

The different species of the lower forms of animal life shown in the fossils of the limestone period are too numerous to name in this article.

V.—THE HUDSON PERIOD OF SLATES AND SHALES.

Covering all the southeastern part of the county of Saratoga, as the Laurentian rocks cover the northwestern, lie the strata of the slates and shales of the Hudson river group. Between these wide beds of slate and shale, and the equally wide beds of the Laurentian formation, run the narrow strips of the Potsdam calciferous sandstones and Trenton limestones. Such, in a word, is the interesting geologic situation of Saratoga County.

The life, both animal and vegetable, of the Hudson river period, is quite identical with the life of the Trenton period, none of which, the reader will bear in mind, rises higher in the scale of being than the sub-kingdom of *Articulates*.

VI.—THE POST-TERTIARY PERIOD.

The next period that attracts our attention in studying the geology of Saratoga is the Post-tertiary period, which ushers in the present state of things on the earth's surface.

After the highest strata of the Hudson group of rocks had been deposited in the primordial ocean's bed, there must have been an upheaval of the land above the waters in the region of the Hudson valley, leaving these rocks high and dry. But countless centuries of time intervened before the age of man upon the earth.

The Post-tertiary period in America includes two epochs:

1. The GLACIAL, or that of drift.
2. The CHAMPLAIN.

Next follows (3) the TERRACE epoch, a transition epoch, in the course of which the peculiar Post-tertiary life ends, and the age of man opens upon the world.

The *Drift* period is well represented in all the central and western parts of Saratoga County.

The term *Drift* includes the gravel, sand, stones, and boulders, forming low hills, and covering even the mountain tops in many places.

The *Drift* is derived from the rocks to the north of where its beds occur, and is supposed to have been transported by the ice fields of the glacial period. In many places the surface rocks of the limestones are worn smooth, and marked by the scratches and grooves caused doubtless by the passage over them of heavy beds of ice, filled with stones, sand, and gravel.

The *Champlain* and *Terrace* epochs are well represented in Saratoga County by the extensive beds of what are called "Saratoga Sands," and the clay hills of the river-valley, which it would seem were deposited along the receding shore of a later ocean that had again covered the land during the Post-tertiary period. It is quite evident that the long, narrow bed of Saratoga sands, which runs across the county from northeast to southwest, was once but the shifting sands of the ocean's beach, when its waters washed the foot-hills of the Adirondacks, in the Post-tertiary world.

A volume could be written upon the interesting geology of the county of Saratoga, of which but a mere outline is above given.

In a succeeding chapter something will be said upon the origin of the numerous and wonderful *mineral springs* of Saratoga County, a subject properly belonging to geological science, yet so closely identified with the industrial and social interests of the people of the county as to make it to them a matter of absorbing interest.

CHAPTER V.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

I.—SA-RAGH-TO-GA.

WITHIN the territory now comprised in the county of Saratoga once lay the favorite hunting-grounds of the *Mohawk* branch of the *Iroquois* or Five Nations, of central New York.

One of the most famous of these hunting-grounds was called by them *Sa-ragh-to-ga*, from which the county derives its name.

Among the earliest dates in which the name Saratoga appears in history is the year 1684. It was not then the name of a town, nor of a county, neither was it the name of a great watering-place; but it was the name of an old Indian hunting-ground located along both sides of the Hudson river. The Hudson, after it breaks through its last mountain barrier above Glen's Falls, for many miles of

its course runs through a wider valley. After winding for a while through this wider valley, it reaches the first series of its bordering hills at a point in the stream nearly opposite Saratoga lake. This old hunting-ground was situated where the outlying hills begin to crowd down to the river-banks, and was called, in the significant Indian tongue, *Se-rach-ta-gue*, or the "hill-side country of the great river."*

It has also been said that Saratoga, in the Indian language, means the "place of the swift water," in allusion to the rapids and falls that break the stillness of the stream where the hill-side country begins on the river.†

Then, again, an Indian whose name was *O-ron-hia-tek-ha*, of the *Caugh-na-waga* on the St. Lawrence, who was well acquainted with the *Mohawk* dialect, informed Dr. Hough, the historian, that Saratoga was from the Indian *Sa-rata-ke*, meaning "a place where the track of the heel may be seen," in allusion to a spot near by, where depressions like foot-prints may be seen in the rocks.‡

But whether its meaning be this, that, or the other, I am sure it is gratifying to us all that this famous resort, situated as it is on American soil, bears an American name.

As early as 1684, this hill-side country of the Hudson, the ancient Indian *Se-rach-ta-gue*, was sold by the chiefs of the *Mohawks* to Peter Philip Schuyler and six other eminent citizens of Albany, and the Indian grant confirmed by the English government. This old hunting-ground then became known in history as the Saratoga patent. This was the Saratoga of the olden time. It is called on some old maps *So-roe-to-gos land*.

In the year 1687, three years after the *Mohawks* had sold this hunting-ground, and the patent had been granted, Governor Dongan, of New York, attempted to induce a band of Christian *Iroquois* that the French missionaries had led to *Cach-na-ona-ga* to return and settle in ancient *Se-rach-ta-gue*.§ This was done to form a barrier between the then frontier town of Albany and the hostile French and Indians on the north. Some of their descendants still make an annual pilgrimage to the springs, and, encamping in the groves near by, form an interesting part of the great concourse of visitors.

But it will be seen that the ground on which the village of Saratoga Springs is built, and the region in which the famous mineral springs are found, formed no part of the old hunting-ground and patent of Saratoga. The *So-roe-to-gos* land of the olden time lay along the Hudson, and extended no farther west than Saratoga lake.

II.—KAY-AD-ROS-SE-RA.

The Indian name for the territory in which the famous mineral springs were found was *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*.||

It was one of the favorite hunting-grounds of the *Iroquois*,

* Steele's Analysis, p. 13, N. Y. His. Col.

† Vide Judge Scott's historical address at Ballston Spa, July 4, 1876; also, *Reminiscences of Saratoga*, by Wm. L. Stone, p. 5.

‡ Hough's History of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, p. 189. But Morgan, in his *League of the Iroquois*, says the signification of Saratoga is lost.

§ Doc. His. of N. Y., vol. ii. p. 156.

|| So written in Claude Joseph Sauthier's map of 1779. Vide Doc. His. of N. Y., vol. i. p. 774.

and lay in the angle between the two great rivers, to the south of a line drawn from Glen's Falls on the Hudson westerly to near Amsterdam on the Mohawk.

The forests of ancient Kayadrossera were full of game, and its lakes and streams swarmed with fish. The herring* ran up the west side of the Hudson, and through Fish creek, giving rise to its name, into Lake Saratoga in immense numbers. The shad ran up on the east side of the river, and lay in vast schools in the falls and rapids above and below Fort Edward. The sturgeon frequented the sprouts of the Mohawk, and sunned themselves in the basin below Cohoes† Falls.

Even whales sometimes came up the Hudson river in the early colonial times as far as this old hunting-ground.

"I cannot forbear," says Vanderdonck, "to mention that in the year 1647, in the month of March, when, by a great freshet the water was fresh almost to the great bay, there were two whales of tolerable size up the river; the one turned back, but the other stranded and stuck not far from the great fall of the Cohoes."‡

The wild animals of Kayadrossera were attracted in immense numbers by the saline properties of the mineral springs that then bubbled up in its deepest shades, all unknown save to them and its Indian owners. In this "paradise of sportsmen" the *Mohawks* and their nearer sister tribes of the *Iroquois*, the *Oncidas* and *Onondagas*, and sometimes the farther off *Cayugas* and *Senecas*, built their hunting-lodges every summer around its springs and on the banks of its lakes and rivers. It will be seen that wild ancient Kayadrossera was as famous in the old time to the red man as modern Saratoga is to-day to the white man.

But Samuel Shelton Broughton, attorney-general of the province, obtained a license from the governor, in behalf of himself and company, to purchase from the Indians a tract of land known by the Indian name of Kayadrossera. This license is dated April 22, 1703. In pursuance of this license a purchase was effected of Kayadrossera, and an Indian deed given the 6th of October, 1704, signed by the sachems of the tribe.

On the 2d day of November, 1708, a patent was granted by Queen Anne to "her loving subjects Nanning Hermance, Johannes Beekman, Rip Von Dam," and ten others, of the whole of Kayadrossera. But it was not until the year 1768 that the deed given by the Indians in 1704 was confirmed by the tribe, and then only through the powerful influence of Sir William Johnson.

On the 24th day of March, 1772, three years before the War of the Revolution broke out, and about the time the first white settler was building his rude cabin at the springs, these two patents of Kayadrossera and Saratoga were united by the colonial government into a district. The name Kayadrossera was dropped, and the district named after the smaller patent, and called the district of Saratoga. Since then the grand old Indian name Kayadrossera, so far as territory is concerned, has fallen out of human speech, and is only heard in connection with the principal stream and

mountain chain of the great hunting-ground so famous in Indian story.

The old hunting-ground, the beautiful lake, and the famous springs have all, since the act of the 24th of March, 1772, borne the name of Saratoga.

III.—THE FOUR HUNTING-GROUNDS OF THE IROQUOIS.

Besides these two famous hunting-grounds, the Five Nations had in common four great beaver-hunting countries.

1st. One of these was called by them *Couch-sach-ra-ge*, "the dismal wilderness."

On Governor Pownall's map of the northern British colonies of 1776, across the region that comprises the wilderness, is written the following inscription:

THIS VAST
TRACT OF LAND,
WHICH IS THE ANTIENT
COUCH-SACH-RA-GE, ONE OF THE FOUR
BEAVER-HUNTING COUNTRIES
OF THE SIX NATIONS,
IS NOT YET
SURVEYED.

So this great wilderness was the old Indian hunting-ground—*Couch-sach-ra-ge*—of the *Iroquois*, which, like the ocean and the desert, refuses to be subdued by man.

2d. Another was called by them *O-hee-o*, "the beautiful country," and lay to the south and east of Lake Erie, now part of the State of Ohio.

3d. The third was called by them *Tieuck-souck-rond-ite*, and lay between Lake Erie and the Illinois.

4th. The last was called by them *Seaniad-eri-ada*, meaning "beyond the lake." It lay to the northwest of Lake Ontario.

In 1684 the *Mohawks* and *Oncidas*, by a treaty held in Albany, sold to the English king their right of sovereignty to these hunting-grounds.

On Nov. 14, 1726, the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas*, by deed, also conveyed their interest in the sovereignty of these grounds to the British king, which was the foundation of England's claim to the country against France.

IV.—THE HO-DE-NO-SAU-NEE.

It has been seen that at the time of its first exploration by Europeans, in the early years of the seventeenth century, the county of Saratoga formed a part of the territory and hunting-grounds of the great Indian league or confederacy, called by the English the *Five Nations*, by the French the *Iroquois*, and by themselves the *Ho-de-no-sau-nee*, or the "people of the long house."

Their country, called by them *Ho-de-no-sau-nec-ga*,§ and extending from the Hudson to Lake Erie, from the St. Lawrence to the valleys of the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Alleghany, embraced the whole of central, of northern, and large parts of southern and western New York. It was divided between the several nations by well-defined boundary-lines, running north and south, which they called "lines of property."

The territory of northern New York belonged princi-

* Vide Annals of Albany, vol. ii. p. 230.

† The Indian name for Cohoes Falls was *Ga-ha-none*, meaning the "shipwrecked canoe." Vide Morgan's League of the Iroquois.

‡ Judge Benson, in Mansell's Annals of Albany, vol. ii. p. 226.

§ See Morgan's League of the Iroquois.

pally to the *Mohawks* and the *Oneidas*, the *Onondagas* owning a narrow strip of land along the eastern shore of Lake Ontario.

The line of property between the *Mohawks* and the *Oneidas* began on the St. Lawrence river at the present town of Waddington, and running south nearly coincident with the line between Lewis and Herkimer counties, struck the Mohawk river at Utica.

The country lying to the east of this line of property, embracing what is now the greater part of Saratoga County, formed a part of *Ga-ne-a-ga-o-no-ga*, the land of the *Mohawks*. The territory lying westerly of this line, including the fertile valley of the Black river and the highlands of the Lesser Wilderness, which lies between the upper valley of the Black river and Lake Ontario, belonged to *O-ni-yote-ka-o-no-ga*, the country of the *Oneidas*.

It was the custom of the Indians, whenever the hunting-grounds of a nation bordered on a lake, to include the whole of it, if possible; so the line of property between the *Oneidas* and the *Onondagas* bent westerly around the Oneida lake, giving the whole of that to the *Oneidas*, and deflected easterly again around Lake Ontario in favor of the *Onondagas*.

These three nations claimed the whole of the territory of northern New York. But the northern part of the great wilderness was also claimed by the *Adirondacks*, a Canadian nation of *Algonquin* lineage, and, being disputed territory, was the "dark and bloody ground" of the old Indian traditions, as it afterwards became in the French and English colonial history.

V.—TWO FAMILIES OF NATIONS.

The Indians who inhabited the Atlantic slope and the basin of the great lakes were divided into two great families of nations. These two great families were known as the *Iroquois* and the *Algonquin* families.* They differed radically in both language and lineage, as well as in many of their manners and customs.

The principal nations of the *Iroquois* family were grouped around the lower lakes. The Five Nations of central New York—the *Iroquois* proper—were the leading people of this family. To the south of the Five Nations, on the banks of the Susquehanna, were the *Andastes*, and to the westward, along the southern shore of Lake Erie, were the *Eries*. To the north of Lake Erie lay the Neutral Nation and the Tobacco Nation, while the *Hurons* dwelt along the eastern shore of the lake that still bears their name. There was also a branch of the *Iroquois* family in the Carolinas,—the *Tuscaroras*,—who united with the Five Nations in 1715, after which the confederacy was known as the Six Nations.†

Surrounding these few bands of *Iroquois* were the much more numerous tribes of the great *Algonquin* family. To the people of *Algonquin* speech and lineage belonged the *Horicons* and the *Mohicans* and other tribes of river Indians who dwelt along the Hudson, and the *Peguots*, *Wam-*

panoags, *Narragansetts*, and all the other New England tribes.‡

Northward of the *Iroquois* were the *Nipissings*, *La Petite Nation*, and *La Nation de l'Isle*, and the other tribes of the Ottawa. Along the valley of the St. Lawrence were the *Algonquins* proper,—called *Adirondacks* by the *Iroquois*,—the *Abenakis*, the *Montagnais*, and other roving bands around and beyond the Saguenay.

Thus were the Indian nations situated with respect to each other when Samuel de Champlain, in the early summer of 1609, entered the territory of northern New York from the north, and Henry Hudson, in the beginning of the coming autumn, approached it from the south.

VI.—THE "PEOPLE OF THE LONG HOUSE."

Among all the Indians of the New World, there were none so politic and intelligent, none so fierce and brave, none with so many germs of heroic virtues mingled with their savage vices, as the true *Iroquois*,—the people of the Five Nations. They were a terror to all the surrounding tribes, whether of their own or of *Algonquin* speech. In 1650 they overran the country of the *Hurons*; in 1651 they destroyed the Neutral Nation; in 1652 they exterminated the *Eries*; in 1672 they conquered the *Andastes* and reduced them to the most abject submission. They followed the war-path, and their war-cry was heard westward to the Mississippi and southward to the great gulf. The New England nations, as well as the river tribes along the Hudson, whose warriors trembled at the name of *Mohawk*, all paid them tribute. The poor *Montagnais* on the far-off Saguenay would start from their midnight sleep and run terror-stricken from their wigwams into the forest when dreaming of the dreadful *Iroquois*. They were truly the conquerors of the New World, and were justly styled the "Romans of the West." "My pen," wrote the Jesuit Father Ragneneau, in 1650, in his *Relations des Hurons*,—"My pen has no ink black enough to describe the fury of the *Iroquois*."

They dwelt in palisaded villages upon the fertile banks of the lakes and streams that watered their country. Their villages were surrounded with rudely-cultivated fields, in which they raised an abundance of corn, beans, squashes, and tobacco. Their houses were built within the protecting circle of palisades, and, like all the tribes of the *Iroquois* family, were made long and narrow. They were not more than twelve or fifteen feet in width, but often exceeded a hundred and fifty feet in length. They were made of two parallel rows of poles stuck upright in the ground, sufficiently wide apart at the bottom to form the floor, and bent together at the top to form the roof, the whole being nicely covered with strips of peeled bark. At each end of the wigwam was a strip of bark, or a bear-skin, hung loosely for a door. Within they built their fires at intervals along the centre of the floor, the smoke passing out through openings in the top, which served as well to let in the

* See Morgan's *League of the Iroquois*, and Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*.

† See Colden's *Five Nations*.

‡ After the defeat of King Philip, of Pocanokett, in 1675-76, a part of the *Wampanoags* and *Narragansetts* fled from their ancient hunting-grounds and settled at Schaghticoke, on the Hudson, and were afterwards known as the *Schaghticoke* Indians. See paper by John Fitch, in "*Historical Magazine*" for June, 1870.

light. In every house were many fires and many families, every family having its own fire within the space allotted to it.

From this custom of having many fires and many families strung through a long and narrow house comes the signification of their name for the league, "the people of the long house." They likened their confederacy of Five Nations, stretched along a narrow valley for more than two hundred miles through central New York, to one of their long wigwams. The *Mohawks* guarded the eastern door of this long house, while the *Senecas* kept watch at the western door. Between these doors of their country dwelt the *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, and *Cayugas*, each nation around its own fire, while the great central council fire was always kept brightly burning in the country of the *Onondagas*. Thus they were in fact, as well as in name, the people of the long house.

Below are given, in the order of their rank therein, the Indian names of the several nations of the league:*

Mohawks—*Ga-ne-a-ga-o-no*. "People possessors of the flint."

Onondagas—*O-nun-do-ga-o-no*. "People on the hills."

Senecas—*Nun-da-wa-o-no*. "Great hill people."

Oneidas—*O-na-yote-ka-o-no*. "Granite people."

Cayugas—*Gwe-u-gweh-o-no*. "People at the mucky land."

Tuscaroras—*Dus-ga-o-weh-o-no*. "Shirt-wearing people."

VII.—THEIR GOVERNMENT.

It may of a truth be said that this wild Indian league of the old savage wilderness, if it did not suggest, in many respects it formed the mode after which was fashioned our more perfect union of many States in one republic. The government of this "league of the *Iroquois*" was vested in a general council composed of fifty hereditary sachems, but the order of succession was always in the female and never in the male line; that is to say, when a sachem died, his successor was chosen from his mother's descendants, and never from his own children. The new sachem must be either the brother of the old one, or a son of his sister; so in all cases the status of the children followed the mother, and never the father. Each nation was divided into eight clans or tribes, which bore the following names: Wolf, Deer, Bear, Snipe, Beaver, Heron, Turtle, and Hawk. The spirit of the animal or bird after which the clan was named, called its totem, was the guardian spirit of the clan, and every member used its figure in his signature as his device.

It was the rule among them that no two of the same clan could intermarry. If the husband belonged to the clan of the Wolf, the wife must belong to the clan of the Bear, the Deer, and so on, while the children belonged to the clan of the mother, and never to the father's clan. In this manner their relationship always interlocked, and the people of the whole league were forever joined in the closest ties of consanguinity.

The name of each sachem was permanent. It was the name of the office, and descended with it to each successor. When a sachem died, the people of the league selected the

most competent brave from among those of his family, who by right inherited the title, and the one so chosen was raised in solemn council to the high honor, and, dropping his own, received the name of the sachemship. There were two sachemships, however, that, after the death of the first sachems of the name, forever remained vacant.

These sachemships were *Da-ga-no-we-da* of the *Onondagas* and *Ha-yo-went-ha* (*Hi-a-wat-ha*) of the *Mohawks*. *Da-ga-no-we-da* was the founder of the league. His head was represented as covered with tangled serpents, and *Hi-a-wat-ha*, meaning "he who combs," straightened them out, and assisted in forming the league. In honor of their great services their sachemships were afterwards held vacant.

There was another class of chiefs, of inferior rank to the sachems, among whom were the war chiefs, whose title was not hereditary, but who were chosen on account of their bravery or personal prowess, their achievements on the war-path, or their eloquence in council. Among this latter were found the most renowned warriors and orators of the league, such as King Hendrick and Red Jacket, but they could never rise to the rank of sachem.

The whole body of sachems formed the council league. Their authority was entirely civil, and confined to the affairs of peace. But, after all, the power of the sachems and chiefs was advisory rather than mandatory. Every savage, to a great extent, followed the dictates of his own wild will, controlled only by the customs of his people, and a public sentiment that ran through their whole system of affairs, which was as inflexible as iron.

VIII.—THEIR FESTIVALS AND RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The Indian was a believer in spirits. Every object in nature was spiritualized by him, while over all things, in dim and shadowy majesty, ruled the one great spirit, the supreme object of his fear and adoration, whom he called *Ha-wen-ne-ya*. There was likewise an evil spirit, born at the same time as the great spirit, which he called *Ha-ne-go-ate-ga*, "the evil minded." There was also *He-no*, "the thunderer," and *Ga-oh*, "the spirit of the winds." Every mountain, lake, stream, tree, shrub, flower, stone, and fountain had its own spirit.

Among his objects of worship were the three sister spirits,—the spirit of corn, the spirit of beans, and the spirit of squashes. This triad was called *De-oha-ko*,† meaning "our life," "our supporters." Upon the festival days sacred to the three sisters they were represented by three beautiful maidens, each one gayly dressed in the leaves of the plant whose spirit she represented.

The *Ho-de-no-sau-nee* observed six great feasts every year. There was the new year's festival, or the "sacrifice of the white dog," which was celebrated with great pomp for seven days early in February. Then, as soon as the snow began to melt, and the sap to flow from the maple-trees, and the sugar-boiling began in earnest, came the maple-feast.

The next great festival was the *A-yent-wa-ta*, or "planting festival," which came on as soon as the leaves on the butternut-trees were as big as squirrels' ears, indicating the

* See Morgan's League of the Iroquois.

† See Morgan's League of the Iroquois.

time for planting corn. The fourth feast was Ha-nan-da-yo, the "feast of strawberries," which came in the moon of roses. The fifth was Ah-dake-wa-o, the "feast of the green corn moon," and the last was the "harvest festival," observed at the gathering of the crops in autumn.

Dwelling forever among the wildest scenes of nature,—himself nature's own wildest child,—believing in an unseen world of spirits in perpetual play around him on every hand, his soul was filled with unutterable awe. The flight or cry of a bird, the humming of a bee, the crawling of an insect, the turning of a leaf, the whisper of a breeze, were to him mystic signals of good or evil import, by which he was guided in the most important affairs of life.

The mysterious about him he did not attempt to unravel, but bowed submissively before it with what crude ideas he had of religion and worship. To his mind everything, whether animate or inanimate, in the whole domain of nature is immortal. In the happy hunting-grounds of the dead the shades of hunters will follow the shades of animals with the shades of bows and arrows, among the shades of trees and rocks, in the shades of immortal forests, or glide in the shades of bark canoes over shadowy lakes and streams, and carry them around the shades of dashing waterfalls.*

In dreams he placed the most implicit confidence. They were to him revelations from the spirit world, guiding him to the places where his game lurked and to the haunts of his enemies. He invoked their aid upon all occasions. They taught him how to cure the sick, and revealed to him his guardian spirit, as well as all the secrets of his good or evil destiny.

IX.—THEIR SOCIAL LIFE.

The *Iroquois* were extremely social in their daily intercourse. When not engaged in their almost continual public feasting and dancing, they spent the most of their time in their neighbors' wigwams, playing games of chance, of which they were extremely fond, or in chatting, joking, and rudely bantering each other. On such occasions their witticisms and jokes were often more sharp than delicate, as they were "echoed by the shrill laugh of young squaws untaught to blush."†

In times of distress and danger they were always prompt to aid each other. Were a family without shelter, the men of the village at once built them a wigwam. When a young squaw was married, the older ones, each gathering a load of sticks in the forest, carried her wood enough for a year. In their intercourse with each other, as well as with strangers, their code of courtesy was exact and rigid to the last degree.

But the Indian is still the untamed child of nature. "He will not," says Parkman, "learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their very immutability, and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable son of the wilderness, the child who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother. . . . The imprisoned lion in the showman's cage

differs not more widely from the lord of the desert than the beggarly frequenter of frontier garrisons and dram-shops differs from the proud denizen of the woods. It is in his native wilds alone that the Indian must be seen and studied."‡

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS, 1535-1609.

I.—JACQUES CARTIER.

THE long series of hostile invasions from the north which, during the two hundred and seventy years of the colonial period, so often wore bloody pathways over the rugged surface of the county of Saratoga, all came from the valley of the St. Lawrence. The history of the river St. Lawrence is, therefore, so intimately connected with the history of Saratoga, that some account of its early discovery and explorations by Europeans seems necessary to an intelligible understanding of the subject.

The great river St. Lawrence, whose old Indian name was *Ho-che-la-ga*, and which serves to drain the larger part of the waters of northern New York into the ocean, was discovered and first explored by Jacques Cartier, who was an eminent mariner of St. Malo.

St. Malo is a quaint mediæval seaport town of the ancient province of Brittany, on the northern coast of France. The city is built on a huge rock that seems to rise like a wall out of the sea, it being separated from the mainland by a salt marsh, which is covered by the waters at high tide. In 1709 an earthquake turned it into an island. Many a superstition still flourishes among its simple people. Its quaint mediæval customs were carried into the New World by the old mariners, and once started found an echo among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, and along the mountain shores of Lake Champlain. Thus, too, in the wilds of the New World were introduced by these mariners the stories of the dwarfs and giants of the fairy mythology, which the Northmen of the tenth century brought from their ancient home when they invaded Brittany.

In the year 1535, Cartier was sent on a voyage to the New World by Francis I., King of France, at the instigation of Philippe de Chabot, his grand admiral, in quest of gold and empire. The little fleet with which Cartier sailed consisted of three ships only, ranging from forty to one hundred and twenty tons burden. This fleet was under the command of Cartier, who was styled the "Captain and Pilot of the King." In his ship's company were several of the young nobility of France, among whom were Claudius de Ponte Briand, emp-bearer to the Lord Dauphin, Charles de Pomerasees, John Powlet, and other gentlemen.

The daring but devout navigators of those days, before venturing upon their long and perilous voyages to the dreary, cheerless solitudes of an almost unknown and unex-

* See Charlevoix's *Voyage to North America*.

† Francis Parkman.

‡ Parkman's *Conspiracy of Pontiac*, vol. i. p. 44. Consult, also, Schoolcraft's works, Clark's *History of Onondaga*, Heckewelder's *History of Indian Nations*, The *Iroquois*, by Anna C. Johnson, Documentary History of New York, Cusick's *History of the Five Nations*, Charlevoix's *Letters to the Duchess de Lesdiguières*, and *Jesuit Relations of 1656-57 and 1659-60*.

plored ocean, were accustomed to attend upon the solemn offices of religion, as if they were departing to

"The undiscovered country, from whose bourne
No traveler returns."

Therefore, just before setting sail on Whitsunday, this company of adventurers went in solemn procession to the cathedral church of the town, where each was absolved and received the sacrament. Then, all entering the choir of the church in a body, they were presented to the lord bishop and received his blessing.

They embarked from St. Malo on the 19th of May, and, after a stormy passage, arrived off the coast of Newfoundland on the 7th of July. On the 10th day of August, in that year, which day was the festival of Saint Lawrence, they discovered and entered the broad bay which forms the mouth of the great river, and named it in honor of the saint.

Proceeding on their voyage up the wild stream, they soon reached the dark gorge of the Saguenay, and arrived at the island of Orleans, which lies a short distance below the city of Quebec. On account of the abundance of wild grapes found upon this island, which hung in clusters from all the trees along its shores, Cartier named it the Isle of Bacchus. Continuing their voyage, they soon reached the narrows in the river opposite the rocky cliffs of Quebec. This stronghold, on which is now situated the city of Quebec, was then occupied by a little cluster of Indian wigwams, and was called by the savages *Sta-da-go-ne*. The chief of this little Indian town, whose name was *Don-na-co-na*, met these strange mariners at the landing, and made a speech to them, and gave them bread and some wine pressed from the wild grapes that grew so abundantly upon the shores of the island and on the banks of the stream.

These Indians told Cartier that many days' journey up the river there was another Indian town, that gave its name to the river and to the country around it. Taking on board some Indian guides, the mariners proceeded up the river in quest of this wonderful city of the Great Forest State. In a few days the Indians led Cartier to the spot where now stands the beautiful city of Montreal, on the island now known as the Island of Montreal, and which, as has been stated in a previous chapter, lies at the head of the great northern valley on whose borders the county of Saratoga is situated. Cartier found an old palisaded Indian town, containing many wigwams, built long and narrow after the fashion of the *Iroquois*. In this village at that time were more than a thousand savage inhabitants of *Algonquin* or *Iroquois* lineage. Cartier had discovered the famous Indian Ho-che-la-ga, which was the capital of the great forest State of the same name, that lay along on both sides of the St. Lawrence above the mouth of the Ottawa. Like Sta-da-co-ne, at rocky Quebec, this Indian town on the Island of Montreal was one of the centres of Indian population on the great river, Ho-che-la-ga.

On the second day of October, Cartier landed at Ho-che-la-ga, amid the crimson and golden hues of the lovely Canadian autumn. So glorious, so fair, so wild, so savage a scene these wondering mariners of the old world had never seen before.

When these bearded white men, clad in glittering armor and gorgeous attire, landed at the Indian village Ho-che-la-ga, on the wild Island of Montreal, the half-nude savages crowded around them in speechless wonder, regarding them more as gods than men. They even brought their chief, whose name was Ag-ou-han-na, who "was full of palsy," says an old narrative, "and his members shrunk together," and who was clad in rich furs, and wore upon his head a wreath or crown of red feathers, and laid him upon a mat before the captain that he might give the limbs a healing touch,—such was their simple faith in the powers of the pale-faces, who for the first time stood before them. "Then did Ag-ou-han-na," continues the old chronicler, "take the wreath or crown he had about his head and gave it unto our captain. That done, they brought before divers diseased men, some blind, some crippled, some lame, and impotent, and some so old that the hair of their eyelids came down and covered their cheeks, and laid them all along before our captain, to the end that they might of him be touched, for it seemed unto them that God was descended and come down to heal them."*

Then the Indians led Cartier and his followers to the top of the mountain at whose foot their villages nestled. Cartier planted a large cross of cedar wood upon the summit of the mountain, and solemnly took possession of the great forest state of Ho-che-la-ga in the name of the French king, and then named the mountain on which he stood Mount Royal, from which comes the modern Montreal.

On the 5th of October, Cartier left the Ho-che-la-ga, and regaining his ships passed a long and gloomy winter in that part of the river St. Lawrence since called Lake St. Peters.

In the spring, Cartier returned to France. In 1541 he made another voyage to Ho-che-la-ga. After his return to his native city of St. Malo, from this last voyage to the new world, the name of Cartier passes out of history. It is supposed that he lived in retirement and died at a good old age.

When Champlain, upon his first voyage to New France in 1603, sixty-eight years after Cartier's visit, landed upon the still wild and savage Island of Montreal, scarcely a vestage of Ho-che-la-ga, the ancient Indian metropolis on the great river, remained to be seen. All its savage glory had departed forever. Its race of *Iroquois* house-builders had been driven to their new hunting-grounds in the rich valleys of central New York. Champlain found the site of the village occupied only by a few families of a roving tribe of *Algonquin* lineage, who lived in some temporary huts built of the decaying remnants of the ancient village. Such was the fate of the old forest state of Ho-che-la-ga.

II.—SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

Samuel de Champlain, the discoverer of the beautiful lake of northern New York that bears his name, was the founder of New France and its first governor-general. No name in Canadian annals is more illustrious than his. He was born in Brouage Saintonge, about the year 1570, of a noble family. In his youth he served in the French navy, and was pensioned and attached to the person of King Henry IV., of France.

* Pinkerton's Voyages, vol. xii. p. 653.

In 1603, M. de Chastes, governor of Dieppe, obtained permission from the king to found a new settlement in North America. De Chastes appointed Champlain as his substitute, and the king gave him the title of general-lieutenant of Canada. On the 15th of March, Champlain set sail for America in a ship commanded by Pont-Grave, an enterprising mariner of St. Malo, like Cartier.

They sailed up the St. Lawrence and up the river as far as Jacques Cartier had proceeded with his ships in 1535, and, after carefully examining its banks, returned to France, having effected nothing by way of settlement. Upon his return, Champlain published his first book, entitled "*Des Sauvages*." In the mean time, De Chastes had died, and his concessions had been transferred to Sieur de Monts. De Monts was made vice-admiral and lieutenant-general of his majesty in that part of Acadia called Norumbega. Armed with these plenary powers, De Monts and Champlain sailed for Acadia, and attempted a settlement at Port Royal, but returned to France in 1607.

Champlain's third voyage to America was undertaken at the solicitation of De Monts in the year 1608. In this year he founded his colony of Quebec, in the heart of the old savage wilderness, upon the site of the old Indian hamlet *Sta-da-co-ne*, found by Jacques Cartier seventy years before. In the beginning of the summer of the year 1609, months before Henry Hudson sailed up the North river, and eleven years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Champlain discovered the lake which still bears his name, and planted on its shores the cross and the lilies of France.

While at Quebec, during his hunting excursions with the Indians, they told him marvelous stories of a great inland sea, filled with wonderful islands, lying far to the southward of the St. Lawrence, in the land of the terrible *Iroquois*. His curiosity was excited, and as soon as the melting snows of the next spring would permit, he set out upon a voyage for its discovery.

He was accompanied by two companions only, besides his savage allies, who numbered sixty warriors, with twenty-four canoes. They were *Hurons*, *Algonquins*, and *Montagnais*. The *Montagnais* were a roving tribe of the *Algonquin* family who inhabited the country of the *Saguenay*, called by the French the paupers of the wilderness.

After a toilsome passage up the rapids of the Richelieu, Champlain entered the lake,—the far-famed "wilderness of the *Iroquois*." It was studded with islands that were clothed in the rich verdure of the early summer, its tranquil waters spreading southward beyond the horizon. From the thickly-wooded shores on either side rose ranges of mountains, the highest peaks still white with patches of snow. Over all was flung the soft blue haze, sometimes called mountain-smoke, that seemed to temper the sunlight and shade off the landscape into spectral-like forms of shadowy-like beauty. Who does not envy the stern old forest ranger his first view of the lake that was destined to bear his name to the latest posterity?

Champlain and his allies proceeded cautiously up the lake, traveling only by night and resting on the shore by day, for they were in the land of the much-dreaded *Iroquois*, the hereditary enemies of the *Algonquin* nations.

On the morning of the 29th of July, after paddling, as usual, all night, they retired to the western shore of the lake to take their daily rest. The savages were soon stretched along the ground in their slumbers, and Champlain, after a short walk in the woods, laid himself down to sleep upon his bed of fragrant hemlock boughs. He dreamed that he saw a band of *Iroquois* warriors drowning in the lake. Upon attempting to save them, his *Algonquin* friends told him that "they were good for nothing, and had better be left to die like dogs." Upon awakening, the Indians, as usual, beset him for his dreams. This was the first dream he had remembered since setting out upon the voyage, and it was considered by his superstitious allies as an auspicious vision. Its relation filled them with joy, and at early night-fall they re-embarked flushed with the hope of an easy victory. Their anticipations were soon to be realized. About ten o'clock in the evening, near what is now Crown Point, they saw dark moving objects upon the lake before them. It was a flotilla of *Iroquois* canoes. In a moment more each party of savages saw the other, and their hideous war-cries, mingling, pealed along the lonely shores.

The *Iroquois* landed at once and barricaded themselves upon the shore with fallen trees and brushwood. The *Algonquins* lashed their canoes together with long poles within a bow-shot of the *Iroquois* barricade, and danced in them all night their hideous war-dances. It was mutually agreed between the hostile bands that the battle should not come off till morning. At dawn of day the *Algonquins* landed, and the *Iroquois* marched in single file from their barricade to meet them, full two hundred strong. They were the boldest, fiercest warriors of the New World, and their tall, lithe forms and noble bearing elicited the warmest approbation of Champlain and his white companions. The chiefs were made conspicuous by their tall plumes. Champlain, who in the mean time had been concealed, now advanced to the front, with arquebuse in hand, clad in the metallic armor of the times. The *Iroquois* warriors, seeing for the first time such a warlike apparition in their path, halted and stood gazing upon Champlain in mute astonishment.

"The moment we landed," says Champlain, in his narrative, "they (the *Algonquins* and *Hurons*) began to run about two hundred paces towards their enemies, who stood firm, and had not yet perceived my companions, who went into the bush with some savages. Our Indians commenced calling me in a loud voice, and, opening their ranks, placed me about twenty paces in advance, in which order we marched until I was about in thirty paces of the enemy. The moment they saw me they halted, gazing at me and I at them. When I saw them preparing to shoot at us, I raised my arquebuse, and, aiming directly at one of the three chiefs, two of them fell to the ground by this shot, and one of their companions received a wound of which he afterwards died. I had put four balls in my arquebuse. Our party, on witnessing a shot so favorable for them, set up such tremendous shouts that thunder could not have been heard; and yet there was no lack of arrows on one side or the other. The *Iroquois* were greatly astonished at seeing two men killed so instantaneously, notwithstanding they were provided with arrow-proof armor woven of cotton-thread and wool. This frightened them very much. Whilst

I was reloading, one of my companions in the bush fired a shot, which so astonished them anew, seeing their chiefs slain, that they lost courage, took to flight, and abandoned the field and their fort, hiding themselves in the depths of the forests, whither pursuing them I killed some others. Our savages also killed several of them and took ten or twelve prisoners. The rest carried off the wounded. Fifteen or sixteen of our party were wounded by arrows. They were promptly cured."

The *Iroquois* afterwards became the friends and allies of the English, and this first forest encounter was the forerunner of a long and bloody warfare between the French and the English and their respective Indian allies, of which the soil of Saratoga County often formed the battle-ground.

Four years afterwards Champlain made a long journey up the Ottawa river to the country of the *Hurons*. On his return he discovered Lake Ontario, the name meaning, in the Indian tongue, the "beautiful lake." He fought another battle with the *Iroquois*, to the south of the lake in western New York. He explored its shores along the western border of northern New York, in the vicinity of what was afterward known to the French as La Famine. On his return he passed near the head of the St. Lawrence, thus becoming the first explorer of the lake of the Thousand Isles.

In 1620, Champlain was made governor-general of Canada, and died at Quebec, in 1635. In 1620 his wife accompanied him to Quebec. Madame Champlain was Helen Boute, daughter of Nicholas Boute, secretary of the royal household at Paris. She remained four years in America, returned to France, founded a convent of Ursulines at Meaux, entered it as Sister Helen, of St. Augustine, and died there in 1654. Madame Champlain, as she was married to him when she was only twelve years of age, was still very young. The Indians, struck with her frail and gentle beauty, paid homage to her as a goddess. "Champlain," says Parkman, "was enamored of the New World, whose rugged charms had seized his fancy and his heart, and as explorers of the Arctic seas have pined in their repose for polar ice and snow, so did he, with restless longing, revert to the fog-wrapped coast, the piny odors of forests, the noise of waters, the sharp, piercing sunlight, so dear to his remembrance. Fain would he unveil the mystery of that boundless wilderness, and plant the Catholic faith and the power of France amid its ancient barbarism."*

III.—HENRY HUDSON.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, the little republic of Holland had already become one of the first commercial and maritime powers of the world. In those days hardy navigators and bold explorers were flocking from every nation in Europe to sail under the Dutch standard in search of fame and fortune.

Among the most noted of these was Henry Hudson, a mariner of England, who was the discoverer and first explorer of the river that now bears his name. Henry Hudson was born about the middle of the sixteenth century,

but of his early life little is known. His first voyage was in 1607, in the employ of a company of London merchants, to the east coast of Greenland, in the search of a northwest passage to India.

On April 6, 1609, he began a voyage, in the service of the Dutch East India Company, to the northern coast of Asia. For some reason or other he turned his ships toward North America, and on the 12th day of September, in that year, discovered and entered the mouth of the beautiful river, now called by his name, that serves to drain the waters of the mountain belt of the great wilderness of northern New York.

It is believed that Hudson explored the stream as far up as the old Indian hunting-ground, called *Nach-te-nak*, which lies around and upon the islands that cluster among the "sprouts" or mouths of the Mohawk.

In his voyage up the stream he had numerous adventures, and had two or three battles with the Indians, who were jealous of the strange intruders. The stanch little ship in which he sailed up the river was named the *Half-Moon*. The following is taken from his own narrative of the voyage, in the quaint language of the time:

"The thirteenth, faire weather, the wind northerly. At seven of the clocke in the morning, as the flood came, we weighed, and turned foure miles into the riuer. The tide being done wee anchored. Then there came foure canoes aboard: but we suffered none of them to come into our ship. They brought great store of very good oysters aboard, which wee bought for trifles. In the night I set the variation of the compasse, and found it to be thirteen degrees. In the afternoone we weighed and turned in with the flood two leagues and a halfe further, and anchore all night, and had fiue fathoms of soft ozie ground, and had a high point of land, which showed out to us bearing north by east fiue leagues of us.

"The foyrteenth, in the morning being very faire weather, the wind southeast, we sayled vp the riuer twelue leagues, and had fiue fathoms and fiue fathoms and a quarter lesse; and came to a streight between two points, and had eight, nine, and ten fathoms; and it trended northeast by north one league, and we had twelue, thirteene, and fourteene fathoms. The riuer is a mile broad; there is very high land on both sides. Then wee went vp northwest a league and a halfe deepe water; then northeast by north fiue miles, then northwest by north two leagues, and anchored. The land grew very high and mountainous. The riuer is full of fish.

"The fifteenth, in the morning, was misty vntil the sunne arose; then it cleered. So wee weighed with the wind at South, and ran vp the riuer twentie leagues, passing by high mountains. Wee had a very good depth, as six, seven, eight, nine, twelue, and thirteen fathoms, and great store of salmons in the riuer. This morning our two sauages got out of a port and swam away. After we were under sayle they called to us in scorne. At night we came to other mountains, which lie from the riuer's side. There wee found very louing people and very old men; where we were well vsed. Our boat went to fish, and caught great store of very good fish.

"The sixteenth, faire and very hot weather. In the

* See Parkman's *Pioneers of France*, Palmer's *History of Lake Champlain*, Champlain's *Voyages de la Nouvelle France*, and *Documentary History of New York*.

morning our boat went againe to fishing, but could catch but few, by reason their canoes had beene there all night. This morning the people came aboard and brought vs eares of Indian corne and pompions and tobacco, which wee bought for trifles. Wee rode still all day, and filled fresh water; at night wee weighed and went two leagues higher, and had shoaled water; so we anchored till day.

"The seuenteenth, faire, sun-shining weather, and very hot. In the morning as soon as the sun was vp, we set sayle, and run vp six leagues higher and found shoales in the middle of the channel, and small ilands but seven fathoms water on both sides. Toward night we borrowed so neere the shoare that we grounded; so we layed out our small anchor, and heaved off againe. Then we borrowed on the banke in the channell and came agrounde againe. While the floud ran, we hloed off againe, and anchored all night.

"The eighteenth, in the morning, was faire weather, and we rode still. In the afternoone our master's mate went on land with an old sauage, a gouernoer of the countrey, who carried him to his house and made him goode cheere.

"The nineteenth was faire and hot weather. At the floode, being neere eleuen of the clocke, wee weighed and ran higher vp two leagues aboue the shoalds, and had no lesse water than fve fathoms. We anchored, and rode in eight fathoms. The people of the countrie came flocking aboard, and brought vs grapes and pompions, which wee bought for trifles. And many brought vs beuers' skinnies and otters' skinnies, which wee bought for beades, kniues, and hatchets. So we rode there all night.

"The twentieth, in the morning, was faire weather. Our master's mate, with four men more, went vp with our boat to sound the riuer, and found, two leagues aboue vs, but two fathoms water and the channell very narrow, and aboue that place between seven or eight fathoms. Toward night they returned, and we rode still all night.

"The one and twentieth was faire weather, and the wind all southerly. We determined yet once more to goe farther vp into the riuer, to trie what depth and breadth it did beare; but much people resorted aboard, so we went not this day. Our carpenter went on land and made a fore-yard, and our master and his mate determined to trie some of the chiefe men of the countrie, whether they had any treacherie in them. So they took them down into the cabin and gave them as much wine and aqua vitæ that they were all merrie; and one of them had his wife with him, who sat as modestly as any of our countrie-women would do in a strange place. In the end one of them was drunke which had been aboard of our ship all the time we had been there; and that was strange to them, for they could not tell how to take it. The canoes and folke went all on shore, but some of them came againe and brought stropes of beades—some had six, seven, eight, nine, ten—and gaue him. So he slept all night quietly.

"The two and twentieth was faire weather. In the morning our master's mate and foure more of the companie went vp with our boat to sound the river higher vp. The people of the country came not aboard till noone; but when they came, and saw the sauages well, they were glad. So at three of the clocke in the afternoone they came aboard and brought tobacco and more beades, and gaue them to

our master, and made an oration, and shewed him the countrey all around about. Then they sent one of their companie on land, who presently returned and brought a great platter full of venison, dressed by themselves, and they caused him to eat with them. Then they made him reverence and departed,—all saue the old man that lay aboard. This night, at ten of the clocke, our boate returned in a shower of raine from sounding of the riuer, and found it to be at an end for shipping to goe in. For they had beene vp eight or nine leagues, and found but seven foot water and unconstant soundings.

"The three and twentieth, faire weather. At twelue of the clocke wee weighed and went downe two leagues to a shoald that had two channells, one on the one side, and another on the other, and had little wind, whereby the tide layed vs upon it. So there wee sate on the ground the space of an houre till the floud came. Then we had a little gale of wind at the west. So wee got our ship into deepe water and rode all night very well."

It is quite apparent from the above narrative that Hudson ascended the river to the shallow water near where the village of Waterford now is, and thus, in his explorations, probably reached the southern border of Saratoga County.

Hudson then named the stream the River of the Mountains, which is a literal translation of the *Algonquin* name of it,—*Cu-ho-ta-te-a*. It was reserved for his countrymen, who took the province from the Dutch in 1664, first to call it in honor of its immortal discoverer.

Hudson, a year or two afterwards, discovered the great northern bay, which was also named in his honor. His ship's crew then mutinied. He was sent adrift with eight men in a boat upon the wild northern ocean, and was never heard of more.

From these explorations and discoveries by navigators sailing in the interests of rival powers there sprang up conflicting claims to the territory of northern New York. Out of these claims arose a long series of bloody conflicts between the French and the English and their respective Indian allies, of which the soil of Saratoga County so often formed the battle-ground, until the brave Montcalm yielded to the chivalrous Wolfe, one hundred and fifty years afterwards, on the plains of Abraham.

Since these discoveries and explorations two centuries and a half have passed away, and how manifold and vast are now the human interests that lie stretched along the lakes and rivers which are still linked with the names of these kindred spirits of the olden time,—“romance-loving explorers,”—each immortalized by his discoveries,—Jacques Cartier, Henry Hudson, and Samuel de Champlain.

CHAPTER VII.

FOUNDING OF ALBANY, SCHENECTADY, AND MONTREAL, 1614-62.

I.—ALBANY.

It has been seen that the county of Albany, of which the county of Saratoga formed a part for more than a hundred years, was erected by order of the Duke of York,

the proprietor of the province, as early as the year 1683; but the city of Albany was founded by the Dutch much earlier. Of a truth it may be said that Albany is one of the oldest cities of the New World. In the year 1614, five years after the discovery of the Hudson river, and six years before the pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, the city of Albany was founded.

After Henry Hudson had discovered and explored the river that still bears his name, as far up as what is now Waterford, in the month of September, 1609, and taken possession of the country in the name of Holland, in whose interest he had sailed, a number of Dutch adventurers soon followed in his track. These navigators, however, at first made no attempt at settlement, but occupied themselves with making further discoveries along the coast and up the river, and pursuing a small trade with the Indians. The most noted of these early Dutch navigators were Adrian Block, Hendrick Corstiaensen, and Cornelius Jacobsen Mey.

Early in the autumn of 1614 news of their discoveries was received in Holland, and the United Company, by which they were employed, lost no time in taking the necessary steps to secure to themselves the exclusive trade and settlement of the country thus explored. They sent deputies to the Hague, who laid before the States General a map of the new country, which was then for the first time called *NEW NETHERLAND*, with a report of their discoveries. In this report, notwithstanding their knowledge of the prior discovery of Henry Hudson, in 1609, only five years before, they claimed to be the first explorers of the country.

On the 11th day of October, 1614, their High Mightiness the States General of Holland made a special grant in their favor. This grant conferred upon Girrit Jacob Witsen, former burgomaster of the city of Amsterdam, and his twelve associates, ship-owners and merchants of Amsterdam, the exclusive right to "visit and navigate all the lands situate in America, between New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts of which lie between the fortieth and forty-fifth degrees of latitude, which are now named New Netherland; and to navigate, or cause to be navigated, the same for four voyages within the period of three years, to commence from the first day of January, 1615, or sooner." Having thus obtained the exclusive right to trade in the new country, they assumed the name and title of "The United New Netherland Company." Thus having the exclusive right to the country, this company took possession of the Hudson river, then called by them "De Riviere van den Vorst Mauritius," and built two forts thereon. One was built on a little island immediately below the present city of Albany, called Castle island, which island has long since become a part of the main land. The other was erected at the mouth of the stream, on what is now the Battery, in the city of New York.

The fort at Albany was begun early in the year 1615. It consisted of a trading house thirty-six feet long and twenty-six feet wide. Around this was raised a strong stockade, fifty feet square, which was encircled by a moat eighteen feet wide. It was defended by two pieces of cannon and eleven stone guns mounted on swivels. This post was garrisoned by ten or twelve men, under the command of Jacob Jacoby Elkens, who continued here four

years in the employ of the company, being well liked by the Indians, whose language he soon learned.

But the right of this company expired by limitation in the year 1618. In the spring of that year the fort on Castle island was so injured by a freshet on the river that the company abandoned it and built another on the mainland farther down on a hill at the mouth of the Norman's kill. The Indian name for the Norman's kill was *Tu-wa-sent-ha*, "the place of the many dead." It was here on this hill, called by the Indians *Troas-gan-shee*, that the Dutch, in the year 1618, concluded their first formal treaty of peace and alliance with the Five Nations, by which they obtained such lasting ascendancy over the fierce Indian tribes.

In 1623 the rights of this company were transferred to the West India Company, and New Netherlands was erected into a province. In that year Fort Orange was built by Adriaen Ivers, near what is now the steamboat dock of the People's line, and eighteen Dutch families built their log huts under its protecting guns and spent there the ensuing winter. From these few log huts built in the old forest of 1623 has grown the modern city of Albany.

On the 1st day of October, 1630, Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a rich diamond merchant of Amsterdam, formed the company which resulted in the settlement of the "Colonie of Rensselaerwyck," of which he became the first *patroon*.

II.—SCHENECTADY.

The *great flat* upon the Mohawk river, lying seventeen miles west of "*Fort Orange*," as Albany was then called, was bought of the Indians by Arendt van Curler in the month of July, 1661. The deed was signed in behalf of the *Mohawks* by three chiefs, named *Kan-tu-quo*, *Son-arut-sie*, and *A-ia-da-ne*. In 1662 this grant was confirmed, and Van Curler and his associates "went west" from Fort Orange and settled the rich Mohawk flats, near which is now the modern city of Schenectady. Arendt van Curler was a cousin of the Van Rensselaers, and played a prominent part in the settlement of their manor. He owned a farm on the flats just above Fort Orange, and was a brewer in Beverwyck, as Albany was then called, in 1661. His influence among the Indians was unbounded. In honor of his memory the *Iroquois* addressed all succeeding governors of New York by his name, which they translated *Corlear*. He was also a great favorite of the French. On the 30th of April, 1667, the Marquis de Tracy, viceroy of New France, addressed Van Curler a letter, of which we give an extract:

"If you find it agreeable to come hither this summer, as you have caused me to hope, you will be most welcome, and entertained to the utmost of my ability, as I have a great esteem for you, though I have never seen you. Believe this truth, and that I am, sir, your affectionate and assured servant,

TRACY."

Van Curler accepted this invitation and prepared for his journey. Governor Nicoll gave him a letter to the viceroy bearing date May 20, 1667, and saying,—

"Mons'r Curler hath been importuned by divers of his friends at Quebec to give them a visit, and being ambitious to kiss your hands, he hath entreated my pass and liberty to conduct a young gentleman, M. Fontaine, who unfortunately fell into the barbarous hands of his enemies, and by means of Mons'r Curler obtained his liberty."

On the 4th of July of the same year, Jeremias Van Rensselaer wrote to Holland: "Our cousin, Arendt Van Curler, proceeds overland to Canada, having obtained leave from our general, and been invited thither by the viceroy, M. de Tracy."

Thus provided, he set out. In an evil hour, while on this journey, Van Curler attempted to cross Lake Champlain in a light bark canoe. A storm coming up, he was drowned, it is believed, near Split rock. Thus died the founder of Schenectady. Lake Champlain was often called afterwards by the French, Lake Corlear, in his honor.

It has been said that *Ska-nek-ta-da* was the Indian name for Albany. When the Dutch authorities formed the settlers at Fort Orange into a separate jurisdiction, it ran back from Albany seventeen miles, and included what is now the city of Schenectady, on the Mohawk. To this jurisdiction, thus reaching from the Hudson to the Mohawk, the Dutch gave the old Indian name for Albany, and called it *Ska-nek-ta-da*.

After the English conquest of the New Netherlands, in 1664, the jurisdiction of Schenectady was divided, and the part next the Hudson was changed to Albany. But Albany ran back from the Hudson only sixteen miles. Thus the old jurisdiction of Schenectady was left to that part lying on the Mohawk river only, and it has ever since retained the name first applied to the whole. The true Indian name for what is now Schenectady was *O-no-a-la-go-na*, "pained in the head."

III.—MONTREAL.

The story of the founding of the city of Montreal is more like a religious romance of the middle ages than veritable history. The reader will not forget that the island of Montreal was the site of the ancient *Iroquois* village, Hochelaga, the capital of the old Forest State of that name, discovered by Jacques Cartier in the year 1535, and that when Champlain first visited the island, in 1603, the old State and its capital had alike disappeared, and its site was occupied only by a few *Algonquin* fishing huts.

But a newer and more brilliant destiny awaited the site of the ancient Hochelaga, the then wild island of Montreal. About the year 1636, there dwelt at La Fleche, in Anjou, a religious enthusiast deeply imbued with the mysticism of the times, whose name was Jerome Le Royer de la Dauversiere. It is related of Dauversiere by the pious historians of the period that one day while at his devotions he heard an inward voice, which he deemed a voice from heaven, commanding him to become the founder of a new order of hospital nuns, and to establish for such nuns, to be conducted by them, a hospital, or hotel dieu, on the then wild island of Montreal. It is further related that while Dauversiere was beholding his ecstatic visions at La Fleche, a young priest of similar mystical tendencies, whose name was Jean Jacques Olier, while praying in the ancient church of St. Germain des Pres at Paris, also heard a voice from heaven, commanding him to form a society of priests, and establish them on an island called Montreal in Canada, for the propagation of the true faith. Full of his new idea, Dauversiere set out for Paris to find some means of accomplishing his object. While at Paris he visited the chateau

of Meudon near by, and, on entering the gallery of the old castle, saw a young priest approaching him. It was Olier. "Neither of these two men," says an old chronicler, "had ever seen or heard of the other; yet, impelled by a kind of inspiration, they knew each other at once, even to the depths of their hearts; saluted each other by name as we read of St. Paul, the hermit, and St. Anthony, of St. Dominic, and St. Francis, and ran to embrace each other like two friends who had met after a long separation." After performing their devotions in the chapel, the two devotees walked for three hours in the park, discussing and forming their plans. Before they parted, they had resolved to found at Montreal three religious communities—one of secular priests, one of nuns to nurse the sick, and one of nuns to teach the white and red children.

By the united efforts of Olier and Dauversiere, an association was formed, called the Society of Notre Dame de Montreal, and a colony projected. The island was purchased of its owners, the successors of the hundred associates of Quebec, and erected into a seigneurie by the king, henceforth to be called Villemarie de Montreal, and consecrated to the Holy Family. But it was necessary to have a soldier governor to place in charge of the colony, and for this purpose the associates of Montreal selected Paul de Chomeday, Sieur de Maisonneuve, a devout and valiant gentleman, who had already seen much military service. It was thought necessary that some discreet woman should embark with them as their nurse and housekeeper. For this purpose they selected Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance, a religious devotee, who was born of a noble family of Nogent-Le-Roi. She was filled with zeal for the new mission. In it she thought she had found her destiny. The ocean, the solitude, the wilderness, the *Iroquois*, did not deter her from her high purpose, and this delicate and refined woman at once, with enthusiastic devotion, cast her frail life upon the rock of desolation to christianize a strange land, and to soothe with her gentle influence the wildness of barbarous men.

At length in the summer of 1641 the ships set sail, with Maisonneuve and his forty men and Mademoiselle Mance and three other women on board. But they reached Quebec too late in the autumn to think of ascending to Montreal that season. While passing the long tedious winter at Quebec, the members of the new company were treated with much coldness by Governor Montmagny, who saw a rival governor in Maisonneuve. Early in May, 1642, they embarked for their new home, having gained an unexpected recruit in the person of Madame de Peltrie, another pious lady, who had also cast her fortunes in the wilderness, but it was not until 1653 that the gentle Marguerite of Bourgeoys came to bless the young colony with her presence. All was seeming peace as they paddled their canoes along near the banks of the stream, decked in the budding beauties of the opening springtide,—but behind every leafy thicket and rocky island lurked a danger and a terror, the fierce *Iroquois* on the war-path.

On the 18th of May they arrived at the wild island of Montreal, and landed on the very site chosen for a city by Champlain thirty-one years before. Montmagny was with them to deliver the island in behalf of the company of the hundred associates to Maisonneuve, the agent of the asso-

ciates of Montreal, and Father Vimont, the superior of the Jesuit missions in Canada, was there in spiritual charge of the young colony. Maisonneuve and his followers sprang ashore, and falling on their knees, all devoutly joined their voices in the songs of thanksgiving.

Near by where they landed was a rivulet bordered by a meadow, beyond which rose the ancient forest like a band of iron. The early flowers of spring were blooming in the young grass of the meadow, and the woods were filled with singing birds. A simple altar was raised on a pleasant spot not far from the shore. The ladies decorated it with flowers. Then the whole band gathered before the shrine. Father Vimont stood before the altar, clad in the rich vestments of his office. The Host was raised aloft, while they all kneeled in reverent silence. When the solemn rite was over, the priest turned to the little band and said, "You are a grain of mustard-seed that will rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land."

As the day waned and the twilight came on, the darkened meadow, bereft of its flowers, became radiant with twinkling fire-flies. Mademoiselle Mance, Madame de la Peltrie, aided by her servant, Charlotte Barre, caught the fire-flies, and, tying them with threads into shining festoons, hung them before the altar where the Host remained exposed. Then the men lighted their camp-fires, posted their sentries, and pitched their tents, and all lay down to rest. "It was the birth-night of Montreal."*

Old Indian Ho-che-la-ga was no more. A new race had come to people the wilderness, and unfurl the banner of the Cross on the great river of the Thousand Isles.

CHAPTER VIII.

INDIAN WARS—THE MISSION OF ISAAC JOGUES, 1642-46.

I.—LAKE GEORGE.

AMONG the earliest of the many French captives who were dragged by the cruel *Iroquois* from time to time along the old war-trails which crossed Saratoga, with maimed hands and bleeding feet, was the celebrated Jesuit father, Isaac Jogues, the discoverer of Lake George, and the founder of the Mission of the Martyrs, St. Mary of the Mohawks.

In the olden time, when the whole north continent was a vast howling wilderness from the frozen ocean to the flowery gulf land, many bright, fair lakes lay sleeping in its awful solitudes, their waters flashing in the sunshine like gleaming mirrors, and lighting up the sombre desolation like jewels in an iron crown; but the fairest and the brightest of them all was Lake George. It was the gem of the old wilderness. Of the thousand lakes that adorn the surface of northern New York there is none among them all to-day so fair, none among them all so like "a diadem of beauty," as Lake George—its deepest water as bright and as pure as

the dewdrops on the lilies. Its authentic history runs back for two hundred and forty years. Its forest traditions extend into the dim, mythical, mysterious, and unknown romance of the New World. But its waters have not always been so pure as they are to-day, and we shall all grow weary of its story, for it is a story of blood.

II.—ISAAC JOGUES.

The first white men who saw Lake George were the Jesuit father, Isaac Jogues, and his companions, René Goupil and Guillaume Couture. They were taken over its waters as prisoners—tortured, maimed, and bleeding—by the *Mohawks*, in the month of August, 1642.

Isaac Jogues, the discoverer of Lake George, was born at Orleans, in France, on the 10th of January, 1607, and received there the rudiments of his education. In October, 1624, he entered the Jesuit society at Rouen, and removed to the College of La Fleche in 1627. He completed his divinity at Clermont College, Paris, and was ordained priest in February, 1636. In the spring of that year he embarked as a missionary for Canada, arriving at Quebec early in July.

At the time of his first visit to Lake George, Jogues was but thirty-five years of age. "His oval face and the delicate mould of his features," says Parkman, "indicated a modest, thoughtful, and refined nature. He was constitutionally timid, with a sensitive conscience and great religious susceptibilities. He was a finished scholar, and might have gained a literary reputation; but he had chosen another career, and one for which he seemed but ill fitted." His companions were young laymen, who from religious motives had attached themselves without pay to the service of the Jesuit missions.

III.—WAR IN THE WILDERNESS.

Thirty-three years before, Samuel de Champlain on his voyage of discovery had first attacked the *Iroquois* on the shore of the lake that bears his name, and they had fled in terror from the murderous firearms of the first white men they had ever seen to their homes on the Mohawk. Since then they had ceased to make war upon their hereditary enemies, the Canadian *Algonquins* or the French colonists. But they had by no means forgotten their humiliating defeat. In the mean time they had themselves been supplied with firearms by the Dutch traders at Fort Orange, on the Hudson, in exchange for beaver-skins and wampum, and now their hour of sweet revenge had come.

The war with the *Eries*, the *Hurons*, and the other western tribes had been undertaken by the *Senecas*, the *Cayugas*, and *Onondagas*. It was left to the *Mohawks* and the *Oneidas* to attempt the extermination of the Canadian *Algonquins* and their French allies. They came near accomplishing their bloody purpose. But for the timely arrival of a few troops from France, the banks of the St. Lawrence would soon have become as desolate as the country of the lost *Eries* or that of the *Hurons*. The savages hung the war-kettle upon the fire in all the Mohawk castles and danced the war-dance. In bands of tens and hundreds they took the war-path, and passing through Lakes George and Champlain, and down the river Richelieu, went prowling

* Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, p. 209, and Charlevoix's *History of New France*, translated by John G. Shea.

ing about the French settlements at Montreal, Three Rivers, and Quebec, and the Indian villages on the Ottawa. The *Iroquois* were everywhere. From the Huron country to the Saguenay they infested the forests like so many ravenous wolves. They hung about the French forts, killing stragglers and luring armed parties into fatal ambushes. They followed like hounds upon the trail of travelers and hunters through the forests, and lay in wait along the banks of streams to attack the passing canoes. It was one of these prowling hostile bands of *Mohawks* that attacked and captured Isaac Jogues and his companions.

IV.—CAPTURE OF JOGUES.

Father Jogues had come down the savage Ottawa river a thousand miles in his bark canoes the spring before from his far-off Huron mission to Quebec for much-needed supplies. He was now on his return voyage to the Huron country. In the dewy freshness of the early morning of the 2d day of August, with his party of four Frenchmen and thirty-six *Hurons*, in twelve heavily-laden canoes, Jogues had reached the westerly end of the expansion called Lake St. Peters. It is there filled with islands that lie opposite the mouth of the river Richelieu. It was not long before they heard the terrible war-whoop upon the Canadian shore. In a moment more Jogues and his white companions and a part of his *Hurons* were captives in the hands of the yelling, exulting *Mohawks*, and the remainder of the *Hurons* killed or dispersed. Goupil was seized at once. Jogues might have escaped; but seeing Goupil and his *Huron* neophytes in the hands of their savage captors, he had no heart to desert them, and so gave himself up. Couture at first eluded his pursuers, but, like Jogues, relented, and returned to his captured companions. Five *Iroquois* ran to meet Couture as he approached, one of whom snapped his gun at his breast. It missed fire, but Couture in turn fired his own gun at the savage, and laid him dead at his feet. The others sprang upon him like panthers, stripped him naked, tore out his finger-nails with their teeth, gnawed his fingers like hungry dogs, and thrust a sword through one of his hands. Jogues, touched by the sufferings of his friends, broke from his guards and threw his arms around Couture's neck. The savages dragged him away, and knocked him senseless. When he revived they gnawed his fingers with their teeth, and tore out his nails as they had done those of Couture. Turning fiercely upon Goupil, they treated him in the same way. With their captives they then crossed to the mouth of the Richelieu, and encamped where the town of Sorel now stands.*

The savages returned to the Mohawk with their suffering captives by the way which they came,—across the old hunting-ground, Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, now Saratoga. On the eighth day, upon an island near the south end of Lake Champlain, they arrived at the camp of two hundred *Iroquois*, who were on their way to the St. Lawrence. At the sight of the captives these fierce warriors, armed with clubs and thorny sticks, quickly ranged themselves in two lines, between which the captives were each in turn made to run

the gauntlet up a rocky hillside. On their way they were beaten with such fury that Jogues fell senseless, half dead, and covered with blood. After passing this ordeal again, the captives were mangled as before, and this time were tortured with fire. At night, when they tried to rest, the young warriors tore open their wounds, and pulled out their hair and beard.

V.—THE DISCOVERY OF LAKE GEORGE.

In the morning they resumed their journey, and soon reached a rocky promontory, near which ran a forest-covered mountain, beyond which the lake narrowed into a river. It was more than a hundred years before that promontory became the famous Ticonderoga of later times. Between the promontory and the mountain a stream issued from the woods and fell into the lake. They landed at the mouth of the stream, and, taking their canoes upon their shoulders, followed it up around the noisy waters of the falls. It was the Indian Che-non-de-ro-ga, "the chiming waters." They soon reached the shores of a beautiful lake, that there lay sleeping in the depths of the limitless forest, all undiscovered and unseen by white men until then. It was the forest gem of the old wilderness, now called Lake George. But it then bore only its old Indian name, Caniad-eri-oit, "the tail of the lake."

Champlain, thirty-three years before, had come no farther than its outlet. He heard the "chiming waters" of the falls, and was told that a great lake lay beyond them. But he turned back without seeing it, and so our bruised and bleeding prisoners, Isaac Jogues and his companions, Goupil and Couture, were the first of white men to gaze upon its waters. "Like a fair Naiad of the wilderness," says Parkman, "it slumbered between the guardian mountains that breathe between crag and forest the stern poetry of war."†

Again they launched their frail canoes, and, amid the dreamy splendors of an August day, glided on their noiseless course over the charming waters. On they passed, under the dusky mountain shadows, now over some wide expanse, now through the narrow channels and among the woody islands, redolent with balsamy odors. At last they reached the landing-place at the head of the lake, afterward the site of Fort William Henry, now Caldwell, so famous as a summer resort. Here they left their boats and took the old Indian trail that led across old Indian *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* from Lake George, a distance of forty miles, to the lower castles on the Mohawk. It was the same trail afterwards followed by the Marquis de Tracy, in October, 1666, on his way to the *Mohawk* castles with his army and train of French noblemen, to avenge the death of the youthful Chasy.

This old Indian trail, so often the war-path, led from the south end of Lake George, on a southerly course, to the great bend of the Hudson, about ten miles westerly of Glen's Falls. From the bend it led southerly, through the towns of Wilton and Greenfield, along in plain sight of and but four or five miles distant from Saratoga Springs, and through Galway to the lower castles on the Mohawk,

* Parkman's *Jesuits in North America*, p. 217.

† *Jesuits of North America*, p. 219.

four or five miles westerly from what is now Amsterdam, on the New York Central railroad.

VI.—THE CAPTIVITY OF JOGUES.

After their arrival at the *Mohawk* castles, Father Jogues and his companions were again subjected to the most inhuman tortures, with the horrid details of which the reader need not be wearied. Among the *Mohawks* Jogues remained for nearly a year, a captive slave, performing for his savage masters the most menial duties. Soon after his arrival more poor *Hurons* were brought in and put to death with cruel tortures. But, in the midst of his own sufferings, Jogues lost no opportunity to convert the Indians to Christianity, sometimes even baptizing them with a few rain-drops which he found clinging to the husks of corn that were thrown him for food.

Couture had won their admiration by his bravery, and, after inflicting upon him the most savage torture, they adopted him into one of their families in the place of a dead relation. But in October they murdered poor Goupil, and after dragging his body through the village, threw it into a deep ravine. Jogues sought it and gave it partial burial. He sought it again and it was gone. Had the torrent washed it away, or had it been taken off by the savages? He searched the forest and the waters in vain. "Then, crouched by the pitiless stream, he mingled his tears with its waters, and, in a voice broken with groans, chanted the service for the dead."*

In the spring, while the snows were melting, some children told him where the body of poor Goupil was lying farther down the stream. The Indians and not the torrent had taken it away. He found the bones scattered around and stripped by the foxes and birds. He tenderly gathered them and hid them in a hollow tree, in the hope that he might some day be able to lay them in consecrated ground.

Late in the autumn after his arrival he was ordered to go with a party of braves on their annual deer-hunt. All the game they took they offered to their god *Ar-esh-oui*, and ate it in his honor. Jogues came near starving in the midst of plenty, for he would not taste the food offered to what he believed to be a demon. In a lonely spot in the forest he cut the bark, in the form of a cross, from the trunk of a large tree. There, half-clad in shaggy furs, in the chill wintry air he knelt upon the frozen ground in prayer. He was a living martyr to the faith before whose emblem he bowed in adoration—a faith in which was now his only hope and consolation.

VII.—THE ESCAPE.

At length, in the month of July, 1643, he went with a fishing-party to a place on the Hudson about twenty miles below Fort Orange. Some of the *Iroquois* soon returned, bringing Jogues with them. On their way they stopped at Fort Orange and he made his escape from the savages.

Jogues was secreted by the Dutch, and the savages made diligent search for him. Fearing his discovery and recapture by the Indians, the kind-hearted Dutch paid a large ransom for the captive, and gave him a free passage

to his home in France. He arrived in Brittany on Christmas-day and was received by his friends, who had heard of his captivity, as one risen from the dead. He was treated everywhere with mingled curiosity and reverence, and was summoned to Paris. The ladies of the court thronged around to do him homage. When he was presented to the queen, Anne of Austria, she kissed his mutilated hands, the hands of the poor slave of the *Mohawk* squaws.

In the spring of 1644, Jogues returned to Canada, soon to become a martyr to his faith in the valley of the Mohawk.

VIII.—THE LAKE OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

For still another year the *Iroquois* war raged with unabated violence.

Early in the spring of 1645, a famous *Algonquin* chief named *Piskaret*, with a band of braves, went out upon the war-path toward the country of the *Mohawks*. Upon an island in Lake Champlain they met a war-party of thirteen *Iroquois*. They killed eleven of the number, made prisoners of the other two, and returned in triumph to the St. Lawrence.

At Sillery, a small settlement on the St. Lawrence, near Quebec, *Piskaret*, in a speech, delivered his captives to Montmagny, the governor-general, who replied with compliments and gifts. The wondering captives, when they fairly comprehended that they were saved from cruel torture and death, were surprised and delighted beyond measure. Then one of the captive *Mohawks*, of great size and of matchless symmetry of form, who was evidently a war-chief, arose and said to the governor, Montmagny,—

"Onnontio, I am saved from the fire. My body is delivered from death.

"Onnontio, you have given me my life. I thank you for it. I will never forget it. All my country will be grateful to you. The earth will be bright, the river calm and smooth; there will be peace and friendship between us. The shadow is before my eyes no longer. The spirits of my ancestors slain by the *Algonquins* have disappeared.

"Onnontio, you are good; we are bad. But our anger is gone. I have no heart but for peace and rejoicing."

As he said this he began to dance, holding his hands upraised as if apostrophizing the sun. Suddenly he snatched a hatchet, brandished it for a moment like a madman, then flung it into the fire, saying as he did so, "Thus I throw down my anger; thus I cast away the weapons of blood. Farewell war. Now, Onnontio, I am your friend forever."

Onnontio means in the Indian tongue "great mountain." It is a literal translation of Montmagny's name. It was forever after the *Iroquois* name for the governors of Canada, as Corlear was for the governors of New York, so called from Arent van Curler, first superintendent of the colonies of Rensselaerswick, who was a great favorite with the Indians.

The captive *Iroquois* were well treated by the French, and one of them sent home to their country on the Mohawk, under a promise of making negotiations for peace with his people, and the other kept as a hostage.

The efforts of the captive chief who returned to the Mo-

* Jesuits of North America, p. 225.

hawk were successful. In a short time he reappeared at Three Rivers, with ambassadors of peace from the *Mohawk* cantons. To the great joy of the French, he brought with him Couture, who had become a savage in dress and appearance.

After a great deal of feasting, speech-making, and belt-giving, peace was concluded, and order and quiet once more reigned for a brief period in the old wilderness.

But ambassadors from the French and *Algonquins* must be sent from Canada to the *Mohawk* towns, with gifts and presents to ratify the treaty. No one among the French was so well suited for this office as Isaac Jogues. His, too, was a double errand, for he had already been ordered by his superior to found a new mission among the *Mohawks*. It was named, prophetically, in advance, "*the mission of the martyrs*."

At the first thought of returning to the *Mohawks*, Jogues recoiled with horror. But it was only a momentary pang. The path of duty seemed clear to him, and, thankful that he was found worthy to suffer for the saving of souls, he prepared to depart.

On the 16th of May, 1646, he set out from Three Rivers, with *Sieur Bourdon*, engineer to the governor, two *Algonquin* ambassadors, and four *Mohawks* as guides.

On his way he passed over the well-remembered scenes of his former sufferings upon the river *Richelieu* and *Lake Champlain*.

He reached the foot of *Lake George* on the eve of *Corpus Christi*, which is the feast of the Blessed Body of Jesus. He named the lake, in honor of the day, "*the Lake of the Blessed Sacrament*." When he visited the lake before, as a poor bleeding prisoner, it was clad in the dreamy robes of the early autumn. Now its banks were clothed in the wild exuberance of leafy June. For more than a hundred years afterwards this lake bore no other name.

When *Sir William Johnson* began his military operations at the head of the lake, in the summer of 1755, he changed its name to *Lake George*, in honor of England's king.

From *Lake St. Sacrament*, Jogues proceeded on his way to the *Mohawk* country, and, having accomplished his political mission, returned to Canada.

IX.—THE MISSION OF THE MARTYRS.

His work was only half done. Again, in the month of September, he set out for the *Mohawk* country. On his way he again passed over the shining waters of *Lake St. Sacrament*. Now it was adorned with the gorgeous gold and crimson glories of the mid-autumn forests.

This time he went in his true character—a missionary of the gospel. But he had a strong presentiment that his life was near its end. He wrote to a friend, "I shall go and shall not return." His forebodings were verified. While there in July he had left a small box containing a few necessary articles, in anticipation of an early return. The superstitious savages were confident that famine, pestilence, or some evil spirit or other was shut up in the box, that would in time come forth and devastate their country. To confirm their suspicions, that very summer there was much sickness in their castles, and when the harvest came in the autumn they found that the caterpillars had eaten their

corn. The Christian missionary was held responsible for all this, and was therefore doomed to die.

He arrived at their village near *Cach-na-ua-ga*, on the bank of the *Mohawk*, on the 17th of October, and was saluted with blows. On the evening of the 18th he was invited to sup in the cabin of a chief. He accepted the invitation, and on entering the hut he was struck on the head with a tomahawk by a savage who was concealed within the door. They cut off his head, and in the morning it was displayed upon one of the palisades that surrounded the village. His body they threw into the *Mohawk*.

Thus died Isaac Jogues, the discoverer of *Lake George*, at his *Mission of the Martyrs, St. Mary of the Mohawks*, in the fortieth year of his age. He was but an humble, self-sacrificing missionary of the Cross, yet his was

"One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die."

The old trail followed by Jogues through *Saratoga County* ran from the *Hudson* at *Glen's Falls* along the foot of *Mount MacGregor*, and turning northerly at the *Stiles* tavern, crossed the whole length of *Greenfield*, and passed near *Lake Desolation*, over the *Kayadrosseras* range, into the *Mohawk* valley.

CHAPTER IX.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS—THE NORTHERN INVASION OF 1666.

AFTER the weary feet of Isaac Jogues had ceased to tread the war-trails of old *Saratoga* and *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*, the next expedition of importance which passed from the *St. Lawrence* to the *Mohawk* over these old trails was the famous expedition of Governor *Daniel de Remi*, *Sieur de Courcelle*, and the *Marquis de Tracy*, lieutenant-general of Canada, to the *Mohawk* country in 1666. This expedition was also intimately connected with the naming of the *Chazy* river, of *Clinton county*, on *Lake Champlain*.

The *Chazy* river flows from the beautiful lake of the same name northerly and easterly, and falls into the northerly end of *Lake Champlain*, nearly opposite the *Isle la Motte*, of historic fame. The *Chazy* lake sleeps at the foot of *Mount Lyon*, one of the central peaks of a mountain group of the *Lake Bell* of the *Wilderness*, on the rugged eastern border of *Clinton county*.

This beautiful stream was named in memory of *Sieur Chazy*, a young French nobleman, who was murdered on its banks near its mouth, by the Indians, in the year 1666.

M. Chazy was a nephew of the *Marquis de Tracy*, and was a captain in the famous French regiment, *Carignan-Salières*.

This regiment was the first body of regular troops that was sent to Canada by the French king.

It was raised by *Prince Carignan* in *Savoy* during the year 1544. Eight years after it was conspicuous in the service of the French king in the battles with *Prince Condé* in the revolt of the *Fronde*. But the *Prince of Carignan* was unable to support the regiment, and gave it to the king, who attached it to the armies of France.

In 1664 it took a distinguished part with the allied forces of France in the Austrian war with the Turks. The next year it went with Tracy to Canada. Among its captains, besides Chazy, were Sorel, Chambly, La Motte, and others whose names are so familiar in Canadian annals. The regiment was commanded by Colonel de Salières. Hence its double name.*

In 1665, Tracy landed at Quebec in great pomp and splendor.† The Chevalier de Chammont was at his side, and a long line of young *noblesse*, gorgeous in lace, ribbons, and majestic leonine wigs, followed in his train. As this splendid array of noblemen marched through the narrow streets of the young city at the tap of the drum, escorted by the regiment Carignan-Salières, "the bronzed veterans of the Turkish wars," each soldier with slouched hat, nodding plume, bandolier, and shouldered firelock, they formed a glittering pageant, such as the New World had never seen before.

In the same year the captain Sieur La Motte built Fort St. Anne upon the Isle La Motte, at the south end of Lake Champlain, opposite the mouth of the Chazy river. Young Chazy was stationed at this fort in the spring of 1666, and while hunting in the woods, near the mouth of the river, with a party of officers, was surprised and attacked by a roving band of *Iroquois*. Chazy, with two or three others, was killed upon the spot, and the survivors captured and carried off prisoners to the valley of the Mohawk. For months the war thus begun raged with unabated violence, and the old wilderness was again drenched in blood, as it had been in the time of Father Jogues, twenty years before.

But in the August following a grand council of peace was held with the *Iroquois* at Quebec. During the council Tracy invited some *Mohawk* chiefs to dine with him. At the table some allusion was made to the murder of Chazy. A chief, named *Ag-ari-ata*, at once held out his arm and boastingly said,—

"This is the hand that split the head of that young man!"

"You shall never kill anybody else," exclaimed the horror-stricken Tracy, and ordered the insolent savage to be taken out and hanged upon the spot, in sight of his comrades.‡

Of course peace was no longer thought of. Tracy made haste to march against the *Mohawks* with all the forces at his command.

During the month of September, Quebec on the St. Lawrence, and Fort St. Anne on the Isle La Motte in Lake Champlain, were scenes of busy preparation. At length Tracy and the governor, Courcelle, set out from Quebec on the day of the exaltation of the Cross, "for whose glory," says the *Relation*, "this expedition is undertaken." They had with them a force of thirteen hundred men and two pieces of cannon. It was the beginning of October, and the forests were putting on the gorgeous hues of an American autumn. They went up Lake Champlain and into Lake St. Sacrament, now Lake George. As their flotilla

swept gracefully over the crystal waters of this gem of the old wilderness, it formed the first of the military pageants that in after-years made that fair scene famous in history.

Leaving their canoes where Fort William Henry was afterwards built, they plunged boldly on foot into the southern wilderness that lay before them towards the Mohawk country. They took the old Indian trail, so often trodden by Father Jogues and by war-parties of savages, which led across the Hudson at the main bend above Glen's Falls, and passed across the old Indian hunting-ground, *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*, through what are now the towns of Wilton, Greenfield, and Galway, in Saratoga County, to the lower castles on the Mohawk near the mouth of the Schoharie creek. It was more than forty miles of forests, filled with swamps, rivers, and mountains, that lay before them. Their path was a narrow, rugged trail, filled with rocks and gullies, pitfalls and streams. Their forces consisted of six hundred regulars of the regiment Carignan-Salières, six hundred Canadian militia, and a hundred Christian Indians from the missions.

"It seems to them," writes Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, in her letter of the 16th of October, 1666, "that they are going to lay siege to Paradise and win it and enter in, because they are fighting for religion and the faith."

On they went through the tangled woods, officers as well as men carrying heavy loads upon their backs, and dragging their cannon "over slippery logs, tangled roots, and oozy masses." Before long, in the vicinity of what is now known as Lake Desolation, their provisions gave out, and they were almost starved. But soon the trail led through a thick wood of chestnut-trees full of nuts, which they eagerly devoured and thus stayed their hunger.

At length, after many weary days, they reached the lower Mohawk cantons. The names of the two lower Mohawk castles were then *Te-hon-da-lo-ga*, which was at Fort Hunter, at the mouth of the Schoharie creek, and *Ga-no-wa-ga*, now *Cach-na-wa-ga*, which was near Tribes hill. The upper castles, which were farther up the Mohawk, were the *Ca-na-jo-ha-e*, near Fort Plain, and *Ga-ne-ga-ho-ga*, opposite the mouth of East Canada creek.

They marched through the fertile valley of the Mohawk, the Indians fleeing into the forest at their approach. Thus the brilliant pageant of the summer that had glittered across the sombre rock of Quebec, was twice repeated by this warlike band of noblemen and soldiers amid the crimson glories of the autumn woods in the wild valley of the Mohawk. They did not need the cannon which they had brought with so much toil across the country from Lake St. Sacrament. The savages were frightened almost out of their wits by the noise of their twenty drums. "Let us save ourselves, brothers," said one of the *Mohawk* chiefs, as he ran away, "the whole world is coming against us."

After destroying all the corn-fields in the valley, and burning the last palisaded *Mohawk* village, they planted a cross on its ashes, and by the side of the cross the royal arms of France. Then an officer, by order of Tracy, advanced to the front, and, with sword in hand, proclaimed in a loud voice that he took possession, in the name of the king of France, of all the country of the *Mohawks*.

Having thus happily accomplished their object without

* Parkman's Old Régime, p. 181.

† Ibid., p. 178.

‡ Ibid., p. 192.

the loss of a man, they returned unmolested to Canada over the route by which they came.

The death of young Chazy was avenged. The insolent *Iroquois* were for the first time chastised and humbled in their own country. For twenty years afterwards there was peace in the old wilderness,—peace bought by the blood of young Chazy.

Surely was the beautiful river, on whose banks his bones still rest, christened with his name amid a baptism of fire at an altar upon which the villages, the wigwams, the corn-fields of his murderers were the sacrificial offerings.

And so ended the second French and Indian war, known in colonial annals as the War of 1666.

CHAPTER X.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OF 1689-90.

I.—THE INVASION OF MONTREAL OF 1689.

AFTER the return of Tracy's expedition of 1666, there was comparative peace in the old wilderness for a period of more than twenty years. But at length, owing to the mistaken policy of Governor Denonville, the war broke out afresh, and the old northern valley again became the scene of untold horrors.

All colonies are sometimes unfortunate in their governors, and the dominion of New France was not an exception to the rule. In the manner in which some of the early Canadian governors treated the *Iroquois* of central New York, can easily be traced the persistent enmity of these savages to the French, and their unshaken friendship for the English colonists of the Atlantic slope.

Previous to 1689 Governor Denonville had for a long time been on unfriendly terms with the *Iroquois*. In that year he committed warlike depredations upon their hunting-parties near the upper lakes. In the mean time, Governor Dongan, of New York, was the warm friend and ally of the *Iroquois*.

Governor Dongan's wrath was kindled anew when he heard that the French had invaded the country of the *Senecas*, seized English traders on the lakes, and built a fort at Niagara. He at once summoned the Five Nations to meet him at Albany. He told the assembled chiefs that their late troubles had fallen upon them because they had held councils with the French without asking his leave; and he forbade them to do so again, and told them that, as subjects of King James, they must make no further treaty with the French except with his consent. He enjoined them to receive no more French Jesuits into their towns, and to call home their countrymen whom these fathers had converted and enticed to Caehnawaga. "Obey my commands," said the governor, "for that is the only way to eat well and sleep well, without fear or disturbance." The *Iroquois* seemed to assent to all this; their orators said, "We will fight the French as long as a man is left."

Then arose a long controversy between Governor Dongan and Governor Denonville in reference to the *Iroquois*. Governor Dongan took the responsibility of protecting the

Iroquois upon his own shoulders. At length James II. consented to own the *Iroquois* as his subjects, and ordered Dongan to protect them.

This declaration of royalty was a great relief to Dongan. He now pursued more vigorous measures against the French. So the controversy ran on year after year between the two governors until the fall of 1689, when the *Iroquois* struck a blow which came upon the French like the crash of a thunderbolt.

During the latter part of July they assembled their warriors and started on the war-path. Taking their bark canoes, they paddled down the Mohawk, passed the old city of Schenectady, and landed at the mouth of Eel-Place creek, on the right bank of the river. Here they found a large corn-field planted by William Apple and his associates, who were inhabitants of Schenectady. Halting for a few days, they feasted upon the green corn in the ear, destroying the whole field. In after-years what is now known as "Apple patent" grew out of this circumstance. Leaving the Mohawk, they then followed up the creek to the carrying-place which leads across into Ballston lake. At the lake they again took to their canoes, and sped across its water. It was a splendid warlike pageant for these now quietly-sleeping waters. The *Iroquois* were fully fifteen hundred strong, the fiercest warriors of the New World, painted and plumed for the war-path. They reached the outlet of the lake near what is now known as East Line.

Again taking their canoes from the water, they carried them over the land into the "Mourning Kill." From the "Mourning Kill" they descended into the valley of the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra river; down the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra they sped into the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, now Saratoga, lake. Across its tranquil waters they passed in savage array, presenting a striking contrast with our modern regattas, and, entering the Fishkill, were soon upon the waters of the Hudson. Proceeding up to the great carrying-place, at what is now Fort Edward, they passed over it into Wood creek, and thence down into Lake Champlain.

On the 5th of August, 1689, a violent hail-storm burst over Lake St. Louis, an expansion of the St. Lawrence a little above Montreal. Concealed by the tempest and the darkness, these fifteen hundred warriors landed at La Chine, and posted themselves in silence about the houses of the sleeping settlers, then screeched the war-whoop, and began the most frightful massacre in Canadian history. Men, women, and children were butchered indiscriminately, and the houses reduced to ashes. In the neighborhood were three stockaded forts, and an encampment of two hundred regulars were at the distance of three miles. At four o'clock in the morning, the troops in this encampment heard a cannon-shot from one of the forts. Soon after they were under arms they saw a man running towards them, just escaped from the Indian butchery. He told his story, and passed on with the news to Montreal, about six miles distant. Within a short time thereafter, there came in several fugitives one after another, each telling his tale of the frightful massacre. The commander of the troops at once ordered them to march. When they had advanced toward La Chine they found the houses still burning, and the bodies of the inmates strewn among them, or hanging from the stakes

where they had been tortured. The *Iroquois*, they learned, had been encamped a mile and a half farther on, behind a tract of forest. Advancing towards the *Iroquois* sword in hand at the head of his men, the daring commander entered the forest; but, at that moment, a voice from the rear commanded a halt. It was that of the Chevalier De Vaudreuil, just come from Montreal, with positive orders from Denonville to run no risks and stand solely on the defensive. On the next day eighty men from some of the forts attempted to join them; but the *Iroquois* intercepted the unfortunate detachment and cut them to pieces in full sight of the forts. All were killed except Le Moyne, De Longueuil, and a few others, who escaped within the gates of the two forts.

Montreal was stricken to the earth with terror. But no attack was made either on the town or any of the forts, and the inhabitants, such as could reach them, were safe; while the *Iroquois* held undisputed possession of the open country, burned all the houses and barns over an extent of nine miles, and roamed in small parties, pillaging and scalping, over more than twenty miles more. They encountered no opposition nor met with any loss. Charlevoix says that the invaders remained in the neighborhood of Montreal till the middle of October; whether this be so or not, their stay was strangely long. At length, when ready to return, they re-crossed Lake St. Louis in a body, giving ninety yells, showing thereby that they had ninety prisoners of war. As they passed the forts they shouted, "Onontio, you have deceived us, and now we have deceived you!" Towards evening they encamped on the farther side of the river, and began to torture and devour their prisoners. On that miserable night groups of persons, stupefied and speechless, stood gazing from the Canadian shore at the lights that gleamed along the shore of Chateaugay, where their friends, wives, parents, or children were agonizing in the fires of the *Iroquois*, and where scenes were enacted of indescribable and nameless horror.

Under this terrible calamity Canada lay benumbed and bewildered; but this was not all. James II., of England, the friend and ally of France, had been driven from England, and William of Orange had seized his vacant throne. There was now war between England and France. The French not only had to contend against the *Iroquois*, but now the British colonies, strong and populous, were about to attack them. But Denonville was recalled, and in October sailed for France. His successor was Count de Frontenac.

II. THE BURNING OF SCHENECTADY, IN 1690.

No event in the long and bloody warfare of the old wilderness possesses a more tragic interest than the sacking and burning of Schenectady in the dead of winter, in the year 1690. Instead of opposing the *Iroquois*, his former allies, Frontenac attempted to reclaim them. He resolved, therefore, to take the offensive, not only against the *Iroquois*, but also against the English, and to strike a few rapid, sharp blows that he might teach both his friends and foes that Onontio was still alive. He formed three war-parties of picked men,—one at Montreal, one at Three Rivers, and one at Quebec; the first to strike at Albany, the second New Hampshire, and the third Maine. That

of Montreal against Albany was first ready. It consisted of two hundred men, of whom ninety-six were converted Indians, from the missions near Montreal.

D'Aillebout de Mantet and Le Moyne de Sainte-Helene, the brave son of Charles Le Moyne, had the chief command; they were supported by the brothers Le Moyne D'Iberville and Le Moyne De Bienville, with Repentigny de Monttesson, Le Ber Du Chesne, and other of the Canadian noblesse.

They began their march in the depth of winter, on snow-shoes, each soldier with the hood of his blanket drawn over his head, a gun in his mittened hand, a knife, a hatchet, a tobacco-pouch at his belt, and a pack on his shoulders. They dragged their blankets and provisions over the snow on Indian sledges. Thus they went on across the St. Lawrence up the Richelieu and the frozen Lake Champlain, and then stopped to hold a council. Frontenac had left the precise point of attack discretionary with the leaders, and the men had thus far been ignorant of their destination. The Indians demanded to know it. Mantet and Sainte-Helene replied that they were going to Albany. The Indians objected,—“How long is it,” asked one of them, “since the French grew so bold?” The commanders answered that, to regain the honor of which their late misfortunes had robbed them, the French would take Albany or die in the attempt. After eight days they reached the Hudson, and found the place, at what is now Schuylerville, where two paths diverged, the one for Albany and the other for Schenectady; they all without further words took the latter trail. There was a partial thaw, and they waded knee-deep through the half-melted snow, and the mingled ice, mud, and water of the gloomy swamps. So painful and slow was their progress that it was nine days more before they reached a point two leagues from Schenectady. By this time the weather had changed again, and a cold, gusty snow-storm pelted them. At four o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th of February the scouts found an Indian hut, and in it were four *Iroquois* squaws, whom they captured. There was a fire in the wigwam, and the shivering Canadians crowded about it and warmed themselves over its blaze. The chief Indian, called by the Dutch “Kryn,” harangued his followers, and exhorted them to wash out their wrongs in blood. They then advanced again, and about dark reached the river Mohawk, a little above the village. Their purpose had been to postpone the attack until two o'clock in the morning; but such was the inclemency of the weather that they were forced to move on or perish. Guided by the frightened squaws, they crossed the Mohawk on the ice. About eleven o'clock they saw through the storm the snow-covered palisades of the devoted village. Such was their distress that some of them afterwards said that they would all have surrendered if an enemy had appeared.

The village was oblong in form and inclosed by a palisade, which had two gates, one towards Albany and the other towards the *Mohawks*. There was a block-house near the eastern gate, occupied by eight or nine Connecticut militiamen, under Lieutenant Talmadge. There were also about twenty or thirty *Mohawks* in the place, on a visit. The Dutch inhabitants were in a state of discord. The revolution,

in England had produced a revolution in New York. The demagogue, Jacob Leisler, had got possession of Fort William, and was endeavoring to master the whole colony. Albany was in the hands of the anti-Leisler, or Conservative party, represented in convention, of which Peter Schuyler was the chief. The Dutch of Schenectady for the most part favored Leisler, but their magistrate, John Sander Glen, stood fast for the Albany convention; for this the villagers had threatened to kill him. Talmadge and his militia were under orders from Albany, and, therefore, like Glen, they were under the popular ban. In vain had the magistrate and Talmadge entreated the people to stand on their guard. They turned the advice to ridicule, and left their gates open, and placed there, it is said, a snow image as mock sentinel. There had been some festivity during the evening; but it was now over, and the primitive villagers, fathers, mothers, children, and infants, lay buried in unbroken sleep. Before the open western gate, with its mock sentinel of snow, its blind and dumb warder, stood the French and Indians.

The assailants were now formed into two bands, Sainte-Helene leading the one and Mantet the other. They passed through the gate together in dead silence. One turned to the right and the other to the left, and they filed around the village between the palisades and the houses, till the two leaders met at the farther end. Thus the place was completely surrounded. The signal was then given; they all screeched the war-whoop together, burst in the doors with hatchets, and fell to their work. The villagers, roused by the infernal din, leaped from their beds. For some it was but a nightmare of fright and horror, ended by the blow of the tomahawk. Others were less fortunate. Neither children nor women were spared. "No pen can write, and no tongue express," wrote Schuyler, "the cruelties that were committed." At the block-house, Talmadge and his men made a stubborn fight, but the doors were at length forced in, the defenders killed or taken, and the building set on fire. Adam Vrooman, one of the villagers, saw his wife shot and his child brained against the door-posts, but he fought so desperately that the assailants promised him his life. Orders had been given to spare Peter Tassemaker, the minister. He was hacked to pieces and his house burned. A few fortunate ones fled towards Albany in the storm to seek shelter. Sixty persons were killed outright, of whom thirty-eight were men and boys, ten were women, and twelve were children. The number captured, it appears, was between eighty and ninety. The thirty *Mohawks* in the town were treated with great kindness by the victors, who declared that they had no quarrel with them, but only with the Dutch and English. For two hours this terrible massacre and pillage continued; then the prisoners were secured, sentinels posted, and the men told to rest and refresh themselves. In the morning a small party crossed the river to the house of Glen, which stood on a rising ground, at what is now called Scotia. Glen had prepared to defend himself; but the French told him not to fear, for they had orders not to hurt a chicken of his. After requiring them to lay down their arms, he allowed them to enter. Glen had on several occasions saved the lives of the French, and owing him therefore a debt of gratitude, they

took this means of repaying it. He was now led before the crowd of prisoners and told that not only were his own life and property safe, but that all of his kindred should be spared. So many claimed relationship with Glen that the Indians observed "that everybody seemed to be his relation." Fire was now set to all the buildings except one in which a French officer lay wounded, another belonging to Glen, and three or four more which he begged the victors to spare. At noon Schenectady was in ashes. The French and Indians then withdrew, laden with booty. Dragging their sledges with thirty or forty horses, which were captured, twenty-seven men and boys were driven prisoners into the forest. About sixty old men, women, and children were left behind, without injury by the victors. Only two of the invaders had been killed.

The French and Indians returned across the territory of Saratoga County, in the order in which they came, pursued by the English troops. They were overtaken near Lake Champlain, and a few prisoners taken. Before reaching Montreal, they came near starving, such was the inclemency of the season and the difficulties of the journey.

III.—FITZ JOHN WINTHROP'S EXPEDITION OF 1690.

The first American Congress was held on the 1st of May, 1690, in the fort at New York. It was agreed that while the fleet should attack Quebec the army should proceed by way of Lake Champlain to Montreal and thus effect the conquest of Canada.

The command of this expedition was given to Fitz John Winthrop, of Connecticut. He was commissioned a major-general in the service, being already a member of the council of Governor Andros. On the 14th of July of this year General Winthrop set out from Hartford with some troops, and was seven days marching through the almost impassable wilderness before he reached Albany, on the Hudson. He had been preceded by two companies under Captains Johnson and Fitch. "At Albany," says Winthrop, "I found the design against Canada poorly contrived and prosecuted, all things confused and in no readiness to march, and everybody full of idle projects about it."

The expedition consisted of four hundred troops from New York, one hundred and thirty-five men, being three companies, from Connecticut, thirty *River* Indians, and one hundred and fifty *Mohawks*. A sorry array compared to the thousands who, sixty-eight years after, swept up the Hudson through Lake George, under Abercrombie and Lord Howe, to find "glory and a grave" at Ticonderoga. On the 30th of July the New England troops and the Indians moved up four miles and encamped on the flats of Watervliet. On the 1st of August Winthrop's expedition reached Stillwater, where they encamped for the night. The next morning Winthrop took up the line of march for Saratoga, now Schuylerville, where there was a block-house and some Dutch soldiers. At this place he found the recorder of Albany, Mr. Wessells, and a company of principal gentlemen, volunteers from that city. Here he got letters from Major Peter Schuyler, the mayor of Albany, who had already gone up the river before him with the Dutch troops, to the effect that he, Major Schuyler, who was situated at the second carrying-place, now Fort Miller,

was making canoes for the army. "Thus far," Winthrop says, "the way was good; only four great wading rivers, only one of them dangerous for horse and man."

On the 4th of August the provisions were divided; to each soldier was given thirty-five cakes of bread, besides pork, and Winthrop moved up eight miles to Fort Miller; the Dutch soldiers carrying up their supplies in their bark canoes, and the Connecticut troops carrying them on horses. "Here," says Winthrop, "the water passeth so violently, by reason of the great falls and rocks, that canoes cannot pass; so they were forced to carry their provisions and canoes on their backs a pretty ways to a passable part of the river." This point was then known as "the Little Carrying-Place." On the 5th of August the soldiers marched about eight miles to "The Great Carrying-Place," taking their provisions on their horses, the Dutch having already gone up the river in their canoes. On the 6th of August the little army marched over the "Great Carrying-Place" twelve miles, to the forks on Wood creek, since called Fort Ann. The way was through a continuous swamp covered with tall white-pine trees. On the 7th of August, General Winthrop sent back thirty horses to Saratoga, under command of Ensign Thomilson, for provisions. On the same day the general passed down Wood creek with two files of musketeers, flanked by the Indians under Captain Stanton, to the Hautkill, now Whitehall, where he encamped with Major Schuyler and the *Mohawk* captains, on the north side of Wood creek. On the 9th of August the general received information through Captain Johnson, who had been sent to Albany some days previous for provisions, that the western Indians whom he expected to meet at the Isle La Motte, near the north end of Lake Champlain, had not left their country on account of the smallpox breaking out among them. The expression the Indians used was "that the great God had stopped their way." The smallpox had also broken out in the army under Winthrop, and seriously reduced the available force. The French claimed that of this expedition four hundred Indians and two hundred English died of the smallpox.

While at Hautkill, Major Schuyler sent forward Captain Sanders Glen,—the same who had been spared at the Schenectady massacre,—with a company of twenty-eight men and five Indians. At Ticonderoga Glen erected on the 5th of August some stone breastworks, and waited for the expedition to come up; but it was found that the time was so far spent that bark would not peel, and therefore no more canoes could be built that season. It was further ascertained that the commissaries at Albany could forward no further supplies of provisions. On the 15th of August a council of war was held, and it was resolved to return with the army to Albany. Thus ended the first expedition against Canada undertaken by the English colonists. Captain John Schuyler, however, proceeded on down Lake Champlain, on his first expedition against the French at La Prairie. When the troops, on their return, reached Wood creek, Lieutenant Hubbell died of the smallpox; he was buried there with much ceremony. All the forts above Saratoga, with the stores and boats, were burned. Winthrop's army reached Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the 20th of August, having been absent just three weeks.

CHAPTER XI.

THE NORTHERN INVASION OF 1693—A BATTLE IN SARATOGA.

IN the month of January, 1693, Count de Frontenac, governor of Canada, dispatched a force from Montreal with orders to invest and destroy the *Mohawk* castles, and commit as great ravages as possible around Fort Orange.

This expedition was under the command of De Manteth Courtemanche and La Nuoe. All the Canadian mission Indians were invited to join it,—the *Iroquois* of the Saut and mountain; *Abenakis*, from the Chaudiere; *Hurons*, from Lorette; and *Algonquins*, from Three Rivers. A hundred regular soldiers were added, and a large band of Canadian voyageurs. The whole force mustered six hundred and twenty-five men. They left Chambly at the end of January, and pushed southward on snow-shoes. Their way was over the ice of Lake Champlain, and so on to the *Mohawk* country. At night, in squads of twelve or more, they bivouacked in the forest; they dug away the snow in a circle and covered the bare earth with hemlock boughs, built a fire in the middle, and sat around it. It was sixteen days before they reached the two lower *Mohawk* towns, which were a quarter of a league apart. They surrounded one town on the night of the 16th of February, and waited in silence till the voices within were hushed, when they attacked the place, capturing all the inhabitants without resistance. They then marched to the next town, reached it at evening, and hid in the neighboring woods. Through all the early evening they heard the whoops and songs of the warriors within who were dancing the war-dance. The *Mohawks* had posted no sentinels; and one of the French Indians, scaling the palisade, opened the gate to his comrades. The fight was short but bloody. Twenty or thirty *Mohawks* were killed, and nearly three hundred captured, chiefly women and children. After burning the last *Mohawk* town the French and their Indian allies began their retreat, encumbered with a long train of prisoners. It was the intent of the French to push on to Schenectady and Albany, but they were overruled by the Indian chiefs, who represented that the number of the prisoners was so great they would prevent them from making any farther advances. In the mean time the whole country had become alarmed. Lient. John Schuyler and fifty-five horse marched from Albany to Schenectady. These were quickly followed by Major Schuyler, who sent out scouts to watch the enemy's movements. The English crossed the Mohawk, started in pursuit of the enemy with two hundred and seventy-three men, marched twelve miles, and encamped. At one o'clock the next morning they broke camp and marched till six o'clock A.M., when they were advised that the Canadians were eight miles distant. At four o'clock P.M. the English forces marched to a place near Tribes hill, where the invaders had remained the night before. On Tuesday, the 15th, they received a reinforcement of *Mohawks*, who had come down from the upper country, and they marched about ten miles to a place near Galway, where they halted and sent spies to discover the enemy. On Thursday, the 17th, they marched in the morning to the place where the French had previously encamped, near Greenfield Centre. Two miles

farther on they learned, through a Christian Indian boy, that the French were then within three miles. They then marched and encamped within a mile of the enemy, where the French had built a fort, Indian fashion, near what is now known as the Stiles' tavern, in Wilton, on the eastern border of the Palmerton mountains. The English soon appeared before the fortified camp of the French. The forest at once rang with the war-whoops of the savages, and the English Indians set at work to intrench themselves with felled trees. The French and the Indian allies sallied to dislodge them. The attack was fierce and the resistance equally so. With the French, a priest of the Mission of the Mountain, named Gay, was in the thick of the fight; and, when he saw his neophytes run, he threw himself before them, crying, "What are you afraid of? We are fighting with infidels, who have nothing human but the shape. Have you forgotten that the Holy Virgin is our leader and our protector, and that you are subjects of the King of France, whose name makes all Europe tremble?" Three times the French renewed the attack in vain. They then gave over the attempt and lay quietly behind their barricade of trees. So did their English opponents also. The morning was dark and dreary; a drifting snow-storm filled the air. The English were out of provisions and in a starving condition. The Indians, however, did not want for food, having resources unknown to their white friends. Schuyler was invited to taste some broth which they had prepared, but his appetite was spoiled when he saw them ladle a man's hand out of the kettle. The Indians were making their breakfast on the bodies of the dead Frenchmen.

All through the next night the hostile bands watched each other behind their sylvan ramparts. In the morning an Indian deserter told the English commander that the French were packing their baggage. They had retreated under cover of the snow-storm. Schuyler ordered his men to follow, but they had fasted three days and refused to go. The next morning some provisions arrived from Albany. Five biscuits were served out to each man, and the pursuit began. By great efforts they nearly overtook the fugitives, who now sent word back that if the English made an attack all the prisoners should be put to death. On hearing this the Indians under Schuyler refused to continue the chase.

When the French reached the Hudson, they found to their dismay that the ice was breaking up and drifting down the stream. Happily for them, a large sheet of it had become wedged at the bend of the river, that formed a temporary bridge, over which they crossed and pushed up to Lake George. Before the English arrived at the river the ice-bridge had again floated away, and the pursuit was ended. Thus was fought on the soil of Saratoga County, within six miles of Saratoga Springs, one of the sanguinary contests of the old wilderness warfare.

The battle is said to have been on the plain which lies to the northwest of Stiles' tavern. This region of the country was afterwards occupied by the *Palmerton* Indians. The peace of Ryswyck was declared two years after, in 1695, and for fourteen years thereafter, and until what is known as Queen Anne's war broke out, there was peace in the old wilderness.

CHAPTER XII.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS, 1709-48.

I.—QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

In the year 1709, what is known as Queen Anne's war broke out in Europe and speedily extended to the American colonies, each of which soon became bent on the extermination of the other. Peter Schuyler was now of the executive council, a commissioner of Indian affairs, and a colonel in the service. He was called by the Indians *Guider*, because they could not pronounce his name. His brother John had been advanced to the grade of lieutenant-colonel.

Richard Ingoldsby, who had come over with the rank of major, as commander of Her Majesty's four companies of regulars, was now lieutenant-governor of the province. Again a joint expedition was planned by the colonists for the conquest of Canada. Five regiments of regulars were to be joined with twelve hundred provincial troops, who were to proceed by sea to Quebec.

Another body of troops was to rendezvous at Albany for the attack on Montreal. The forces for this latter expedition were placed under the command of Colonel Vetch, a nephew of Peter Schuyler, and General Nicholson. Nicholson was tendered the command by Governor Ingoldsby on the 21st of May, 1709.

On the 19th of May, the council had given orders that there should be sent forthwith to Albany a sufficient quantity of stores and provisions, and all other things necessary for building storehouses and boats and make canoes. About the 1st of June the vanguard of the expedition, consisting of three hundred men, with the pioneers and artificers, moved out of Albany, under the command of Colonel Schuyler. Proceeding to Stillwater, they built a stockaded fort for provisions, which they named Fort Ingoldsby. They also built stockaded forts at Saratoga, situated on the east side of the river, below the Battenkill, and another at Fort Miller falls. From Saratoga they built a road up the east side of the river to the Great Carrying-Place. At the bank of the Hudson they built, at the Great Carrying-Place, another fort, which they called Fort Nicholson. This has since become Fort Edward. From Fort Edward they went across the Great Carrying-Place to the Wood creek, where they built another fort, which they called Fort Schuyler. This name was shortly afterwards changed to Fort Ann. At Fort Ann they built a hundred bark canoes, one hundred and ten boats, which would hold from six to ten men each. Lieutenant-Colonel John Schuyler was in command of this place.

The number of men was finally increased to eleven hundred and fifty. Fort Nicholson was garrisoned by four hundred and fifty men, including seven companies of regulars, in scarlet uniform, from Old England. At the Fort Miller falls there were forty men, and at Stillwater seventy men. In the mean time, Governor Vaudrenil had moved up from Montreal to Chambly, to watch the motions of the invaders. But this expedition overland was simply auxiliary to the fleet by sea from Boston. As this latter failed nothing further came of the invasion, and the summer

passed away in idleness. While at Fort Ann a fatal sickness broke out in the English camp, and a great number died as if poisoned. In October, Colonel Nicholson returned with his crippled forces to Albany. Charlevoix states that this sickness was produced by the treachery of the Indians, who threw the skins of their game into the swamp above the camp. It is probable, however, that it was a malignant dysentery, caused by the extreme heat and the malaria of the swamps. Two years later, in 1711, a second army was fitted out in a similar manner to the last and for the same purpose. It was composed of three regiments, as follows: first, Colonel Ingoldsby's regulars; secondly, Colonel Schuyler's New York troops; thirdly, Colonel Woodin's troops, from Connecticut. The whole force consisted of about three thousand men, under command of General Nicholson, and left Albany on the 24th of August. By the 28th the troops were all on their march beyond Albany. They proceeded as far as Fort Ann, which had been destroyed two years before. Shortly after arriving at Fort Ann, intelligence was received that Her Majesty's fleet had been shattered by storms in the St. Lawrence, with the loss of one thousand troops, and the expedition was abandoned. Thus the third attempt to conquer Canada proved abortive; and in 1713 the peace of Utrecht, between England and France, again put a stop to the warfare of the old wilderness.

II.—THE ATTACK ON FORT CLINTON, AT SARATOGA.

In 1744 war was again declared between England and France. In the midst of the profound peace of the preceding thirty-one years, the French had advanced up Lake Champlain as far as Crown Point, where they built Fort St. Frederick, in the year 1731. In the month of November, 1745, an expedition against the English settlement was fitted out at Montreal; it was composed of three hundred Frenchmen and as many Indians. Their object was to attack and capture the settlements on the Connecticut river; but, on their arrival at Fort St. Frederick, they changed this purpose and proceeded down to Saratoga. On the night of the 16th of November they attacked the little settlement of Saratoga, plundered and burned about twenty houses, together with the fort. They killed and scalped about thirty persons, and carried off sixty prisoners; only one family escaped by flight, who, as they looked back, saw the fort in flames. Among the killed was John Philip Schuyler, an uncle of General Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary memory. Schuyler had made his will a few years before, by which he divided his property between two nephews, one of whom was General Philip Schuyler.

In the spring of 1746 the English rebuilt the fort at Saratoga, changing its location, however, to accommodate some wheat-fields which were there growing, giving it the name of Fort Clinton.

On the 29th of August, 1746, a band of French and Indians, under command of M. De Repentigny, who were scouting near by, made an attack upon a party of twenty soldiers near the gates of the fort, killing four men, who were scalped by the Indians, and took four prisoners.

In June, 1747, an expedition started from Fort St. Frederick to attack and destroy Fort Clinton, at Saratoga. It was under the command of La Corne St. Luc, and con-

sisted of twenty Frenchmen and two hundred Indians. On the night of the 11th of June they arrived before the fort. While the main body of the French were lying in concealment near by, La Corne sent forward six scouts with orders to lie in ambush within eight paces of the fort, to fire upon those who should come out of the fort the next morning, and if attacked to retire pretending to be wounded. At daybreak in the morning two Englishmen came out of the fort, and they were at once fired upon by the French scouts, who thereupon fled. Soon after the firing began, a hundred and twenty Englishmen came out of the fort, headed by their officers, and started in hot pursuit of the French scouts. The English soon fell in with the main body of the French, who rising from their ambushade, poured a galling fire into the English ranks. The English at first bravely stood their ground and sharply returned the fire. The guns of the fort also opened upon the French with grape and cannon shot. But the Indians soon rushed upon the English with terrible yells, and with tomahawk in hand drove them into the fort, giving them scarcely time to shut the gates behind them. Many of the English soldiers, being unable to reach the fort, ran down the hill into the river, and were drowned or killed with the tomahawk. The Indians killed and scalped twenty-eight of the English, and took forty-five prisoners, besides those drowned in the river.

In the autumn following this disaster, Fort Clinton, of Saratoga, was dismantled and burned by the English, and Albany once more became the extreme northern outpost of the English colonies, with nothing but her palisaded walls between her and the uplifted tomahawks of the ever-frowning north. In May, 1748, peace was again proclaimed, which lasted for the brief period of seven years, until the beginning of the last French and Indian war of 1755, which ended in the conquest of Canada.

During this short peace of seven years, the settler's axe was heard upon many a hillside, as he widened his little clearing, and the smoke went curling gracefully upward from his lonely cabin in many a valley along the upper Hudson.

It was in the summer of 1749, during this short peace, that Peter Kalm,* the Swedish botanist, traveled, in the interests of science, through this great northern war-path. He gives, in his account of the journey, a graphic description of the ruins of the old forts at Saratoga, at Fort Nicholson, and Fort Ann, which were then still remaining in the centres of small deserted clearings in the great wilderness through which he passed. He made many discoveries of rare and beautiful plants before unknown to Europeans, and in our swamps and lowlands a modest flower, the *kalmia glauca*, swamp laurel, blooms in perpetual remembrance of his visit. But there were no mineral springs in the Saratoga visited by Peter Kalm.

CHAPTER XIII.

LAST FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR, 1755-63.

WE have now come, in passing through the history of the long colonial wars of the old wilderness, to the last

* Vide Kalm's Travels, in Pinkerton, vol. xiii.

French and Indian war, which raged for a period of eight years, ending in the peace of 1763.

In this period was enacted a great drama of five acts :

1. The expedition of Sir William Johnson to Lake George, in 1755.

2. The expedition of General Winslow, of 1756.

3. Montcalm's campaign against Lake George, in 1757.

4. Abercrombie's march and defeat, of 1758.

5. The victory of Amherst on Lake Champlain, and of Wolfe at Quebec, of the year 1759.

During this war great armies marched through Saratoga along the old northern war-worn valley, dyeing its streams with blood, and filling its wild meadows with thousands of nameless new-made graves.

I.—SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S EXPEDITION IN 1755.

In the beginning of the year 1755, a plan of military operations, on a more extensive scale than had ever before been projected, was adopted by the British ministry for dispossessing the French upon the English territory. Three expeditions were fitted out: that of Braddock against Fort Du Quesne, another under Shirley against Niagara, and a third under Johnson against Crown Point. To carry out this latter expedition five thousand provincial troops were raised, of which number eight hundred were furnished by New York. This army assembled at Albany on the last of June, where it was joined by King Hendrick, with a large body of *Mohawk* warriors. Early in July, about six hundred men were sent up the Hudson river to erect a fort at the Great Carrying-Place, on the site of old Fort Nicholson. This fort was first called Fort Lyman, in honor of the officer commanding the advanced corps. In a few years it was changed to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of the reigning sovereign, George the Second. It stood upon the bank of the Hudson, on the north side of Fort Edward creek. Other detachments of the army soon followed, one of which, under command of Colonel Miller, built a fort at the rapids above Saratoga. It was named Fort Miller. Colonel Miller also cut a military road upon the west side of the Hudson to Fort Edward, and thence through the forest to the head of Lake George.

On the 8th of August, Major-General William Johnson left Albany with the artillery, and took command of the army in person. The latter part of August he advanced with the main body of his forces to the head of Lake George, with the design of passing to the outlet of the lake at Ticonderoga, and erecting a fort there to aid in the operations against Crown Point, but the French reached Ticonderoga in advance of him, and strongly fortified themselves there. Aware of Johnson's enterprise against Crown Point, Baron Dieskau, the commander of the French forces on Lake Champlain, had collected about three thousand men for its defense. Expecting an immediate attack, he selected a force of two hundred grenadiers, eight hundred Canadian militia, and seven hundred Indians, proceeded up the lake, and landed at the head of South bay, to embarrass Johnson, who was then lying with his army at the head of Lake George. He resolved to capture Fort Edward, thence drop down the river, and menace Albany. Accordingly, on the 7th day of September, he marched

south into the edge of Kingsbury, where he halted about seven miles north of Fort Edward. The French and Indians opposed the idea of assaulting Fort Edward, dreading the cannon, but were willing to attack Johnson at Lake George. Dieskau therefore changed his course, marching toward Lake George, and encamped over night near the southern extremity of French mountain.

Johnson, learning of the approach of Dieskau on the morning of the eighth, sent out Colonel Ephraim Williams with a thousand troops, and Hendrick with two hundred Indians, with orders to oppose the progress of the French. They had gone but four miles when they encountered the enemy. Dieskau, informed of their approach, had halted and prepared for their reception, forming his forces in a semicircle, the ends of which were far in advance of the centre, and concealed from view by the forest. Into this ambuscade the detachment under Colonel Williams marched wholly unconscious of their danger. Suddenly the war-whoop resounded all around them, and a galling fire was opened all along the front and left side of the column. Colonel Williams hastily changed his position and ordered his men to ascend the rising ground on their right, but this brought them on the other wing of the French forces. Williams and Hendrick, with numbers of their followers, fell, and the detachment retreated in great confusion. A large part of these troops were from western Massachusetts, and few families there were but mourned the loss of relatives or friends cut off in "the bloody morning scout at Lake George." When this advance was proposed, it was opposed by King Hendrick. He remarked, in the laconic language of his race, "If they're to fight, they're too few; if they're to be killed, they're too many." And when it was suggested that the detachment should be divided into three bodies, he gathered three sticks from the ground. "Put these together," he said, "and you cannot break them; then take them one by one, and you can break them readily."

Just before Williams began his march Hendrick mounted a stump and harangued his people. With his strong, masculine voice he might have been heard at least half a mile. One who heard him but did not understand his language, afterwards said, "The animation of Hendrick, the fire of his eye, the force of his gestures, his emphasis, the inflections of his voice, and his whole manner, affected him more than any speech he had ever heard."

Williams, who gallantly took his position upon a rock which is now the base of his own monument, fell early in action. Hendrick fell nearly at the same moment. The English forces, reaching Dieskau, doubled up and fled pell-mell to their intrenchments. They were soon relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Whitting, however, and fought with more valor under cover of a party of about three hundred men, commanded by Colonel Cole, who had made their appearance. The detachment then retreated in good order to their camp. As soon as the stragglers began to come in, showing that the enemy was at hand, a barricade of logs was hastily thrown up in front of the English encampment. In a short time, Dieskau's troops made their appearance; they advanced with great regularity, their burnished muskets glittering in the sun. We can readily

imagine that no small trepidation was caused among the English at the advancing platoons. A short pause was made by the French before commencing the attack; this enabled Johnson's men to recover from their panic, and when once fairly engaged they fought with the calmness and resolution of veterans. Johnson's camp was assailed by the grenadiers in front, and by the French and Indians upon both flanks. A few discharges of artillery against the Indians caused them to fall back and secure themselves behind logs and trees, from which they afterwards maintained an irregular fire. General Johnson being wounded early in the engagement, the command devolved upon General Lyman, who stationed himself in front of the breastworks and directed their movements.

For nearly four hours the battle lasted, the assailed still standing firm at every point. Dieskau at length ordered a retreat. So hastily did his men withdraw that their leader, having been wounded in the foot, was unable to keep pace with them. Reclining against a stump to obtain temporary relief from his pain, he was discovered by a soldier. Dieskau sought to propitiate the soldier by offering him his watch. As he searched for it, the soldier, mistaking his action for an attempt to reach his pistol, discharged his musket and gave him a wound in the left hip from which he died twelve years afterwards. The French retreated to the ground where the forenoon engagement had occurred, and there paused for the night. In the mean time, Colonel Blanchard, the commanding officer at Fort Edward, had sent out two hundred men to range the woods. Hearing the discharge of cannon in the direction of Johnson's camp, they knew that a battle was there in progress, and they hastened on to the scene of action. Reaching the French encampment after nightfall, they distributed themselves in positions from which they could fire with the most security and effect. A body of the French were washing and refreshing themselves from their packs upon a margin of a marshy pool in a hollow. At the first fire such numbers of these fell dead into and along the pool, and it became so discolored with blood, that it has since borne the name of "Bloody Pond." The surprise was so sudden that the French fled at all points, but soon rallied and returned to the charge. They maintained for a time a sharp conflict, but soon gave way and fled through the woods towards South bay, leaving their packs, baggage, and a number of prisoners in the hands of the victors, who conveyed them in triumph to Johnson's camp. With this final rout of the French army, the memorable engagement of the 8th of September, 1755, at Lake George closed. Seven hundred French were killed, and two hundred and thirty English.

This engagement takes rank as one of the most important in our nation's history. It exerted a great influence on our country's destiny. It showed that raw troops, fresh from the plow and workshop, who before had never been in the service, if properly officered and led, could compete with veterans of European history. The confidence in their own abilities which the battle of Lake George gave the provincials had no small influence upon the issue of this war, and in substantially leading our country into and through our Revolutionary contest. General Johnson now erected

a fort at Lake George, which was named in honor of William Henry, Duke of Cumberland, brother of George the Third.

II.—WINSLOW'S EXPEDITION OF 1756.

In the summer of 1756 six thousand troops were collected, under Colonel Seth Winslow, who had commanded the expedition which the previous year had reduced Acadia. Advancing up the Hudson, he halted at Stillwater, and built a fort on the site of old Fort Ingoldsby, which he called Fort Winslow. Proceeding to Lake George, he remained during the summer, effecting little. The operations of this campaign were chiefly confined to Captain Rogers' Rangers along the shores of Lake George and Lake Champlain. The army of General Winslow returned in the fall, having accomplished nothing.

III.—MONTCALM'S INVESTMENT OF FORT GEORGE IN 1756.

On the 10th of August, 1756, Montcalm invested Oswego. He leveled the fortresses to the ground, and Oswego was left once more a solitude. Returning triumphantly, he lost no time in arranging his expedition against Fort William Henry, on Lake George. At Montreal he held a council of the Indian tribes gathered there from Nova Scotia and Lake Superior. On the 12th of July he proceeded up Lake Champlain to Fort Carillon, at Ticonderoga, accompanied by eighteen hundred and six warriors. In addition to the Indians the French army was composed of three thousand and eighty-one regulars, two thousand nine hundred and forty-six Canadian militia, and one hundred and eight artillery, in all six thousand two hundred and fifteen men. General Webb, who was in command of the English forces, upon the 2d day of August dispatched Colonel Monroe from Fort Edward, with his regiment, to rendezvous at and take command of the Fort William Henry garrison, which then numbered two thousand two hundred men, four hundred and fifty of whom occupied the fort, and the remainder were posted in the fortified camp on the ground near the forts. General Webb remained at Fort Edward with the main army, amounting to four or five thousand men, which in a few days began to be augmented by the arrival of militia. Upon the 3d of August, Montcalm arrived with his force before old Fort William Henry, which he soon invested. Colonel Monroe sent from time to time to General Webb for assistance, but the pusillanimous Webb lay inactive, and paid no attention to his requests. Thus the garrison at Lake George held out day after day, expecting relief and reinforcements, but none came.

On the 8th of June, General Johnson obtained permission of Webb to march to the relief of the garrison, and Putnam and his Rangers volunteered; but this force had scarcely begun their march when Webb ordered them to return to their posts. Giving over all hopes of relief, his ammunition now nearly exhausted, Colonel Monroe, on the 9th of August, signed articles of capitulation. The garrison was to march out with the honors of war, retaining their arms and their baggage, and one cannon. Covered wagons were to be furnished for their baggage, and an escort of five hundred men to guard the garrison on their way to

Fort Edward. A scene now ensued which beggars description, and fixes a stain upon Montcalm which dims the lustre of his triumphs. The Indians fell upon the musketeers, and butchered them in the most ferocious manner. It is but just to the French, however, to say that they did everything in their power to prevent the fiendish massacre; as savages, when once they have tasted blood, were not to be appeased or controlled. The miserable remnants of this ill-starred garrison, after struggling through the woods, reached Fort Edward in small parties, after sleeping in the open air.

The number that was massacred on this occasion was never definitely ascertained. Montcalm soon burned the fort and retired with his forces to Ticonderoga.

IV.—ABERCROMBIE'S EXPEDITION.

The famous but disastrous expedition of Abercrombie, in the year 1758, has been so often and fully related in our histories that it seems to need but a passing notice here.

As his expedition proceeded up Lake George, on the 5th day of July of that year, the old northern wilderness had never witnessed a more imposing and brilliant spectacle. With banners flying and bands of music sending forth their inspiriting strains, more than a thousand boats moved over the broad waters of the lake, in which were sixteen thousand men, their officers richly dressed in scarlet uniforms, and all joyous in the anticipation of the glory they were about to win. Four days afterwards, when this army came back shattered, dismayed, and sorrow-stricken, it presented a sad contrast. The boats were now filled with their dead and dying. In one of them was Lord Howe, a young nobleman of the highest promise, the idol of the English army. Of the different corps of this unfortunate army, a Highland regiment, commanded by Lord Murray, suffered the most. Of this regiment one-half the privates and twenty-five officers were killed or severely wounded. After reaching the head of Lake George, load after load of these miserable sufferers were brought to Fort Edward, there to breathe out their dying groans, and to mingle their dust with that of the surrounding plains. Dying, they were placed to rest in unmarked and unremembered graves. Of all that stricken multitude buried at Fort Edward, the name and place of only one grave is preserved to the present day. It is the grave of Duncan Campbell, of Invershaw, major of the old Highland regiment. Abercrombie remained for some time at Lake George, and finally returned to Albany, his expedition, like so many others, having proved a failure.

V.—EXPEDITION OF GENERAL AMHERST IN 1759.

In 1759, Major Amherst succeeded Abercrombie as commander-in-chief of the British army in America. In the month of June, at the head of an army of twelve thousand men, he advanced to Lake George. While here he commenced building Fort George, one of the most substantial fortifications ever reared in this direction. When passing down the lake to Ticonderoga, General Amherst, with his staff, landed on a Sunday upon the beautiful headland which is now so much admired by every one who crosses these waters. Since that day it has borne the name of Sabbath-day point. The French had scarcely two thousand men

garrisoned in the fortresses on Lakes George and Champlain. On the 22d of July, Amherst invested Ticonderoga without opposition, and the advanced lines, which had been the scene of so much slaughter two years before under Abercrombie, were immediately abandoned by the French. On the 26th of July the French blew up Fort Carillon at Ticonderoga, and retired down the lake to Crown Point, leaving the heavy artillery and twenty men in possession. Amherst soon advanced against Crown Point. On the 1st of August Crown Point was abandoned by the French, and they withdrew down Lake Champlain to its northern extremity.

Three days afterwards Amherst moved forward with his forces, and occupied the fort at Crown Point. Amherst spent the remainder of the season in rebuilding and enlarging the stupendous fortifications at Crown Point, Ticonderoga, and Lake George. The ruins of these forts at the present day are objects of great interest to the tourist. The works alone at Crown Point, it is said, cost the British treasury two millions of pounds sterling. It was during the autumn of this year that Quebec was wrested from Montcalm by the victorious Wolfe, and the sceptre of France over her long-fought-for and much-prized Canadian possessions fell from her grasp forever.

VI.—ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

It was during the next to the last campaign of the French and Indian wars that this famous national air had its birth. In the summer of 1758, before advancing northward, the British army lay encamped on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany, on the ground once belonging to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. Vestiges of their encampment remained for a long time; and after a lapse of sixty years, when a great proportion of the actors of those days had passed away from the earth, the inquisitive traveler could observe the remains of the ashes, the places where they boiled their camp-kettles. It was this army that, under the command of Abercrombie, was foiled with a severe loss in the attack on Ticonderoga, where the distinguished Howe fell at the head of his troops, in an hour that history has consecrated to fame. In the early part of June the eastern troops began to pour in, company after company; and such a motley assemblage of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff, of right merry and facetious memory. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite to have seen the descendants of the Puritans marching through the streets of our ancient city, to take their station on the left of the British army; some with long coats, some with short coats, and others with no coats at all, in colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs, whose curls flowed around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops furnished matter of amusement to the wits of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble* exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers that they had been unaccustomed to in their own land.

Among the club of wits that belonged to the British

army, there was a physician, attached to the staff, by the name of Dr. Shackburg, who combined with the science of a surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To tease Brother Jonathan he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British corps. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was nature fine; and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the name of Yankee Doodle. Little did the author or his coadjutors then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should ever be marked for such high destinies. In twenty years from that time our national march inspired the hearts of the heroes of Bunker Hill. It was the tune played by the American band as the conquered British took up their march from the "field of the grounded arms" at Old Saratoga, on the 17th day of October, 1777, and in less than thirty years Lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of Yankee Doodle.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FIRST PERIOD OF THE BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

I.—DIVISION OF THE SUBJECT.

THE long warfare of the great northern valley at length culminated in the memorable campaign of 1777, the most important events of which took place within the boundaries of Saratoga County, making her name of high historic import. In his own narrative of the campaign Gen. Burgoyne says, "It is my intention, for the more ready comprehension of the whole subject, to divide it into three periods. The first from my appointment to the command to the end of my pursuit of the enemy from Ticonderoga; the second from that time to the passage of the Hudson river; the third to the signing of the convention."

In the following pages Gen. Burgoyne's division of the narrative will be observed.

II.—ORGANIZING FOR THE CONTEST.

The delegates from Albany county to the provincial Congress that met at the Exchange, in the city of New York, April 20, 1775, were Col. Philip Schuyler, Abram Ten Broeck, and Abram Yates, Jr. They presented credentials signed by John N. Bleeker, chairman of Albany committee of correspondence.

At a meeting of committees of the several districts, held in the city of Albany on the 10th day of May, 1775, to choose delegates to the provincial Congress to meet May 22, 1775, Saratoga district was represented by its committee: Har Schuyler, Cornelius Van Veghten, Cornelius I. Vandenberg, and Half-Moon by Guert Van Schoonhoven, Isaac Fonda, Wilhelmus Van Antwerp, Ezekiel Taylor. Dirk Swart was one of the delegates chosen at this meeting.

In the convention, May 24, 1775, the Albany delegates recommended the appointment of John N. Bleeker, Henry I. Bogert, George Palmer, Dirk Swart, and Peter Lansing to superintend the removal of cannon to the south end of

Lake George, and they were given a letter containing minute instructions.*

III.—THE EVENTS OF THE WAR PRECEDING THE BATTLES OF SARATOGA.

But in order properly to comprehend a description of the battles of this campaign, and rightly to understand how they came to be fought at the times and places they were, it is necessary briefly to recapitulate the more important events of the war, as well as the stirring incidents of the campaign which immediately preceded those battles.

The campaign of 1775 was highly advantageous to the American cause. Towards the end of the year the British army was successfully resisted, and the imperial authority defied everywhere, from Canada to Virginia. The early April uprising at Lexington and Concord had been followed by the vigorous siege of Gen. Howe's army in Boston. Ticonderoga and Crown Point, the key to the Canadian provinces, had been held, the king's troops had been expelled from Charlestown, Lord Dunmore driven from Norfolk, and even Quebec was closely invested by land and water. The campaign of 1776 changed matters for the worse. At the opening of the year Sir Guy Carleton drove the Americans from Quebec, yet his raid up Lake Champlain during the summer resulted in no material success to the British arms. In the south the British general, Sir William Howe, carried everything before him, and the Americans were only saved from almost total defeat by the consummate generalship of Washington at Trenton, near the close of the year. Thus the fortunes of war could hardly be said to favor the Americans at the end of the year 1776, and the ensuing summer of 1777 was looked forward to with great anxiety and many forebodings by the striving colonists.

In the mean time the British cabinet was almost exclusively engaged in concerting means for the re-establishment of the royal authority, and for that purpose had resolved upon the employment of the whole force of the realm. Gen. Burgoyne, who had been engaged in active service in America, near Boston, and on Lake Champlain in 1776, was, during the winter, called into the councils of the cabinet, and invited to submit his views as to the military operations of the ensuing summer. These views he submitted in a paper entitled, "Reflections upon the War in America," and his favorite project, then set forth,—"that of an expedition from Canada into the heart of the disaffected districts,"—was, with some modification made by the king, finally adopted, and himself appointed to command the northern army of invasion.

IV.—PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1777.

The plan of the British campaign in America, for the year 1777, included as its most prominent feature the advance of an army from Canada, by the way of the lakes, under Lieut.-Gen. John Burgoyne, which being increased, as it was hoped would be by the loyalist population of the country through which the army might pass, should force its way down the Hudson as far if possible as Albany, while at the same time the army of Sir Henry Clinton, then blockaded in New York, should break through the lines, advance

* See Journal of Provincial Congress, vol. i. p. 12.

up the Hudson, and join, at Albany or at any other point deemed practicable, the force from Canada under Burgoyne. By this means it was hoped that, while a free communication would thus be opened between New York and Canada, all communication would be cut off between the northern and southern colonies, and that each of them, being left to its own means of defense, without the possibility of co-operation, and attacked by superior numbers, would be reduced to submission. In order to make this desired junction more easy, and for the purpose of distracting the attention of the Americans, Lieut.-Col. St. Leger, with about two hundred British, a regiment of New York loyalists, raised and commanded by Sir John Johnson, and a large body of Indians, was to ascend the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and from that quarter was to penetrate towards Albany, by the way of the Mohawk river.

The campaign thus planned had been determined upon after long-considered and mature deliberation, and the ultimate failure of the campaign so carefully designed was more significant of the power of the Americans and the weakness of the British than any event that had preceded it. The battle summer of 1777 has ever since been regarded as the season during which the destiny of the United States as a jurisdiction independent of Great Britain was definitely settled,—as the season when the power of England in this country received the shock from which recovery was impossible.*

V.—BURGOYNE'S ARMY.

It has been seen that, at the close of the year 1775, the star of the colonists was in the ascendant, and that the expectations of the people rode high on the glittering crest of hope's wave. The next change was, of course, a plunge towards the trough of the billow. This trough of the billow, this slough of despond, was reached by the people of the colonies when the war-cloud swept down the northern valley, in the early summer of 1777, carrying everything before it. On the 27th day of March, Burgoyne sailed for America, and arrived at Quebec in the beginning of May, 1777. On the 20th of May he took command of the northern army of invasion, and set out on his ill-fated expedition with the flower of the British army and some of the best blood of England in his train. Up the river Richelieu, up Lake Champlain, his army swept in gorgeous pageantry, like the armies of the old French war of the long colonial period. It was the trail followed by the Marquis de Tracy and Governor Courcelle on their way to the Mohawk towns in the autumn of 1666. It was the pathway of Dieskau to his defeat at Lake George in 1755, and of Montcalm to his victory over Abercrombie at Fort Carillon (now Ticonderoga) of the year 1757. And like those old armies of the French and Indian wars, there was a mixed multitude in this army of Burgoyne. There were in it the bronzed veterans of many an European battle-field, joined with the undisciplined provincial and the savage warrior from the Canadian forests. Burgoyne's army, which thus took the field in July, 1777, consisted of seven battalions of British infantry, viz., the Ninth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-third, and Sixty-second

Regiments. Of these the flank companies were detailed to form a corps of grenadiers, under Major Ackland, and of light infantry, under Major the Earl of Balcarras. The Germans were Hessian Rifles, dismounted dragoons, and a mixed force of Brunswickers.

The artillery was composed of five hundred and eleven rank and file, including one hundred Germans. There were a large number of guns, the most of which were left on the lake.

The whole original train furnished by Sir Guy Carleton consisted of sixteen heavy twenty-four-pounders; ten heavy twelve-pounders; eight medium twelve-pounders; two light twenty-four-pounders; one light twelve-pounder; twenty-six light six-pounders; seventeen light three-pounders; six eight-inch howitzers; six five-and-a-half-inch howitzers; two thirteen-inch mortars; two ten-inch mortars; six eight-inch mortars; twelve five-and-a-half-inch mortars; and twenty-four four-and-two-fifth-inch mortars. Of these, two heavy twenty-four-pounders were sent on board a ship for the defense of Lake Champlain, and the other fourteen were sent back to St. John's. Of the heavy twelve-pounders six were left at Ticonderoga, and four in the "Royal George;" four medium twelve-pounders at Fort George; one light twelve-pounder at Ticonderoga; two light six-pounders at Fort George; four light six-pounders at St. John's; four light three-pounders at Ticonderoga; five light three-pounders at St. John's; two eight-inch howitzers at Fort George, and two at St. John's; two five-and-a-half-inch howitzers at Fort George; two thirteen-inch mortars, two ten-inch mortars, and four eight-inch mortars in the "Royal George;" four five-and-a-half-inch mortars at Ticonderoga; four royal mortars in the "Royal George;" twelve cohorns at Ticonderoga; and eight cohorns in the "Royal George."

The field-train, therefore, that proceeded with the army, consisted of four medium twelve-pounders, two light twenty-four pounders, eighteen light six-pounders, six light three-pounders, two eight-inch howitzers, four five-and-a-half-inch howitzers, two eight-inch mortars, and four royals.

The army was divided into three brigades under Major. Gen. Phillips and Brig.-Gens. Fraser and Hamilton. Col. Kingston and Capt. Money acted as adjutant and quartermaster-generals. Sir James Clarke and Lord Petersham were aides-de-camp to Gen. Burgoyne. The total force was: Rank and file, British, 4135; Germans, 3116; Canadians, 148; Indians, 503; total, 7902. It was an army composed of thoroughly disciplined troops under able and trustworthy officers. John Burgoyne, the general, statesman, dramatist, and poet, was the pet soldier of the British aristocracy. Maj.-Gen. Phillips was a distinguished artillery officer of exceptional strategical skill. Maj.-Gen. Riedesel, who commanded the Hessians, had been especially selected for his military experience, acquired during a long service under Prince Ferdinand in the Seven Years' war. Brigadiers Fraser and Hamilton had been appointed solely on the ground of rare professional merit. Col. Kingston had served honorably in Portugal, and Majors Lord Balcarras and Ackland "were each in his own way considered officers of high attainments and brilliant courage." Thus officered, equipped, and manned, this army in its flotilla

* See B. H. Hall's account of the battle of Bennington.

swept gracefully across the waters of the beautiful Lake Champlain, long before made historic by such hostile pageantry, until every bristling crag and rocky promontory breathed forth "the stern poetry of war."

VI.—THE TERM "HESSIAN."

But fully to understand the import of the events of this battle of the summer of 1777, an examination of the antecedent circumstances which had aided in bringing together a certain portion of the army of Great Britain in America must not be omitted. For the last century the word "Hessian" has been used in this country: first, to signify a mean-spirited man, who, for money, hires himself to do the dirty work of another, and generally as an epithet of opprobrium. The word with these meanings was never recognized until after the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga; and the peculiar infamy which since then has attached to it is derived from the supposed *voluntary* employment of the Hessian soldiery by Great Britain against the Americans. That there was no such voluntary employment is historically true, and the reproach which has so long been connected with the word Hessian in this country is as undeserved as it is unfounded. The Hessian soldiery had no more option in their employment to fight against Americans than had the negroes of the South, who were brought in slave-ships to this country, in working as slaves for their masters in the cotton-fields of South Carolina. As men the Hessians were honest, industrious, and peculiarly domestic in their tastes and lives, and many, if not all, of them would gladly have given half they were worth or years of labor could they have been permitted to remain in their fatherland and follow their humble avocations in obscurity, or serve their country in their own armies.*

ENGLISH TREATIES FOR HESSIAN SUBJECTS.

To England belongs the disgrace and infamy of enticing the rulers of these men by large subsidies to compel their subjects to fight the wars of Great Britain. That this statement is correct, an examination of the facts will make apparent. On the 16th day of February, 1776, Lord Weymouth laid before the House of Lords, first, a treaty with the hereditary prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, dated Jan. 5, 1776; second, a treaty between his majesty George III. of England and the Duke of Brunswick, dated Jan. 9, 1776; and third, a treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, dated Jan. 15, 1776, for the hire of troops for the American service to the number of seventeen thousand three hundred men. The same treaties were laid before the House of Commons on the 29th of February of the same year. Lord North moved to refer them to the committee of supply. The motion instantly led to a most vehement debate. The chief arguments used by ministers to excuse or justify this hiring of foreign mercenaries were, that there was no possibility of raising in time a sufficient number of men at home; that, even if native forces could have been raised, it was not to be expected that raw and undisciplined troops could answer the purpose so well as tried, experienced veterans; that it would be a terrible loss

to withdraw so many hands from the manufactures and husbandry of the country; that the expense with native troops would not end with the war, but would leave the nation saddled with the lasting incumbrance of half-pay for nearly thirty battalions; that foreign troops would cost much less for their maintenance than English troops; and that there was no novelty in such hiring, as the king had at all times been under the necessity of employing foreigners in the wars of the realm.

VII.—ENGLISH OPPOSITION TO THE TREATIES.

To these statements the opposition replied that England was degrading herself by applying to the petty princes of Germany for succor *against her own subjects*, and reprobated in the strongest terms the practice of letting out to hire men who had nothing to do with the quarrel in question. Lord Irubam, in opposing the measures, quoted "Don Quixote" with some humor and effect, and ended with a compliment to the American people. "I shall say little," observed his lordship, "as to the feelings of these princes who can sell their subjects for such purposes. We have read of the humorist Sancho's wish that, if he were a prince, all his subjects should be blackamoors, as he could, by the sale of them, easily turn them into ready money; but that wish, however it may appear ridiculous and unbecoming a sovereign, is much more innocent than a prince's availing himself of his vassals for the purpose of sacrificing them in such destructive war, where he has the additional crime of making them destroy much better and nobler beings than themselves."

It was also urged by the opposition that these German soldiers, as soon as they should find themselves in a land of liberty, would join the banner of independence and fight against England, and that they would be specially inclined to such a course from the fact that already more than one hundred and fifty thousand of their countrymen had emigrated to the New World, and were making common cause with the Anglo-Americans. It was maintained that these German veterans, "who considered the camp their home and country," would be less inclined to desert than raw English levies. Lord North, who revered too highly German tactics and discipline, declared that a numerous body of *the very best* soldiery in Europe, inspired only with military maxims and ideas, too well disciplined to be disorderly and cruel, and too martial to be kept back by any false limits, could not fail of bringing matters to a speedy conclusion. Others, more sanguine even than he, were of opinion that these Brunswickers and Hessians would have little more to do than to show themselves on the American continent when instantly the rebellion would cease and quiet be restored to the land, as Virgil tells us the tempest ceased to beat and the storms subsided when Neptune, rising from the waves, bade the winds retire to their recesses. In closing the debate, Ald. Bull, who subsequently became conspicuous as the friend of Lord George Gordon, in the "No Popery" riots, spoke as follows: "The war you are now waging is an unjust one; it is founded in oppression, and its end will be distress and disgrace. Let not the historian be obliged to say that the Russian and the German slave were hired to subdue the sons of English-

* B. H. Hall, on the battle of Bennington.

men and of freedom; and that in the reign of a prince of the house of Brunswick every infamous attempt was made to extinguish that spirit which brought his ancestors to the throne, and, in spite of treachery and rebellion, seated them firmly upon it." In this debate not much stress was laid upon that "laudable national feeling" which in former times and since led Englishmen to "prize British valor above that of other nations," and to exalt the deeds of British infantry in all ages. The treaties were, by a large majority, referred to the committee of supply, who, on the 4th of March following, reported favorably upon them.

Discussion then arose afresh, and in the House of Lords the whole strength of the opposition was arrayed against the treaties and against the principle of hiring mercenaries to fight the battles of the realm. The Duke of Richmond moved an address to countermand the march of the foreign troops and to suspend hostilities altogether. In a speech, in which he criticised with the utmost severity every paragraph of the treaties, he stated that ever since the year 1702 the German princes had been rising in their demands, until now the present bargain far outstripped all other bargains, and would cost the nation not less than a million and a half of pounds sterling a year for the services of these seventeen thousand three hundred mercenaries. As to the influence, whether for good or for evil, that pervaded the councils of the realm in respect to these treaties, he declared that it proceeded from the determined character of the king himself.

VIEW OF THE EARL OF COVENTRY.

But of all the opposition,—among whom were Chatham and Burke, earnest advocates of the most conciliatory measures,—one noble lord, the Earl of Coventry, alone took the right philosophical view of the whole question, in maintaining that "an immediate recognition of the independence of the United Provinces was preferable to war." In advocating this theorem, his sagacious language was as follows: "Look on the map of the globe, view Great Britain and North America, compare their extent, consider the soil, riches, climate, and increasing population of the latter. Nothing but the most obstinate blindness and partiality can engender a serious opinion that such a country will long continue under subjection to this. The question is not, therefore, how shall we be able to realize a vain delusive scheme of dominion, but how we shall make it the interest of the Americans to continue faithful allies and warm friends. Surely that can never be effected by fleets and armies. Instead of meditating conquest, and exhausting our own strength in an ineffectual struggle, we should—wisely abandoning wild schemes of coercion—avail ourselves of this only substantial benefit we can ever expect,—the profits of an extensive commerce and the strong support of a firm and friendly alliance and compact for mutual defense and assistance."

But in vain were philosophy, eloquence, national pride, an appeal to kingly honor, mercy, or peace. The report of the committee on the treaties was approved (as were all measures whose object was to coerce the Americans), by what Burke called "that vast and invincible majority;" and Great Britain was compelled by *necessity* to accept the very

terms which the German princes had themselves prescribed in drafting these treaties, the only change produced being embodied in an address to his majesty made by Col. Barre, desiring him to use his interest that the German troops in British pay, then and thereafter, might be clothed with the manufactures of Great Britain. By the conditions of the treaties, nearly £7 10s. levy money was paid for every man, and the princes who hired out the limbs, blood, and lives of their subjects, in a fonler manner than men farm out their slaves, and with none of the humanity that characterizes the dealings of those who keep beasts of draught or of burden for hire, took especial care, while driving a very hard bargain with Great Britain, to reap the greater part of the profits thereof in their own subsidies. To the Duke of Brunswick, who supplied four thousand and eighty-four men, was secured an annual subsidy of £15,519 so long as the troops continued to serve, and double that sum, or £31,038, for each of the two years following their dismissal. To the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, who furnished twelve thousand men, was secured £10,281 per annum, during the service of the soldiers, which payment was also to be continued until the end of a twelve months' notice of the discontinuance of such payment, which notice was not to be served until after his troops should all be returned to his dominions. To the hereditary prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, who furnished six hundred and eighty-eight men, was secured an annual subsidy of £6000, and besides all this the king of England guaranteed the dominions of these princes against foreign attack. A little later the Prince of Waldeck, who agreed to furnish six hundred and seventy men, made a bargain for himself equally as good as the bargains made by any of the other princes already named.

VIEW OF EDMUND BURKE, THE FRIEND OF AMERICA.

The effect of this employment of foreign troops continued to be felt not only in parliament during the continuance of the war, but exerted an influence on both sides of the Atlantic. In a letter to the sheriffs of Bristol on the affairs of America, published in April, 1777, Edmund Burke, referring to those who were in the habit of petitioning the king to prosecute the war against America with vigor, made use of this language: "There are many circumstances in the zeal shown for civil war, which seem to discover but little of real magnanimity. The addressers offer their own persons, and they are satisfied with hiring Germans. They promise their private fortunes, and they mortgage their country. They have all the merit of volunteers, without risk of person or charge of contribution; and when the unfeeling arm of a foreign soldiery pours out their kindred blood like water they exult and triumph, as if they themselves had performed some notable exploit." In the same letter he also observed as follows: "It is not instantly that I can be brought to rejoice, when I hear of the slaughter and captivity of long lists of those names which have been familiar to my ears from my infancy, and to rejoice that they have fallen under the sword of strangers, whose barbarous appellations I scarcely know how to pronounce. The glory acquired at the White Plains by Col. Rahl has no charms for me, and I fairly acknowledge that I have not yet learned to delight in finding Kniphausen in the heart of the British dominions."

VIEWS OF THE ELDER PITT AS THE FRIEND OF AMERICA.

On the 30th of May, 1777, Lord Chatham entered the House of Lords wrapped in flannel, and bearing a crutch in each hand. Sitting in his place, with his head covered, he delivered a powerful speech in support of his motion for an address to his majesty requesting him to put an end to hostilities in America. In the course of his remarks he said: "What has been the system pursued by administration, and what have been the means taken for carrying it into execution? Your system has been a government erected on the ruins of the constitution and founded in conquest, and you have swept all Germany of its refuse as its means. There is not a petty, insignificant prince whom you have not solicited for aid. You are become the suitors at every German court, and you have your ministers enrolled in the German chancery, as the contracting parties, in behalf of this once great and glorious country. The laurels of Britain are faded, her arms are disgraced, her negotiations are spurned at, and her councils fallen into contempt. My lords, you have vainly tried to conquer America by the aid of German mercenaries, by the arms of twenty thousand undisciplined German boors, gleaned and collected from every obscure corner of that country. You have subsidized their masters. You have lavished the public treasures on them. And what have you effected? Nothing, my lords, but forcing the colonies to declare themselves independent states."

REFERENCE TO THE HESSIANS IN THE DECLARATION.

Among the charges brought against George III. in the Declaration of Independence was the following: "He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation."

VIII.—BURGOYNE'S SPEECH TO THE IROQUOIS.

On the 17th of June, Burgoyne encamped at the mouth of the Bouquet river, where for several days his army foraged on the deserted fields of Gilliland's manor of Willsboro'. On the twenty-first he made his speech to the Indians, couched in their own flowery style, as follows:

"CHIEFS AND WARRIORS.—The great king, our common father, and the patron of all who seek and deserve his protection, has considered with satisfaction the general conduct of the Indian tribes from the beginning of the troubles in America. Too sagacious and too faithful to be deluded or corrupted, they have observed the violated rights of the parental power they love, and burned to vindicate them. A few individuals alone, the refuse of a small tribe, at the first were led astray; and the misrepresentations, the precious allurements, the insidious promises and diversified plots in which the rebels are exercised, and all of which they employed for that effect, have served only in the end to enhance the honor of the tribes in general, by demonstrating to the world how few and how contemptible are the apostates. It is a truth known to you all that, these pitiful examples excepted (and they probably have before this day hid their faces in shame), the collective voices and

hands of the Indian tribes over this vast continent are on the side of justice, of law, and of the king.

"The restraint you have put upon your resentment in waiting the king, your father's, call to arms,—the hardest proof, I am persuaded, to which your affection could have been put,—is another manifest and affecting mark of your adherence to that principle of connection to which you were always fond to allude, and which it is mutually the joy and the duty of the parent to cherish.

"The clemency of your father has been abused, the offers of his mercy have been despised, and his further patience would, in his eyes, become culpable, inasmuch as it would withhold redress from the most grievous oppressions in the province that ever disgraced the history of mankind. It therefore remains for me, the general of one of His Majesty's armies, and in this council his representative, to release you from those bonds which your obedience imposed. Warriors, you are free! Go forth in might of your valor and your cause! Strike at the common enemies of Great Britain and America,—disturbers of public order, peace, and happiness; destroyers of commerce; paricides of the state.

"The circle round you, the chiefs of His Majesty's European forces, and of the prince, his allies, esteem you as brothers in the war. Emulous in glory and in friendship, we will endeavor reciprocally to give and to receive examples. We know how to value, and we will strive to imitate, your perseverance in enterprise and your constancy to resist hunger, weariness, and pain. Be it our task, from the dictates of our religion, the laws of our welfare, and the principal and interest of our policy, to regulate your passions when they overbear, to point out where it is nobler to spare than to revenge, to discriminate degrees of guilt, to suspend the uplifted stroke, to chastise and not to destroy.

"This war to you, my friends, is new. Upon former occasions, in taking the field, you held yourselves authorized to destroy wherever you came, because everywhere you found an enemy. The case is now very different.

"The king has many faithful subjects dispersed in the provinces; consequently you have many brothers there; and these people are the more to be pitied, that they are persecuted or imprisoned wherever they are discovered or suspected; and to dissemble is, to a generous mind, a yet more grievous punishment.

"Persuaded that your magnanimity of character, joined to your principles of affection to the king, will give me fuller control over your minds than the military rank with which I am invested, I enjoin your most serious attention to the rules which I hereby proclaim for your invariable observation during the campaign.

"I positively forbid bloodshed, when you are not opposed in arms.

"Aged men, women, children, and prisoners must be held sacred from the knife or hatchet, even in the time of actual conflict.

"You shall receive compensation for the prisoners you take, but you shall be called to account for scalps.

"In conformity and indulgence of your customs, which have affixed an idea of honor to such badges of victory, you shall be allowed to take scalps of the dead when killed

by your fire, and in fair opposition; but, on no account, or pretense, or sublety, or prevarication, are they to be taken from the wounded, or even dying; and still less pardonable, if possible, will it be held to kill men in that condition on purpose, and upon a supposition that this protection of the wounded would be thereby evaded.

"Base lurking assassins, incendiaries, ravagers, and plunderers of the country, to whatever army they may belong, shall be treated with less reserve; but the latitude must be given you by order, and I must be the judge of the occasion.

"Should the enemy on their part dare to countenance acts of barbarity towards those who may fall into their hands, it shall be yours also to retaliate; but till severity be thus compelled, bear immovable in your hearts this solid maxim (it cannot be too deeply impressed) that the great essential reward, worthy service of your alliance, the sincerity of your zeal to the king, your father and never-failing protector, will be examined and judged upon the test only of your steady and uniform adherence to the orders and counsels of those to whom His Majesty has intrusted the direction and the honor of his arms."

IX.—ANSWER FROM AN OLD CHIEF OF THE IROQUOIS.

"I stand up in the name of all the nations present to assure our father that we have attentively listened to his discourse. We have received you as our father; because, when you speak, we hear the voice of our great father beyond the great lake.

"We rejoice in the approbation you have expressed of our behavior.

"We have been tried and tempted by the Bostonians; but we have loved our father, and our hatchets have been sharpened upon our affections.

"In proof of professions, our whole villages, able to go to war, came forth. The old and infirm, our infants and wives, alone remained at home.

"With one common assent we promise a constant obedience to all you have ordered, and all you shall order; and may the Father of days give you many and success."

From June 21 to June 25, Burgoyne's camp was at the mouth of the river Bouquet, where he threw up intrenchments. While there he took occasion to compliment some of his corps on having learned the art "of making flour-cakes without ovens, which," he adds, "are equally wholesome and relishing with the best bread." On the evening of the 25th his army left their camp at the mouth of the river Bouquet, under command of Maj.-Gen. Riedesel, and on the day following were quartered at Crown Point, on both sides of Putnam creek, where general orders appropriate to the change in position were issued. The few Americans in garrison there abandoned the fort and retreated to Ticonderoga. The British quietly took possession, and after establishing magazines and a hospital, and having succeeded in bringing up the rear of the army, and obtaining intelligence of the movements of the Americans, moved forward on the 1st of July.

X.—BURGOYNE'S PROCLAMATION.

But before leaving Putnam creek, Gen. Burgoyne issued his famous and high-sounding proclamation. In his zeal

for sustaining the cause of his royal master, he made use of this extraordinary language: "To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breasts of suffering thousands in the provinces, be the melancholy appeal, whether the present unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the completest system of tyranny that ever God in his displeasure suffered for a time to be exercised over a froward and stubborn generation. Arbitrary imprisonment, confiscation of property, persecution and torture unprecedented in the inquisitions of the Romish church, are among the palpable enormities which verify the affirmative. These are inflicted by assemblies and committees who dare to profess themselves friends to liberty, upon the most quiet subjects, without distinction of age or sex, for the sole crime, often for the sole suspicion, of having adhered in principle to the government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie, divine and human, they owe allegiance. To consummate these shocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the most profligate prostitution of common reason; the consciences of men are set at naught, and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but also to swear subjection to an usurpation they abhor."

After exhorting all through whose territory he should pass to remain loyal, and offering to them employment should they join him, and solid coin "for every species of provision at an equitable rate," he concluded as follows: "I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they amount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain and America. I consider them the same, wherever they may lurk.

"If, notwithstanding these endeavors and sincere inclination to effect them, the frenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted, in the eyes of God and man, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the willful outcasts.

"The messengers of justice and wrath await them in the field; and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror that a reluctant but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their retreat."

XI.—MARCH ON TICONDEROGA.

On the 30th of June, Burgoyne prepared to attack Ticonderoga. Before advancing, in a general order promulgated to his troops, he used the following language, which was the key-note of the campaign:

"The army embarks to-morrow to approach the enemy. We are to contend for the king and the constitution of Great Britain, to vindicate the law and to relieve the oppressed,—a cause in which His Majesty's troops and those of the princes, his allies, will feel equal excitement.

"The services required of this particular expedition are critical and conspicuous. During our progress occasions may occur in which no difficulty, nor labor, nor life, are to be regarded. **THIS ARMY MUST NOT RETREAT.**"

The effect produced by the proclamation was, in some quarters, directly contrary to that intended by its author. In many minds its statements gave rise to sentiments of indignation and contempt. Gov. Livingston, of New Jersey, made it an object of general derision by paraphrasing it in

Hudibrastic verse. John Holt, of New York, an old and respectable printer, published it in his newspaper at Poughkeepsie with this motto: "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." In his "State of the Expedition," published several years later, Gen. Burgoyne fails to record this ill-judged document. "It is remarkable," observes Dr. Timothy Dwight, "that the four most haughty proclamations issued by military commanders in modern times have prefaced their ruin: this of Gen. Burgoyne; that of the Duke of Brunswick, when he was entering France; that of Bonaparte in Egypt; and that of Gen. Le Clerc at his arrival in St. Domingo."

TICONDEROGA AND MOUNT INDEPENDENCE.

On the 1st of July the whole of Burgoyne's army moved forward and took positions near Ticonderoga. Brig.-Gen. Fraser's corps occupied a strong post at Three-Mile creek, on the west or New York shore of Lake Champlain; the German Reserve, under Riedesel, took a position on the east or Vermont shore, opposite Putnam creek, while the main army encamped in two lines, the right wing at a place called Four-Mile Point, on the west shore, and the left wing nearly opposite, on the east shore. The frigates the "Royal George" and "Inflexible," with the gunboats, were anchored just without the reach of the batteries of the Americans, and covered the lake from the west to the east shore. Meantime, St. Clair, to whom the command of Ticonderoga, on the New York shore, and Mount Independence, in the town of Orwell, on the Vermont shore, had been intrusted by Schuyler on the 5th of June, 1777, had reached his post on the 12th of that month. Upon the table-land summit of Mount Independence was a star fort, strongly picketed, in the centre of which was a convenient square of barracks. The fort was well supplied with artillery, and its approaches guarded with batteries. The foot of the hill, towards Lake Champlain, was protected by a breastwork, which had been strengthened by an abatis and by a strong battery standing on the shore of the lake, near the mouth of East creek. A floating bridge connected the works of Mount Independence with those of Ticonderoga, on the other side of the lake, and served as an obstruction to the passage of vessels up the lake. The battery at the foot of Mount Independence covered and protected the east end of the bridge. The bridge itself was supported on twenty-two sunken piers, formed of very large timber, the spaces between the piers being filled with floats, each about fifty feet long and twelve feet wide, strongly fastened together with iron chains and rivets. A boom, made of large pieces of timber, well secured together by riveted bolts, was placed on the north side of the bridge, and by the side of this was a double iron chain, the links of which were one inch and a half of an inch square. The other end of the bridge was covered by the "Grenadier's Battery," a strong redoubt built of earth and stone, which was originally constructed by the French and subsequently enlarged by the English.

On the New York side, at the time of Burgoyne's approach, a small detachment of Americans occupied the old French lines on the height to the north of Fort Ticonderoga. These lines were in good repair, and had several intrenchments behind them, chiefly calculated to guard the

northwest flank, and were also sustained by a block-house. Farther to the left of the Americans was an outpost at the saw-mills, now the village of Ticonderoga. There was also a block-house upon an eminence above the mills, and a block-house and hospital at the entrance of Lake George. Upon the right of the American lines, and between them and the old fort, there were two new block-houses, and the Grenadier's battery, close to the water's edge, was manned.

MOUNT HOPE AND SUGAR LOAF MOUNTAIN.

On the west side of the outlet of Lake George, near the lower falls, rises Mount Hope, an abrupt and rocky elevation, and especially rugged and precipitous on the northwest side. On the south side of the mouth of the outlet of Lake George, and separated from Fort Ticonderoga (which is situated north of the outlet), and opposite Mount Independence, is the lofty eminence of Mount Defiance, then known as Sugar Loaf mountain, which rises abruptly from the water to the height of about seven hundred and fifty feet. Through the vigilance of his scouts, Burgoyne soon learned that St. Clair had neglected to fortify these two important and commanding elevations, and instead of making a direct assault upon the fortress of Ticonderoga, he determined to take possession first of these valuable positions.

THE FORCES.

The American works formed an extensive crescent of which Mount Independence was the centre. The entire line required at least ten thousand men and one hundred pieces of artillery for its defense. But now when such a force was necessary, St. Clair's whole army consisted of only two thousand five hundred and forty-six Continental troops and nine hundred militia. Of the latter, not one-tenth had bayonets. Besides the lack of men, the food, clothing, arms, and ammunition were insufficient. Congress had been led to believe that Burgoyne was preparing an expedition against the coast towns, and influenced by this belief had turned its exertions in other directions and had left the posts on Lake Champlain almost undefended. The army of Burgoyne, on the contrary, amounted on the 1st of July to six thousand seven hundred and forty men, of whom three thousand seven hundred and twenty-four were British and three thousand and sixteen German troops. In addition to this there were five hundred and eleven men in the artillery service, besides Canadians, Tories, and Indians.

THE FIRST SUCCESS.

On the morning of the second the British observed a smoke in the direction of Lake George, and soon after the Indians reported that the Americans had set fire to the farther block-house and had abandoned the saw-mills, and that a considerable body was advancing from the lines towards a bridge upon the road which led from the saw-mills towards the right of the British camp. A detachment of the advanced corps under Brig.-Gen. Fraser, with other troops and some light artillery under Maj.-Gen. Phillips, were immediately sent out, with orders to proceed to Mount Hope, not only to reconnoitre, but to seize any post the Americans might abandon. The Indians, under Capt. Fraser, with his company of marksmen, were directed to

make a circuit to the left of Brig.-Gen. Fraser's line of march, and strive to keep the Americans from reaching their lines; but this undertaking failed by reason of the impetuosity of the Indians, who made the attack too soon and in front, thus giving the Americans an opportunity to return; they having lost, however, one officer and a few men killed and one officer wounded.

ST. CLAIR'S LETTER.

St. Clair was an officer of acknowledged bravery, yet he was far from being an expert and skillful military leader. His self-reliance and his confidence in the courage of his men led him often to be less vigilant than necessity demanded. Even with the knowledge of the great disparity in numbers between his force and that of the British, and in spite of the events of the 2d of July which had already occurred in his immediate vicinity, he was enabled to write the following cheerful yet urgent letter to Col. John Williams, of Salem, then White Creek, Washington county, to Col. Moses Robinson, of Bennington, and to Col. Seth Warner. This letter is now published for the first time:

"TICONDEROGA, July 2, 1777.

"GENTLEMEN,—About two hours ago I received your letter of this day, and am very happy to hear that the people turn out so well, though it is not more than I expected from them. The enemy have been lying looking at us for a day or two, and we have had a little firing, not a great deal. But I believe they will in earnest try what we can do, perhaps this night. I rather think it is their intention, though I may, perhaps, be mistaken; but be that as it will, at all events push on your people with the utmost expedition, and let the cattle remain where they are. Order Col. Lynmans and Col. Billany to follow with all expedition. Everything depends upon a spirited push, and I can assure you that the men here are as determined as you can possibly wish them. We took a prisoner and have had Hessian deserters to-day, but I have not yet time to examine them. If you and Col. Warner can bring on six hundred men, or even less, I would wish you to march, part by the new road and part by the old road, to a certain distance. Of that distance you and he can judge much better than me. The party that march on the old road will then turn to the left and fall in upon the new road. These motions will distract the enemy, and induce them to believe that your numbers are treble what they really are, and if you are attacked on either road by an even number, make directly for Mount Independence and you will find a party out to support you, and fall upon the enemy's flanks or front, as they may happen to present themselves. If I had only your people here I would laugh at all the enemy could do. But do not forget to have a proper guard for the cattle, and then we can bring in as we want in spite of them. We will want all the men that we can get for all this. I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

A. ST. CLAIR.

"COL. WILLIAMS, COL. ROBINSON, and COL. WARNER."

This letter, doubtless, had the effect of hastening forward the promised aid. Cols. Warner and Robinson reached Ticonderoga in time to take part in its evacuation, and the former did gallant service in the battle of Hubbardton on the 7th of July. It is also believed that Col. Williams reached the fort, but whether with or without a command, is not positively known.

THE EVACUATION OF TICONDEROGA.

On the night of the 2d, Maj.-Gen. Phillips took possession of Mount Hope, and by this movement the Americans were entirely cut off from all communication with Lake George. On the following day, Mount Hope was occupied in force by Fraser's corps. Maj.-Gen. Phillips now held

the ground west of Mount Hope, and Fraser's camp at Three-Mile creek was occupied by a body of men drawn from the opposite side of the lake. Riedesel's column was pushed forward as far as East creek on the Vermont side, from which it could easily stretch behind Mount Independence.

"During all these movements the American troops kept up a warm fire against Mount Hope and against Riedesel's column, but without effect. On the 4th the British were employed in bringing up their artillery, tents, baggage, and provisions, while the Americans, at intervals, continued the cannonade. The same evening the radeau or raft 'Thunderer' arrived from Crown Point with the battering train.

"The British line now encircled the American works on the north, east, and west. The possession of Mount Defiance would complete the investment, and effectually control the water communication in the direction of Skenesborough. Burgoyne's attention had, from the first, been attracted towards this eminence, and he had directed Lieut. Twiss, his chief engineer, to ascertain whether its summit was accessible. On the 4th, Lieut. Twiss reported that Mount Defiance held the entire command of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, at the distance of about fourteen hundred yards from the former, and fifteen hundred yards from the latter, and that a practicable road could be made to the summit in twenty-four hours. On receiving this report Burgoyne ordered the road opened and a battery constructed for light twenty-four-pounders, medium twelves, and eight-inch howitzers. This arduous task was pushed with such activity, that during the succeeding night the road was completed, and eight pieces of cannon were dragged to the top of the hill.

"On the morning of the 5th the summit of Mount Defiance glowed with scarlet uniforms, and the guns of its batteries stood threateningly over the American forts. 'It is with astonishment,' says Dr. Thacher, in his *Military Journal*, 'that we find the enemy have taken possession of an eminence called Sugar Loaf hill, or Mount Defiance, which, from its height and proximity, completely overlooks and commands all our works. The situation of our garrison is viewed as critical and alarming; a few days will decide our fate. We have reason to apprehend the most fatal effects from their battery on Sugar Loaf hill.' Gen. St. Clair immediately called a council of war, by whom it was decided to evacuate the works before Riedesel should block up the narrow passage south of East creek, which, with the lake to Skenesborough, presented the only possible way of escape."

As every movement of the Americans could be seen through the day from Mount Defiance, no visible preparations for leaving the fort were made until after dark on the evening of the 5th, and the purpose of the council was concealed from the troops until the evening order was given. About midnight directions were issued to place the sick and wounded, and the women, the baggage, and such ammunition and stores as might be expedient, on board two hundred bateaux, to be dispatched at three o'clock in the morning under a convoy of five armed galleys and a guard of six hundred men, under the command of Col. Long, of the New Hampshire troops, up the lake to Skenesborough,

while the main body was to proceed by land to the same destination, by way of Castleton. The cannons that could not be moved were to be spiked; previous to striking the tents every light was to be extinguished; each soldier was to provide himself with several days' provisions; and to allay any suspicion on the part of the enemy of such a movement, a continued cannonade was to be kept up from one of the batteries in the direction of Mount Hope, until the moment of departure. These directions as to the mode of leaving were strictly obeyed except in one instance.

THE PURSUIT.

"The boats reached Skenesborough about three o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, where the fugitives landed to enjoy, as they fancied, a temporary repose; but in less than two hours they were startled by the reports of the cannon of the British gunboats, which were firing at the galleys lying at the wharf. By uncommon effort and industry, Burgoyne had broken through the chain, boom, and bridge at Ticonderoga, and had followed in pursuit with the 'Royal George' and 'Inflexible,' and a detachment of the gunboats under Capt. Carter. The pursuit had been pressed with such vigor that, at the very moment when the Americans were landing at Skenesborough, three regiments disembarked at the head of South bay, with the intention of occupying the road to Fort Edward. Had Burgoyne delayed the attack upon the galleys until these regiments had reached the Fort Edward road, the whole party at Skenesborough would have been taken prisoners. Alarmed, however, by the approach of the gunboats, the latter blew up three of the galleys, set fire to the fort, mill, and storehouse, and retired in great confusion towards Fort Ann. Occasionally the overburdened party would falter on their retreat, when the startling cry of 'March on, the Indians are at our heels,' would revive their drooping energies and give new strength to their weakened limbs. At five o'clock in the morning they reached Fort Ann, where they were joined by many of the invalids who had been carried up Wood creek in boats. A number of the sick, with the cannon, provisions, and most of the baggage, were left behind at Skenesborough.

"On the 7th a small reinforcement, sent from Fort Edward by Schuyler, arrived at Fort Ann. About the same time a detachment of British troops approached within sight of the fort. This detachment was attacked from the fort, and repulsed with some loss; a surgeon, a wounded captain, and twelve privates were taken prisoners by the Americans. The next day Fort Ann was burned, and the garrison retreated to Fort Edward, which was then occupied by Gen. Schuyler."

The fate of the remainder of those who left Ticonderoga now demands our attention. Although every precaution possible was taken, yet so sudden was the departure and so short the notice, that much confusion ensued. The garrison of Ticonderoga crossed the bridge to Mount Independence at about three o'clock in the morning, the enemy all the while unconscious of the escape of their prey. "The moon was shining brightly, yet her pale light was insufficient to betray the toiling Americans in their preparations and flight, and they felt certain that, before daylight should

discover their withdrawal, they would be too far advanced to invite pursuit." But Gen. De Fermoy, who commanded on Mount Independence, regardless of express orders, set fire to the house he had occupied, as his troops left to join in the retreat with those who had passed over from Ticonderoga. The light of the conflagration revealed the whole scene to the astonished forces of the British, and throughout their extended camp sounded the notes of preparation for hot and determined pursuit.

THE FLIGHT OF ST. CLAIR.

Thus on Sunday morning, July 6, 1777, the unfortunate Americans commenced their overland flight. St. Clair, with the main army, directed his course through the Vermont towns of Orwell, Sudbury, and Hubbardton, and encamped at evening at Castleton, about twenty-six miles from Ticonderoga. The rear-guard, under the command of Col. Ebenezer Francis, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, left Mount Independence at about four o'clock in the morning, taking the same route as had been taken by St. Clair, and passing onward in irregular order, after a most fatiguing march, rested at Hubbardton, about twenty-two miles from Ticonderoga, and encamped in the woods. These, together with stragglers from the main army, picked up by the way, were left in the command of Cols. Warner and Francis, and there remained during the night, not only for rest but also to be joined by some who had been left behind on the march. The place of encampment was in the northeast part of Hubbardton, near the Pittsford line, upon the farm then owned by John Selleck, not far from the place where the Baptist meeting-house now stands.

As soon as the British perceived the movements of the Americans, Brig.-Gen. Simon Fraser took possession of Ticonderoga, unfurled the British flag over that fortress at daylight, and before sunrise had passed the bridge and Mount Independence, and was in close pursuit of the flying Americans, at the head of a little more than half the advanced corps, and without artillery, which, with the utmost endeavors, it was impossible to get up. Ticonderoga was placed in charge of the regiment of Prince Frederick, under Lieut.-Col. Prætorious, and the Sixty-second British Regiment were ordered to Mount Independence, both regiments being under the command of Brig.-Gen. Hamilton, who was directed to place guards for the preservation of all buildings from fire, and to collect all the powder and other stores and secure them.

Without intermission Brig.-Gen. Fraser continued the pursuit of the flying Americans till one o'clock in the afternoon, having marched in a very hot day since four o'clock in the morning. From some stragglers from the American force whom he picked up, he learned that their rear-guard was composed of chosen men and commanded by Col. Francis, "one of their best officers." From some Tory scouts he also learned that the Americans were not far in advance. While his men were refreshing themselves, Maj.-Gen. Riedesel came up with his Brunswickers, and arrangements for continuing the pursuit having been concerted, Brig.-Gen. Fraser moved forward again, leaving Riedesel and his corps behind, and during the night of Sunday, the 6th, lay upon his arms in an advantageous situation, three

miles in advance of Riedesel and three miles nearer the rear-guard of the Americans.

THE BATTLE OF HUBBARDTON.

An account of the battle of Hubbardton, which battle took place on the morning of the 7th of July, is given by Gen. Burgoyne in these words: "At three in the morning Brig-Gen. Fraser renewed his march, and about five his advanced scouts discovered the enemy's sentries, who fired their pieces and joined the main body [of the rear-guard]. The brigadier, observing a commanding ground to the left of his light infantry, immediately ordered it to be possessed by that corps; and a considerable body of the enemy attempting the same, they met. The enemy were driven back to their original post. The advanced guard, under Major Grant, was by this time engaged, and the grenadiers were advanced to sustain them, and to prevent the right flank from being turned. The brigadier remained on the left, where the enemy long defended themselves by the aid of logs and trees; and, after being repulsed and prevented getting to the Castleton road by the grenadiers, they rallied and renewed the action, and, upon a second repulse, attempted their retreat to the Pittsford mountain. The grenadiers scrambled up a part of that ascent, appearing almost inaccessible, and gained the summit before them, which threw them into confusion. They were still greatly superior in numbers, and consequently in extent; and the brigadier, in momentary expectation of the Brunswickers, had laterally drawn from his left to support his right. At this critical moment Gen. Riedesel, who had pressed on upon hearing the firing, arrived with the foremost of his columns, viz., the chasseurs company and eighty grenadiers and light infantry. His judgment immediately pointed to him the course to take. He extended upon Brigadier Fraser's left flank. The chasseurs got into action with great gallantry under Major Barney. They [the Americans] fled on all sides, leaving dead upon the field Col. Francis and many other officers, with upward of two hundred men. Above six hundred were wounded, most of whom perished in the woods attempting to get off, and one colonel, seven captains, ten subalterns, and two hundred and ten men were made prisoners. Above two hundred stands of arms were also taken.

"The number of the enemy before the engagement amounted to two thousand men. The British detachment under Brig-Gen. Fraser (the parties left the day before at Ticonderoga not having been able to join) consisted only of eight hundred and fifty fighting men."

XII.—THE EFFECT OF THE EVACUATION OF TICONDEROGA.

The fort at Ticonderoga was built by the French in 1756, and taken from them by Gen. Amherst in 1759. Early in 1775 it was taken from the British by Col. Ethan Allen, and upon the approach of Burgoyne was garrisoned by an army of three thousand American troops under command of Gen. St. Clair. It was looked upon as one of the strongest posts in North America, and the colonists confidently hoped and expected that it was a perfect bar to Burgoyne's further progress. But there was a fatal error in its situation, which

had been entirely overlooked or ignored by both the French and American engineers. A little to the south of it was a high rounded eminence—now known as Mount Defiance, then called Sugar Hill—which commanded every corner of the fort. The Americans had supposed it to be impossible to occupy this point with cannon, but the keen military eye of Gen. Fraser, long trained in the artillery practice of Europe, saw at a glance the overshadowing importance of the position. On the 5th of July, Gen. Fraser, at the head of his light infantry, to the utter astonishment of Gen. St. Clair, appeared in force on the top of Sugar Hill, clearing the ground on the top for the purpose of planting his cannon. The Americans saw at once their fatal error, and comprehending the full danger of the situation, evacuated the fort in the night time, and at the break of day on the 6th of July the English colors again waved over Ticonderoga.

Bitter was the disappointment of the colonists at the fall of this fort. The order to evacuate was received in the fort with curses and with tears, but there was no alternative. Mount Defiance was already covered with red-coats, planting the batteries that would soon sweep every corner of their works. "Such a retreat," wrote one of the garrison, "was never heard of since the creation of the world." "We never shall hold a post," said John Adams, "until we shoot a general." Burgoyne wrote home: "They seem to have expended great treasure and the unwearied labor of more than a year to fortify, upon the supposition that we should only attack them upon the point where they were best prepared to resist." Upon the receipt of the news in England, the king rushed into the queen's apartment, crying, "I have beat them—I have beat all the Americans;" and Lord George Germain announced the event in parliament as if it had already decided the fate of the colonies. After the fall of Ticonderoga, slowly and sullenly the Americans, under command of Gen. Philip Schuyler, retreated towards Fort Edward on the Hudson, fighting the bloody battles of Hubbardstown and Fort Ann on the way. On the 28th of July, Burgoyne arrived at the Hudson river, near Fort Edward, and the Americans evacuated that fort as well as Fort George, at the head of Lake George, and retreating down the river to Stillwater left the whole upper valley of the Hudson above Saratoga in the indisputable possession of the victorious British general. The darkest day of the campaign to the Americans had now come, but it proved to be the darkness which always precedes the early dawn.

Great blame fell upon St. Clair, and greater still upon Gen. Schuyler, and it was not until the fact became apparent that Congress had neglected to garrison and provision Mount Independence and Fort Ticonderoga, that the public clamor against these brave and magnanimous officers subsided. Ticonderoga had been evacuated by the unanimous vote of a full council of war; yet there were some who boasted that they could tell when that fortress was sold and for how much, while others asserted that Schuyler and St. Clair had both been bribed by Burgoyne, who, it was said, had fired *silver bullets* into the fort, which were gathered by order of St. Clair and divided between him and Schuyler. One hundred and twenty-eight cannon were lost on that occasion, yet that number, like Falstaff's men, who grew from two to eleven, was exaggerated to three hundred. There were no

artillerymen either slain or captured at that time, but the report was current that not one of them had escaped.

SCHUYLER'S PROCLAMATION.

Soon after Burgoyne had issued his grandiloquent proclamation, he on the 10th of July issued another, addressed particularly to the inhabitants of Castleton, Hubbardton, Rutland, Inmouth, Pawlet, Wells, Granville, and of the neighboring districts, also to the people living in the districts bordering on White Creek, Camdden, Cambridge, etc., calling on them to send from each town a deputation of ten men to meet Col. Skene five days thence at Castleton, in order to secure from him further encouragement, if they had acknowledged allegiance to Great Britain, or, if they had not, to hear the conditions "upon which the persons and properties of the disobedient" might yet be spared. In answer to this, Gen. Schuyler, on the 13th of July, addressed a counter-proclamation to the same people, in which, after referring to the scenes which had not long before been witnessed in New Jersey, when the deluded inhabitants, who had confided in British promises, had been treated with the most wanton barbarity, he announced to them that those who should "join with or in any manner or way assist or give comfort or hold correspondence with, or take protection from the enemy," would be considered and dealt with as traitors to the United States.

Many not only refused to notice the warning of Schuyler, but voluntarily remained "within the power of the enemy," and were obliged "to wear a signal in their hats, and put signals before their doors, and also upon their cattle's horns, that they were friends to the king and had stayed on their farms agreeable to Gen. Burgoyne's proclamation." These were known as "protectioners," and in subsequent years suffered many indignities from their neighbors by reason of their Toryism on this occasion.

LETTER TO JOHN WILLIAMS.

Although terribly grieved on account of the failure at Ticonderoga, Gen. Schuyler was indefatigable in his endeavors to restore confidence to the country which was being foraged and ravaged by Burgoyne's forces, and to learn from prisoners and deserters the condition of Burgoyne's army. As an instance of the care exercised by this brave soldier, even when surrounded by trials of the severest nature, the following letter, never before published, will serve as a specimen. It was written to Col. John Williams, of White Creek, in answer to a letter of Williams sent by a lieutenant who had in charge a suspicious person named Baker, who had been captured by Williams, and is in these words:

"FORT EDWARD, July 14, 1777.

"SIR,—Your note of this day has been delivered me by Lieutenant Young. I have examined Mr. Baker and found him tripping in so many things that I am clearly convinced he is an agent of the enemy, and sent not only to give intelligence, but to intimidate the inhabitants and induce them to join the enemy. I have closely confined him, and shall send him down the country. He informs me that one John Foster is also gone to the enemy and, as he supposes he will be back in a day or two, I beg he may be made prisoner and sent to me under a good guard. You must furnish your militia with provisions in the best manner you can, and the allowance will be made for it. I have scouts out in every quarter, and a large body at Fort Ann, and, until

they come away, I am not apprehensive that an attack will be made on White Creek. It would be the height of imprudence to disperse my army into different quarters, unless there is the most evident necessity." I am, sir, your most humble servant,

"PH. SCHUYLER.

"COLONEL WILLIAMS."

XIII.—BURGOYNE'S ADVANCE.

Slowly and cautiously did Burgoyne proceed in his advance. On the 7th of July his headquarters were at Skenesborough, at the residence of Gen. Philip Skene, where they remained until the 25th of that month, when they were moved forward to Fort Ann. On the 29th they were advanced to the camp at Pitch Pine Plains, near Fort Edward, and the following day Burgoyne watered his horses in the Hudson at Fort Edward, and the best period of his campaign was over.

CHAPTER XV.

THE SECOND PERIOD OF THE BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN.

I.—JEANIE MCCREA.

THE second period of the Burgoyne campaign opens in the darkest hour of the American cause. The progress of the British army down along the old war-trail of the great northern valley had thus far been a series of triumphs. The Americans had been dislodged from their stronghold at Ticonderoga, where they had fondly hoped that the tide of invasion could be stayed, and, defeated in every action, and driven from post to post, had virtually abandoned the field of the upper Hudson. Not a single ray of light had yet illumined the gloom that had settled over every American home in the land.

It was in this dark hour of the deepest despondency that an event occurred on the banks of the Hudson, at Fort Edward, of itself of seeming insignificance,—simply the death of a single maiden caused by savage hands,—yet really one of those important events which, in the hands of a wise, overruling Providence, are destined to mark a turning-point,—the beginning of a new era, as it were,—in the world's destiny.

The defeat of Burgoyne in this campaign resulted in the final success of the American arms and in the independence of the colonies. Burgoyne could date the beginning of his disasters with the murder of the maiden, Jeanie McCrea, near Fort Edward, by his savage allies, at noon on Sunday, July 27, 1777. It was but ten days after, on the 6th of August following, that Gen. Herkimer, on the bloody field of Oriskany, turned back St. Leger in his raid down the Mohawk valley, and it was only ten days after the last event, on August 16, that Gen. Stark captured, near Bennington, an important detachment sent from the left wing of the British army on a foraging expedition under Major Baum.

About the year 1768 two Scotch families—the McCreas and the Joneses—came from New Jersey and settled in the woods on the wild western bank of the Hudson, near and below Fort Edward.

The Widow Jones came with a family of six grown-up sons, whose names were Jonathan, John, Dunham, Daniel, David, and Solomon. The Joneses took up the farm now known as the Roger place, in Moreau, nearly opposite Fort Edward, being but a mile and a half or so below, and kept a ferry there, then called, and after the war long known, as the Jones' ferry.

The McCreas settled three or four miles farther down the river, not far from the line of Northumberland. Jeanie McCrea was the daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister, and her mother having died and her father married again, she came to reside with her brother, John McCrea, on the bank of the Hudson, and thus became a pioneer in the settlement of the old north wilderness. The McCrea brothers were strong adherents of the American cause, and men of standing and influence in the neighborhood. In 1773 her brother, Daniel McCrea, was the first clerk of the first court held in Charlotte county, by Judge Duer, at Fort Edward, and when the first two regiments—the Twelfth and Thirteenth of Albany county militia-men—were commissioned by the committee of safety, in 1775, her brother, John McCrea, was given the important post of colonel commanding in the Thirteenth or Saratoga Regiment.

But the Joneses adhered to the royal cause. One of them—John—was married, and when the war broke out was settled three miles north of Sandy Hill, at what is now called Moss street, near whose house General Fraser was encamped at the time of the tragedy.

In the fall of 1776, Jonathan and David Jones raised a company of fifty men under pretext of reinforcing the American garrison at Ticonderoga, but on their march they passed by the American ford and joined the British at Crown Point, fifteen miles farther down the lake.

In the winter following Jonathan and David Jones both went to Canada, and were commissioned in the British service,—Jonathan as captain and David as lieutenant in the same company,—and, at the time of the invasion, they accompanied the army of Burgoyne as pilots and guides against their own countrymen.

In the summer of 1777, Jeanie McCrea was about twenty-three years of age, of middling stature, finely formed, distinguished for the profuseness of her dark and shining hair, and celebrated for her more than common beauty. Tradition says that between her and young David Jones a tender intimacy had sprung up before they left New Jersey, which was continued after they settled on the Hudson, and rudely interrupted by the stern events of partisan warfare.

The reader will bear in mind that Burgoyne had broken up his headquarters at Whitehall on the 25th of July, and on the 26th his advanced corps was encamped on the "Pitch Pine Plains," four miles north of Fort Edward.

It should also be borne in mind that at that time all the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fort Edward had either moved down the river for a place of safety, or, if remaining, had sought protection of Burgoyne, and that there then was only a small garrison of American troops left at Fort Edward, who also moved down the river the morning after Jeanie's death.

But Jeanie, although admonished by her brother, Col. John, to go down the river, still remained near Fort Edward.

Womanlike, her heart was with the young lieutenant in the ranks of the rapidly-advancing invaders, and womanlike she lingered to await his coming.

On the day before her death she proceeded up the river, and crossed over at Jones' ferry. The old ferryman, after the war, often spoke of how well she looked, dressed, as he expressed it, in her wedding clothes.

After crossing the river, Jeanie went to the house of Peter Freel (the old "Baldwin house"), which stood close under the walls of the fort, where she stayed overnight. After breakfast the next morning she went to the house of Mrs. McNiel, which stood about eighty rods north of the fort on the main road leading to Sandy Hill.

Mrs. McNiel had been a warm friend of Jeanie's father in New Jersey, and was a cousin of Gen. Fraser, of the British army, and was doubtless then about to seek his protection, otherwise she would have many days before gone down the river.

On the fatal morning—Sunday, the 27th day of July—our people at the fort had sent out a scouting-party of fifty men, under command of Lieut. Palmer, to ascertain the position and watch the motions of the enemy. This party had followed the plain to a deep ravine about a mile north of the fort, where they fell into an ambuscade, or met a party of about two hundred Indians, who were on a marauding excursion. The Americans at once turned and fled for their lives towards the fort. The Indians pursued, and shot down and scalped eighteen of their number, including the commander, Lieutenant Palmer. The Americans rushed off from the plain, down the hill, and across the marsh near the river, and such as escaped returned to the protecting walls of the fort. The Indians shot Lieut. Palmer near the brow of the hill, and killed the last private still nearer the fort.

At the foot of the hill the main body of the Indians halted, and six of them rushed forward across the low ground to the house of Mrs. McNiel. There the Indians found Mrs. McNiel and Jeanie, and seizing them both hurried them as captives across the low ground over which they had come to the foot of the hill, where they joined the main body of the savages. At the foot of the hill they placed Jeanie on a horse, and began their march with the two captive women and the scalps of the eighteen soldiers towards Fraser's camp. All their motions were intently watched by the people at the fort, and the Indians had scarcely reached the hill when the report of some guns was heard and Jeanie was seen to fall from her horse. It was but the work of a moment for the scalping-knife, and the dark flowing locks of poor Jeanie were dangling all blood-stained at the belt of an Indian chief. Her body was stripped and dragged out of sight of the fort, and the Indians, with Mrs. McNiel, proceeded on their way to the British camp.

That day no one dared to leave the fort. The next morning the Americans evacuated Fort Edward and passed down the river. Before going, however, they sent a file of men in search of the body of Jeanie, and found it near the body of Lieut. Palmer, about twenty rods from where she had fallen the day before. The bodies were both taken to the fort, and then sent with a small detachment of men

in advance of the main body of retreating Americans to the right bank of a small creek, about three miles below Fort Edward, where they were buried in rude and hasty graves.

It is but just to say that another version of the actual manner of Jeanie's death has come down to us, which finds advocates at the present day.

It should be remembered that at the time of Jeanie's death party spirit ran wild, and both parties did not scruple to exaggerate facts in their own favor. While Gen. Gates seized upon the incident of this tragedy to inflame the passions of the Whigs, the Loyalists endeavored to make as light as possible of the matter. The other version of the matter above alluded to seems to have originated with those who, at the time, sympathized with the royal cause, and of course wished to extenuate the matter as much as possible. The other account is that the Indians were in turn, after they had taken the two women from the house, pursued by the American troops from the fort, and fired on; that Jeanie was struck by two or three balls from the American guns, and not shot by the Indians at all. That after she fell, pierced by American bullets, she was scalped by the Indian and left dead, as above related. But this account seems to lack the confirmation of eye-witnesses, especially eye-witnesses among the retreating party of savages themselves. Mrs. McNeil did not know that Jeanie was killed till after she had reached Fraser's camp. On their way to Fraser's camp the Indians stopped at William Griffin's, and, showing their scalps, said they had killed Jeanie.

But what seems the strongest evidence of the truth of the version first given above is the manner in which Gen. Burgoyne treated the subject. Upon hearing of the affair Burgoyne was very angry. He called a council of the Indians, and demanded that the Indian who had killed Jeanie should be given up, that he might be punished as his crime deserved. Now, if the Indians had not killed Jeanie, and she had been accidentally shot by the pursuing Americans, they, the Indians, would have said so. In truth there would have been no *culprit* among them to punish. They themselves were the only ones Burgoyne could learn the facts of the case from, and after hearing their version of the case, Burgoyne demanded a culprit to hang. But Burgoyne's officers, fearing the defection of the Indians, persuaded him to change his mind and let the culprit go.

In confirmation of what Gen. Burgoyne did on the occasion is the following extract from the testimony of the Earl of Harrington, who was a witness before the committee of the British House of Commons during its inquiry into the failure of the Burgoyne campaign, at London, in the year 1779:*

"*Question.* Does your lordship remember Gen. Burgoyne's receiving at Fort Anne the news of the murder of Miss McCrea?"

"*Answer.* I do."

"*Q.* Did Gen. Burgoyne repair immediately to the Indian camp and call them to council, assisted by Brig.-Gen. Fraser?"

"*A.* He did."

"*Q.* What passed at that council?"

"*A.* Gen. Burgoyne threatened the culprit with death, insisted that he should be delivered up, and there were many gentlemen of the army, and I own I was one of the number, who feared that he would put that threat in execution. Motives of policy, I believe, alone prevented him from it; and if he had not pardoned the man, which he did, I believe the total desertion of the Indians would have ensued, and the consequences, on their return through Canada, might have been dreadful, not to speak of the weight they would have thrown into the opposite scale had they gone over to the enemy, which I rather imagine would have been the case."

"*Q.* Do you remember Gen. Burgoyne's restraining the Indian parties from going out without a British officer or proper conductor, who were to be responsible for their behavior?"

"*A.* I do."

"*Q.* Do you remember Mr. St. Luc's reporting discontent among the Indians soon after our arrival at Fort Edward?"

"*A.* I do."

"*Q.* How long was that after enforcing the restraints above mentioned?"

"*A.* I can't exactly say; I should imagine about three weeks or a month."

"*Q.* Does your lordship recollect Gen. Burgoyne's telling Mr. St. Luc that he had rather lose every Indian than connive at their enormities, or using language to that effect?"

"*A.* I do."

"*Q.* Does your lordship remember what passed in council with the Indians at Fort Edward?"

"*A.* To the best of my recollection much the same exhortation to act with humanity, and much the same rewards were offered for saving their prisoners."

"*Q.* Do you recollect the circumstance of the Indians desiring to return home at that time?"

"*A.* I do, perfectly well."

"*Q.* Do you remember that many quitted the army without leave?"

"*A.* I do, immediately after the council and the next morning."

"*Q.* Was it not the general opinion that the desertion of the Indians, then and afterwards, were caused by the restraint upon their cruelties and habits of plunder?"

"*A.* It was."

This testimony was given, it should be remembered, by the earl only two years after the affair occurred, and the matter could not have been otherwise than fresh in his mind.

Burgoyne's statement of the affair was that after Jeanie had been taken by one band of Indians, another band coming up claimed her, and to settle the dispute one of the Indians killed her on the spot. If this be true, of course there was a culprit in the case. This also was the belief of the family relatives of Jeanie ever after her death.*

* See Burgoyne's State of the Expedition, page 66.

* See Silliman's Jour., second edition, and Charles Neilson's Burgoyne's Campaign. As to the conflicting versions, see appendix to Wm. L. Stone's Burgoyne Campaign, published in 1877, and authorities there cited.

To-day the modern village of Fort Edward stands on this classic ground, made famous by more than a century of forest warfare, and more than a hundred years of smiling peace have passed over the old "great carrying-place" of the wilderness.

The old fort at the mouth of the creek, the barracks on the island in mid-river, the royal block-house upon the south bank of the river, have crumbled into ruins, and for a hundred and one summers the sweet wild-flowers have bloomed over the grave of Jeanie McCrea, the one maiden martyr of the American cause, whose innocent blood, crying from the ground, aroused her almost despairing countrymen to renewed effort to vengeance, and to final victory over the invader at whose hands her young life was ended.

II.—ORISKANY AND BENNINGTON.

The affair at Oriskany, which took place in the upper Mohawk valley, while it exerted great influence upon the fortunes of the campaign, was yet so far away from Saratoga, the subject of this work, that merely a passing notice seems appropriate to these pages.

It was at Oriskany, on the 6th day of August, that the gallant Herkimer, the Palatine general, while on his march to the relief of Fort Stanwix, which was already invested by the British forces under Col. St. Leger, fell into the ambuscade prepared for him by Brant and his *Mohawks*, and Butler with his Tory rangers, and where his men met their old neighbors with whom they had been reared together on the banks of the Mohawk in a hand-to-hand conflict, each dying in the other's arms in the terrible rage of battle. But the affair at Bennington, occurring as it did in an adjoining county, needs something more at our hands.

In the concerted instructions prepared for Baum for what was known as "a secret expedition to the Connecticut river," the name Bennington was not mentioned, yet there is no doubt that Bennington was the first objective point of the expedition. It was known to Burgoyne that the Americans had formed there "a considerable depot of cattle, cows, horses, and wheel carriages, most of which were drawn across the Connecticut river from the provinces of New England; and as it was understood to be guarded by a party of militia only, an attempt to surprise it seemed by no means unjustifiable." Some time after the battle, and after his return to England, Burgoyne was blamed because he had sent out Baum with instructions which did not apply to Bennington, and that the destination of the expedition had then been changed. To this charge Burgoyne replied as follows:

"But it still may be said the expedition was not originally designed against Bennington. I really do not see to what it would tend against me, if that supposition were in a great degree admitted. That some part of the force was designed to act there, will not be disputed by any who read Col. Baum's instructions and consult the map. The blame or merit of the design altogether must rest upon the motives of expediency; and it is of little consequence whether the first and principal direction was against Bennington or Arlington, or any other district, as my intelligence might have varied respecting the deposits of corn and cattle of the enemy. At the same time I must observe it is begging the

question to argue that Bennington was not the real, original object, because Bennington was not mentioned in the draft of instructions. A man must indeed be void of military and political address to put upon a paper a critical design, where surprise was in question, and everything depended upon secrecy. Though it were true that I meant only Bennington, and thought of nothing less than the progress of the expedition in the extent of the order, I certainly would not now affirm it, because I could not prove it, and because it would seem that I searched for remote and obscure justification, not relying upon that which was manifest; but surely there is nothing new or improbable in the idea that a general should disguise his real intentions at the outset of an expedition, even from the officer whom he appointed to execute them, provided a communication with that officer was certain and not remote."

INSTRUCTIONS TO BAUM.

The instructions to Baum commenced by stating that the object of the expedition was "to try the affections of the country; to disconcert the councils of the enemy; to mount the Riedesel's dragoons; to complete Peters' corps, and to obtain large supplies of cattle, horses, and carriages." He was ordered to proceed from Batten Kill to Arlington, and take post there till the detachment of the Provincials under Capt. Sherwood should join him. Then he was to go to Manchester and secure the pass of the mountains on the road from Manchester to Rockingham, on the Connecticut river, and send the Indians of the party and the light troops towards Otter creek. On their return, in case he should hear that there was no enemy in force on Connecticut river, he was to go by the road over the mountains to Rockingham, and there, at the most distant part of the expedition, take post. If prudent, the Indians and light troops were to be sent up the Connecticut, and on their return, the force was to descend the river to Brattleborough, and thence proceed by the quickest march "by the great road to Albany." They were to bring in all horses fit to mount the dragoons or to serve as bat-horses; also saddles, bridles, "wagons and other convenient carriages," draught oxen, all cattle fit for slaughter except milch cows, which were to be left for the use of the inhabitants. Receipts for articles taken for the use of the troops were to be given to such persons as had remained in their habitations and otherwise complied with the terms of Burgoyne's manifesto, but not to rebels.

Particular directions were also given as to the disposition of the force, and people were to be led to believe that the force was the advanced corps of the army on the road to Boston, and that the main army from Albany was to be joined at Springfield by a corps of troops from Rhode Island. A wholesome dread of Col. Warner doubtless led to the introduction of this passage in the instructions: "It is highly probable that the corps under Mr. Warner, now supposed to be at Manchester, will retreat before you; but should they, contrary to expectation, be able to collect in great force and post themselves advantageously, it is left to your discretion to attack them or not; always bearing in mind that your corps is too valuable to let any considerable loss be hazarded on this occasion."

DEPARTURE FOR BENNINGTON.

Preparations having been thus completed, at five o'clock on the morning of August 12, Col. Baum set out from Saratoga with his command, which consisted of his two hundred dragoons, the Canadian rangers, a detachment of provincials, about one hundred Indians, and Capt. Fraser's marksmen, with two pieces of small cannon, numbering in all about five hundred men. He was also accompanied by Col. Philip Skene, who joined the expedition by the special request of Burgoyne, in order that he might give advice to Baum "upon all matters of intelligence." Having marched a mile, Baum received a dispatch from Burgoyne to post his force advantageously on the Battenkill till he should receive fresh instructions. Continuing his march, he reached the Battenkill at about four o'clock in the afternoon and encamped there. At about eleven o'clock the same night he was reinforced by a company of fifty chasseurs, sent forward by Gen. Burgoyne. By four o'clock the next morning the whole body were again in motion, and, after a march of sixteen miles, reached Cambridge at four o'clock in the evening, having had a few skirmishes with the Americans, and having taken some cattle, carts, wagons and horses, and having also received the disagreeable intelligence that the Americans were about eighteen hundred strong at Bennington. On the morning of the 14th the little army were on the march long before sunrise. As they approached the northern branch of the Hoosick river, a party of Americans were discovered in front of the farm of "Sankoick," who, on the approach of the British, took to the underwood, whence they fired on the British until they were dislodged. On their retreat they abandoned a mill which they previously fortified, and broke down the "bridge of Sankoick."

BAUM AT "WALLOOMSCOICK."

A considerable quantity of provisions was left in the mill, and after the bridge had been repaired, Baum stationed a proper force to guard them both, and that night "bivouacked at the farm of Walmscott, about four miles from Sankoick and three from Bennington." This farm lay upon both banks of the Walloomsae, and was occupied at this time by six or eight log huts, scattered here and there over its narrow expanse of cultivated ground.

Heavy rains fell on the morning of the 15th, accompanied with a "perfect hurricane of wind," which rendered the shelter of the farm-buildings very grateful to the forces of Baum. Soon, however, shooting was heard at the advanced sentry posts, whereupon Baum sent forth the provincials, supported by Fraser's marksmen, to assist the pickets. It was then discovered that the Indians were threatened by a body of American militia. On the approach of the British, the Indian allies uttered a yell, which seemed to have an effect upon the Americans, who soon after retired. The Americans advanced a number of times during the day, but the weather was so stormy, and the rain fell so incessantly, that no effective service could be performed by either party of an offensive nature.

During the remainder of the day Baum was engaged in strengthening the position he had taken. To the left of the "farm of Walmscott" was a height which he hastened

to occupy. "He posted here the dragoons, with a portion of the marksmen on their right, in rear of a little zigzag breastwork composed of logs and loose earth. Such of the detached houses as came within the compass of his position he filled with Canadians, supporting them with detachments of chasseurs and grenadiers, likewise intrenched behind breastworks; and he kept the whole, with the exception of about a hundred men, on the north side of the stream, holding the woods upon his flanks in his front and rear by the Indians." Such was the situation of affairs when the night of the 15th of August closed around Baum and his faithful dragoons.

THE BATTLE OF THE 16TH OF AUGUST.

We cannot give a better description of the battle of Bennington than is to be found in the following extract from the narrative of Glich, one of Lieut.-Col. Baum's officers. Among other things it pays a decided compliment to the bravery and dash of Gen. Stark, who so distinguished himself on the occasion:

"The morning of the 16th rose beautifully serene. The storm of the preceding day having expended itself, not a cloud was left to darken the face of the heavens; whilst the very leaves hung motionless, and the long grass waved not, under the influence of a perfect calm. Every object around, too, appeared to peculiar advantage; for the fields looked green and refreshed, the river was swollen and tumultuous, and the branches were all loaded with dew-drops, which glittered in the sun's early rays like so many diamonds. Nor would it be easy to imagine any scene more rife with peaceful and even pastoral beauty. Looking down from the summit of the rising ground, I beheld immediately beneath me a wide sweep of stately forest, interrupted at remote intervals by green meadows or yellow corn-fields, whilst here and there a cottage, a shed, or some other primitive edifice reared its modest head as if for the purpose of reminding the spectator that man had begun his inroads upon nature, without, as yet, taking away from her simplicity and grandeur. I hardly recollect a scene which struck me at the moment more forcibly, or which has left a deeper or more lasting impression on my memory.

"I have said that the morning of the 16th rose beautifully serene, and it is not to the operations of the elements alone that my expression applies. All was perfectly quiet at the outposts, not an enemy having been seen, nor an alarming sound heard for several hours previous to sunrise. So peaceable, indeed, was the aspect which matters bore, that our leaders felt warmly disposed to resume the offensive, without waiting the arrival of the additional corps for which they had applied, and orders were already issued for the men to eat their breakfasts, preparatory to more active operations. But the arms were scarcely piled, and the haversacks unslung, when symptoms of a state of affairs different from that which had been anticipated began to show themselves, and our people were recalled to their ranks in all haste, almost as soon as they had quitted them. From more than one quarter scouts came in to report that columns of armed men were approaching; though whether with a friendly or hostile intention, neither their appearance nor actions enabled our informants to ascertain.

"It has been stated that during the last day's march our little corps was joined by many of the country people, most of whom demanded and obtained arms, as persons friendly to the royal cause. How Col. Baum became so completely duped as to place reliance on these men I know not; but having listened with complacency to their previous assurances that in Bennington a large majority of the populace were our friends, he was, somehow or other, persuaded to believe that the armed bands, of whose approach he was warned, were loyalists, on their way to make a tender of their services to the leader of the king's troop. Filled with this idea, he dispatched positive orders to the outposts that no molestation should be offered to the advancing columns; but that the pickets retiring before them should join the main body, where every disposition was made to receive either friend or foe. Unfortunately for us, these orders were but too faithfully obeyed. About half-past nine o'clock, I, who was not in the secret, beheld, to my utter amazement, our advanced parties withdraw without firing a shot from thickets which might have been maintained for hours against any superiority of numbers; and the same thickets quickly occupied by men whose whole demeanor, as well as their dress and style of equipment, plainly and incontestably pointed them out as Americans.

"I cannot pretend to describe the state of excitation and alarm into which our little band was now thrown. With the solitary exception of our leader, there was not a man amongst us who appeared otherwise than satisfied that those to whom he had listened were traitors; and, that unless some prompt and vigorous measures were adopted, their treachery would be crowned with its full reward. Capt. Fraser, in particular, seemed strongly imbued with the conviction that we were willfully deceived. He pointed out, in plain language, the extreme improbability of the story which these deserters had told, and warmly urged our chief to withdraw his confidence from them; but all his arguments proved fruitless. Col. Baum remained convinced of their fidelity. He saw no reason to doubt that the people, whose approach excited so much apprehension, were the same of whose arrival he had been forewarned; and he was prevented from placing himself entirely in their power only by the positive refusal of his followers to obey orders given to that effect, and the rash impetuosity of the enemy.

"We might have stood about half an hour under arms, watching the proceedings of a column of four or five hundred men, who, after dislodging the pickets, had halted just at the edge of the open country, when a sudden trampling of feet in the forest on our right, followed by the report of several muskets, attracted our attention. A patrol was instantly sent in the direction of the sound, but before the party composing it had proceeded many yards from the lines, a loud shout, followed by a rapid though straggling fire of musketry, warned us to prepare for a meeting the reverse of friendly. Instantly the Indians came pouring in, carrying dismay and confusion in their countenances and gestures. We were surrounded on all sides; columns were advancing everywhere against us, and those whom we had hitherto treated as friends had only waited till the arrival of their support might justify them in advancing. There was no

falsehood in these reports, though made by men who spoke rather from their fears than their knowledge. The column in our front no sooner heard the shout than they replied cordially and loudly to it; then, firing a volley with deliberate and murderous aim, rushed furiously toward us. Now then at length our leader's dreams of security were dispelled. He found himself attacked in front and flank by thrice his numbers, who pressed forward with the confidence which our late proceedings were calculated to produce; whilst the very persons in whom he had trusted, and to whom he had given arms, lost no time in turning them against him. These fellows no sooner heard their comrades cry, than they deliberately discharged their muskets amongst Riedesel's dragoons, and dispersing before any steps could be taken to seize them, escaped, with the exception of one or two, to their friends.

"If Col. Baum had permitted himself to be duped into a great error, it is no more than justice to confess that he exerted himself manfully to remedy the evil and avert its consequences. Our little band, which had hitherto remained in column, was instantly ordered to extend, and the troops lining the breastworks replied to the fire of the Americans with extreme celerity and considerable effect. So close and destructive, indeed, was our first volley, that the assailants recoiled before it, and would have retreated, in all probability, within the woods; but ere we could take advantage of the confusion produced, fresh attacks developed themselves, and we were warmly engaged on every side, and from all quarters. It became evident that each of our detached posts was about to be assailed at the same instant. Not one of our dispositions had been concealed from the enemy, who, on the contrary, seemed to be aware of the exact number of men stationed at each point, and they were one and all threatened by a force perfectly adequate to bear down opposition, and yet by no means disproportionately large or such as to render the main body inefficient. All, moreover, was done with the sagacity and coolness of veterans, who perfectly understood the nature of the resistance to be expected and the difficulties to be overcome, and who having well considered and matured their plans, were resolved to carry them into execution at all hazards and at every expense of life.

"It was at this moment, when the heads of columns began to show themselves in rear of our right and left, that the Indians, who had hitherto acted with spirit and something like order, lost all confidence and fled. Alarmed at the prospect of having their retreat cut off, they stole away after their own fashion, in single files, in spite of the strenuous remonstrances of Baum and of their own officers, leaving us more than ever exposed by the abandonment of that angle of the intrenchment which they had been appointed to maintain. But even this spectacle, distressing as it doubtless was, failed in affecting our people with a feeling at all akin to despair. The vacancy which the retreat of the savages occasioned was promptly filled up by one of our two field-pieces, whilst the other poured destruction among the enemy in front as often as they showed themselves in the open country or threatened to advance.

"In this state things continued upwards of three-quarters of an hour. Though repeatedly assailed in front,

hanks, and rear, we maintained ourselves with a much obstinacy as to inspire a hope that the enemy might even yet be kept at bay till the arrival of Breymann's corps, now momentarily expected, when an accident occurred which at once put an end to this expectation and exposed us almost defenceless to our fate. The solitary round which contained the whole of our spare ammunition became ignited, and blew up with a violence which shook the very ground under our feet, and caused a momentary cessation in firing both on our side and that of the enemy. But the cessation was only for a moment. The American officers, guessing the extent of our calamity, cheered their men on to fresh exertions. They rushed up the ascent with redoubled ardor in spite of the heavy valley which we poured in to check them, and, finding our guns silent, they sprang over the parapet and dashed within our works. For a few seconds the scene which ensued defied all power of language to describe. The bayonet, the butt of the rifle, the sabre, the pike, were in full play, and men fell as they rarely fall in modern war, under the direct blows of their enemies. But such a struggle could not, in the nature of things, be of long continuance. Outnumbered, broken, and somewhat disheartened by late events, our people wavered and fell back, or fought singly and unconnectedly, till they were either cut down at their posts, obstinately defending themselves, or compelled to surrender. Of Riedesel's dismounted dragoons, few survived to tell how nobly they had behaved. Col. Baum, shot through the body by a rifle-ball, fell mortally wounded, and all order and discipline being lost flight or submission was alone thought of. For my own part, whether the feeling arose from desperation or accident I cannot tell, but I resolved not to be taken. As yet I had escaped almost unhurt, a slight flesh wound in the left arm having alone fallen to my share, and, gathering around me about thirty of my comrades, we made a rush where the enemy's ranks appeared weakest, and burst through. This done, each man made haste to shift for himself without pausing to consider the fate of his neighbor; and losing one-third of our number from the enemy's fire, the remainder took refuge in groups of two or three within the forest."

SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

Such was the condition of things when Col. Breymann received orders from Gen. Burgoyne on the morning of August 15, at 5 o'clock, to start at once with his company of riflers, a battalion of chasseurs and grenadiers, and two cannon to reinforce the corps of Baum. Each soldier carried with him sixty cartridges. Breymann left an hour after receiving orders, but owing to the difficulty he experienced in crossing the Battenkill,—the men being compelled to wade through the water,—the great number of hills he was obliged to cross,—"the bottomless roads," a severe and continuous rain-storm, the difficulty of moving the cannon, and being the way through the ignorance of the guide, he was able to proceed that day only to a point about seven miles westerly from Cambridge, where he encamped for the night. Early on the morning of the 16th he again set out, his horses unfed and over roads almost impassable, and proceeded very slowly on his way, but ob-

taining fresh horses, he advanced some distance beyond Cambridge and then halted for half an hour to collect his columns.

On again going forward, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon, Col. Skene, who had been with Baum, sent two men to Breymann with a request for him to detach an officer and twenty men, and send them forward to occupy the "mill at St. Cayk," as the Americans were showing signs of advancing on it. Instead of the force asked for, Breymann sent forward Capt. Glensberg with the advance guard, consisting of sixty grenadiers and chasseurs and twenty papers. Breymann himself with the rest of his men, reached the mill at half-past four, and found there the advance-guard in undisputed possession and still unattacked by the enemy.

Col. Skene, who was at the mill when Breymann arrived, informed him that Baum was only two miles distant, but if he knew of the fact that Baum was already defeated did not communicate it to Breymann. Had Breymann known the real state of the case, he would not have risked the engagement that followed. Breymann, deeming it best to hasten forward to meet Baum's corps, and Skene being of the same opinion, both marched over the bridge in order to reach Baum's camp as soon as possible. They had gone scarcely six hundred paces from the bridge, when through the woods—a considerable number of armed men, some of whom wore blouses and some jackets, were seen hastening towards an eminence on Breymann's left flank. Breymann immediately called Skene's attention to the circumstance, and received from him the reply that these men were royalists. But when Skene rode up toward them and called to them the matter was soon explained, for, instead of returning an answer, they fired on Breymann's soldiers. Thereupon Breymann ordered Barner's battalion to move towards the height, while the riflers and grenadiers advanced on the right. Then it was that the second battle began, which lasted until nearly eight o'clock in the evening. The cannon posted on a road were trained on a log house occupied by some Americans, whence they were forced to retire, and as they came out they were repulsed on all sides, although reinforcements arrived to support them. After Breymann's ammunition was all expended and his artillery had ceased firing, he, in anticipation of the renewal of the attack, attempted to take away the cannon. By this movement most of his men were severely wounded. The horses were either dead or in a condition which prevented them from moving from the spot. Not daring to take any further risks, and being unable to return the enemy's fire, he retreated on the approach of darkness, destroyed the bridge at "St. Cayk," brought thither as many of the wounded as possible, that they might not be captured, and after the lapse of half an hour, in company with Col. Skene, pursued his march to Cambridge, which place he reached a little before midnight.

After the battle of Bennington nothing of great importance occurred to Burgoyne till his final crossing of the Hudson river, on the 13th and 14th days of August, closed the second period of his campaign.

During all this time he had been engaged in the tedious occupation of drawing his supplies from Lake George to the Hudson at Fort Edward.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE THIRD PERIOD OF THE BURGOYNE CAMPAIGN.

I.—THE RAPIDLY-INCREASING AMERICAN ARMY.

As early as the 13th of August, the British army commenced active operations with the view of soon crossing the Hudson river. An advance was made down the east bank of the Hudson to the mouth of the Battenkill, and the army encamped nearly opposite what is now Schuylerville, —then called Saratoga.

After the heavy detachment under Lieut.-Col. Baum was sent off through the woods to Bennington, of which a full account is given in the last chapter, a bridge of rafts was flung across the Hudson, over which, on the 14th of August, Gen. Fraser crossed with the advance corps of the army and encamped on the heights of Saratoga to await the return of Baum. But neither Baum nor his soldiers ever came back; and after the defeat of Baum at Bennington, on the 16th of August, Gen. Fraser led his troops back again to the east side of the Hudson, where the whole British army remained encamped till the final advance made in September. Meanwhile the Americans under Schuyler had left Stillwater and taken their stand on the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk, where, throwing up intrenchments, they awaited the approach of the enemy.

On the 19th of August Gen. Schuyler, New York's favorite general, was superseded in the command of the Continental forces by Gen. Horatio Gates. Gen. Schuyler was removed in consequence of the clamor raised over the surrender of Ticonderoga, for which it has been seen Gen. Schuyler was in nowise to blame. But nothing short of his removal from the head of the army would satisfy the disaffected, and the victory he had organized was snatched from his grasp and thrown to the hands of another just as he was on the point of receiving it.

The fortunes of war were now turning decidedly in favor of the Americans. The defeat of Baum and the retreat of St. Leger had aroused the sinking hopes of the colonists, and, already flushed with victory, they flocked in crowds to the American camp. On the 23d of August, Col. Morgan's regiment of riflemen arrived in the American camp from Virginia. On the 8th of September, Gen. Gates left his encampment at the mouth of the Mohawk, and once more the Continental forces, now consisting of about six thousand men, marched up the Hudson to meet the invading foe. Gen. Gates stopped in the first place near the present village of Stillwater—where old Fort Ingoldsby had been built by Col. Schuyler in 1709, and Fort Winslow in the place of it by Gen. Winslow in 1756—and began to throw up intrenchments. But not satisfied with the ground at Stillwater, Gen. Gates abandoned it in a day or two, and, marching two miles up the Hudson, took possession of the much stronger position of Bemus Heights.

At Bemus Heights the river-hills crowd down quite abruptly to the west bank of the Hudson, leaving there only a narrow defile between them and the river-bank, through which what was then the King's highway ran up and down the river from Albany to Saratoga. By the side of the

highway at the foot of the hills and near the bank of the Hudson, at the period of the Revolution, was a somewhat famous tavern-stand owned and kept by one J. Bemus. This tavern had for some time been celebrated as one of the best stopping-places on the river-road. Bemus then owned the land in the rear of the tavern, and his farm extended up over the hills, and the hills were consequently known as Bemus Heights.

Gen. Gates took possession of the narrow defile at the tavern-stand of Bemus, and extending his line westerly for a mile from the river, over the heights, began to throw up intrenchments, and there awaited the approach of Burgoyne. He did not wait long.

II.—THE PASSAGE OF THE HUDSON.

On the 13th and 14th of September, Burgoyne crossed to the west side of the Hudson with his whole army and encamped on the heights of Saratoga. On the 15th he marched his army slowly down five miles to Dovegat, now called Coveville. The British army, in full dress, with drums beating and colors flying, set off on this march on a lovely autumn day, "reminding one," says an eye-witness, "of a grand parade in the midst of peace." At Dovegat Burgoyne halted two days for the purpose of repairing the roads and bridges in his advance, and of sending out scouts to reconnoitre the enemy. But, strange to say, no enemy was discovered. Burgoyne at this time seemed to know nothing about the position or the numbers of the Continental forces, but went on marching blindly through the woods in search of an enemy supposed to be somewhere in the forest before him. On the morning of the 17th, Burgoyne himself headed a scouting-party, and proceeded as far as "Sword's house," which was within four miles of the American lines, encamped his whole army there during the 18th, and until the morning of the 19th, the day of the first great battle.

In the mean time the Americans had been busy strengthening their position at Bemus Heights. Under the direction of Kosciusko their line of intrenchments ran from the river half a mile westwardly over the hills to what is now called the "Neilson house." The right wing occupied the hill-side near the river, protected in front by a marshy ravine, and in the rear by an abatis. The left wing, in command of Gen. Arnold, occupied the heights to the west. Gen. Gates' headquarters were near the centre, a little south of the "Neilson farm." Thus were the two armies situated about four miles apart on the morning of the battle.

III.—THE BATTLE OF THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Between the two hostile armies thus sleeping on that pleasant autumn morning, one hundred years ago, stretched four miles of the primeval forest, in which there were four or five little clearings of a dozen acres in extent, in the centre of which was to be seen the deserted log cabin of the settler. Down the slope of the hills ran several small brooks into the river, each having worn a deep ravine through the woods in its passage. Such were the difficulties in the way of the passage of Burgoyne's army. On the opposite side of the river, a few miles to the eastward of the armies, rose a mountain peak since known as Willard's

mountain. From the top of this mountain the American scouts had full view of both armies. On the morning of the 19th of September there was unusual commotion in the British camp. Gen. Burgoyne was preparing to make another "reconnaissance in force," and attack the Americans in their intrenchments. About ten o'clock the whole British army moved out of its camp at "Sword's house," in three divisions. The left wing, under Gens. Phillips and Riedesel, took the river-road down the flats. The centre, under Burgoyne in person, took the middle route across the ravines, going in a zig-zag course about a mile from the river, while the right wing, under Gen. Fraser, took a circuitous route a half-mile farther back from the river than Burgoyne's, towards the extreme American left. It was agreed that upon the junction of the two divisions under Burgoyne and Fraser, about a mile from the enemy, three minute-guns should be fired to notify the left wing on the river-road, and that then the three divisions should in concert make their combined attacks upon the American camp. About a mile north of the centre of the American camp was a little clearing which had been made by one Freeman, containing some fourteen acres of land, near the centre of which stood a log house on a slight elevation. This little clearing, then and since called "Freeman's farm," lay directly in the route of the centre division of the army advancing under Burgoyne, and in and around this clearing was fought the famous battle of the 19th of September as well as that in part of the 7th of October following.

On the morning of the 19th the American scouts on Willard mountain had seen the forward movement of the British, and had lost no time in informing Gen. Gates of the intentions of the enemy. It was the intention of Gen. Gates to remain quietly in his intrenched camp and await the attack of the British, but Arnold was impatient to meet the enemy in the woods half-way. He said if they were defeated in that encounter they would still have their works to fall back on, and thus stand a double chance of victory. The importunity of Arnold prevailed, and a part of the infantry and Morgan's rifle corps were sent off, headed by Arnold, to meet the advancing British. A detachment of Morgan's riflemen was stationed in the log house and behind the fences of "Freeman's farm." About one o'clock in the afternoon the advanced party of Gen. Burgoyne's division, consisting of the pickets of the centre column under command of Major Forbes, fell in with Morgan's men at the log house, and after considerable firing were driven back by them. Upon reaching the main body of the British division, Morgan's men were driven back in terror, and sought shelter in the surrounding forest, awaiting reinforcements. About this time Gen. Fraser, with his grenadiers and light infantry, reached an elevated position about three hundred yards westerly of "Freeman's farm," and was met there by Arnold at the head of a heavy body of troops, each trying to cut the other off from reinforcing the troops at "Freeman's farm." There, in the open woods, a most sanguinary engagement took place between the troops under Arnold and Fraser, which lasted for an hour with great fury. At some places on the field, it is stated, the blood was ankle-deep, such was the carnage. At length Fraser was reinforced, and Arnold retired from the field.

In the mean time the British troops of Burgoyne's division were formed in order of battle on the field of "Freeman's farm," and a large body of Americans advanced to the attack. At three o'clock the action became general, close, and bloody. The struggle of the combatants was for the possession of the clearing. The Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Sixty-second Regiments of British, under Brig.-Gen. Hamilton, were headed by Burgoyne in person, and drawn up in regular order of battle across the field. For six times in succession that bloody afternoon were detachments of the Continental troops hurled against the British columns, and as many times driven back by them into the protection of the surrounding forest. The Continentals would rally in the edge of the forest on their side and drive the British in disorder back into and across the clearing. The British would then rally in the clearing, and, reforming in line, in turn drive the Continentals back again into the woods. Thus the battle swayed back and forth across the bloody field, like the waves of a stormy sea, until darkness put an end to the contest. In the early part of the action, Gen. Phillips, hearing the firing, made his way with much difficulty through the woods, accompanied by Maj. Williams, with four pieces of artillery, and throwing himself at the head of the Twentieth Regiment, charged the Continentals in time to save Burgoyne from certain defeat. At this juncture, Gen. Arnold, seeing the British reinforcements, rode his gray horse back to Gen. Gates, and addressed him: "General, the British are reinforced; we must have more men." "You shall have them, sir," replied Gen. Gates, and at once ordered out Gen. Learned's brigade. Arnold, in full gallop, hurried back to the battle, and the men followed after in double-quick time. Again the battle raged until sunset, when the British, who were about being driven from the field, were further reinforced by the Germans, under Gen. Riedesel. The timely arrival of Riedesel and his men saved the army of Burgoyne from utter rout. The British cannon were already silenced, there being no more ammunition for them, and out of forty-eight artillerymen thirty-six, including the captain, were lying dead or wounded on the field. The three British regiments had lost half their men, and now formed a small band in one corner of the clearing, surrounded with heaps of dead and dying. The Americans were already rushing on once more, when they were met by Riedesel and his fresh German troops, and again turned back. The advantage thus gained by Gen. Riedesel was about being followed up by Gen. Fraser, when Burgoyne countermanded his movement. But the swift-falling darkness of our American autumn evenings soon covered the bloody field like a shadowy pall, and put an end to the conflict.

Never on a thousand battle-fields had British valor been put to a more severe test. Said the Earl of Balcarras, "The Americans behaved with great obstinacy and courage." The British forces of Burgoyne's central division were eleven hundred strong when they went into the battle. At its close more than five hundred of these were among the dead, the wounded, and the dying. The American loss was between three hundred and four hundred, including Cols. Adams and Coburn.

As the darkness set in the Americans withdrew within their lines. The British bivouacked on the field.

Both parties claimed the victory. But it is easily seen that the advantage was decidedly with the Americans. It was the intention of the British not to hold their ground, but to advance. This intention to advance was completely frustrated by this battle. It was the desire of the Americans not to advance, but to hold their ground. They held it then, and have held it ever since. The victory was ours.

On the morning of the 20th the Americans expected another attack. Had it been made, Burgoyne would have doubtless achieved an easy victory. The left wing of the Americans under Arnold had expended all their ammunition in the battle of the 19th. The terrible secret was, it seems, known only to Gen. Gates. A supply from Albany was at once sent for, which arrived the next day, and the anxiety of Gen. Gates was relieved.

But the British army was too much shattered by the action of the 19th to make another attempt so soon to turn the American intrenchments on Bemus Heights, and so Burgoyne determined simply to hold his position at "Freeman's farm," and await some future day before he made another advance. This was Burgoyne's fatal error. During his long delay of eighteen days, until the 7th of October, when he made his last abortive struggle, the American army was reinforced by thousands, and was then altogether too formidable a body of troops to be resisted by any force under Burgoyne's command.

So Burgoyne remained on the field and threw up a line of intrenchments about three-fourths of a mile in length, extending from the river at what is now called Wilbur's Basin westerly to and surrounding the field of "Freeman's farm," and the small knolls near it, and the large one about three hundred yards to the northwest of it. These intrenchments of the British corresponded in shape and position to the American intrenchments; the two armies thus lying not quite a mile apart and within easy cannon-shot of each other. But a dense forest, broken by two deep impassable ravines, lay stretched between them, hiding each from the other's view. Thus the two armies lay at bay, continually harassing each other and both in continual alarm, for a period of eighteen days, until the morning of the 7th of October. The situation of the army of Burgoyne each day grew more critical. On the 3d of October it was placed on short rations. Around them on every hand stretched the interminable forests of the old wilderness, broken here and there by little settlements and small scattered clearings. They could go neither to the right hand nor the left. To retreat was quite impossible. To advance was to meet a formidable army, whose pulse they had already felt to their sorrow in the action of the 19th of September. But to advance was the only alternative. The order of Burgoyne was still imperative, "*This army must not retreat.*"

IV.—THE BATTLE OF THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, 1777.

Gen. Burgoyne, with the centre division of his army, consisting mainly of the regiments engaged in the action of the 19th of September, was encamped on the plain about half-way between "Freeman's farm" and Wilbur's Basin,

on the river. The right wing, under Gen. Fraser, consisting of grenadiers under Major Aekland and light infantry in command of Earl Balcarras, was encamped on "Freeman's farm." Breymann's corps, also of Fraser's command, was located on the elevation about three hundred yards north of "Freeman's cottage." The left wing, under Phillips and Riedesel, was encamped on the river at Wilbur's Basin, to protect the hospital located there and to guard the bateaux of provisions on the river.

The Americans had not changed the order of their encampment since the last battle. A disagreement, however, had sprung up between Gates, Wilkinson, and Arnold, and Arnold was suspended from his command for the time being.

On the evening of the 5th of October, Gen. Burgoyne had called a council of war. His army had rations only for sixteen days longer. He had heard nothing from Gen. Clinton, whom he expected to meet at Albany. As the British officers sat around the council-board, the gloom of the occasion was heightened by the frequent firing of the American pickets harassing the British lines, and by the dismal howling of the large packs of wolves that had come out of the wilderness to feast on the flesh of the dead. Riedesel and Fraser advised an immediate falling back to the old position on the east side of the Hudson, above the Battenkill. Phillips declined giving an opinion. Burgoyne thus had the casting vote, and he reserved his decision, he said, "until he could make a reconnaissance in force, to gather forage and ascertain definitely the position of the enemy, and whether it would be advisable to attack him." Should an attack be proper he would then advance the next day with his whole army; but if not he would retreat to the Battenkill.

On the 7th of October, 1777, the morning dawned cheery and bright in the old wilderness of the upper Hudson, but the autumn was swiftly advancing, and already the forests had put on their golden and crimson glories. At ten o'clock on this bright morning Burgoyne left his camp on his "reconnaissance in force." He took with him fifteen hundred men, eight cannon, and two howitzers. He was accompanied by Gens. Phillips, Reidesel, and Fraser. Burgoyne marched his troops in a southwesterly direction about half a mile from "Freeman's farm," and deployed in line on the slope of the rise of ground just north of the middle ravine. The highway now running northerly from the "Neilson house" crosses the centre of this possession. After the British troops formed in line of battle they sat down, and Burgoyne's foragers began to cut a field of grain in their rear. Burgoyne then sent forward towards the American camp on the heights Capt. Fraser's rangers, with a body of Canadian Indians. This scouting-party under Capt. Fraser reached the front of the American intrenchments near the Neilson house, and after a smart engagement of a quarter of an hour retired from the field. This was the only fighting done near the American lines at Bemus Heights in either action.

In Burgoyne's line of battle the grenadiers under Maj. Aekland occupied the left, nearest the "Freeman farm," the artillery under Maj. Williams the centre, and the extreme right was covered by Lord Balcarras' light infantry under



Fraser. The Americans soon discovered the movement of the British, and again, as on the 19th of September, marched out to meet them. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon the New York and the New Hampshire troops, under Gen. Poor, marched across the middle ravine and up the slope towards the British grenadiers under Ackland. The British artillery and grenadiers opened fire upon them; the Americans rushed forward with great fury, and were soon at a hand-to-hand conflict with the British grenadiers. Thus the battle lasted for thirty minutes, when, Maj. Ackland being badly wounded, the grenadiers broke and fled, leaving their dead upon the ground as thick as sheaves upon the harvest field. In the mean time Morgan had fallen upon and driven in the British extreme right, and Fraser fell back in the rear, and soon came to the assistance of the retreating grenadiers. Under Fraser the attack of the Americans was repelled, and the British again advanced with a loud cheer. "It was at this moment," says De Fonblanque, "that Arnold appeared on the field. He had remained in the camp after being deprived of his command and stripped of all authority; and when the Americans prepared for battle he asked permission to serve as a volunteer in the ranks. Gates refused his request, and now his restless spirit chafed as he saw others advancing upon the enemy at the head of those troops which he had formed and led. Eagerly gazing to the front, he listened to the din of battle until, unable to curb his instincts longer, he sprang upon his charger and rushed into the field. In vain did Gates dispatch messengers to recall him. The adjutant-general, who attempted in person to check his progress, was warned aside by a decisive wave of his sword, and, calling upon the soldiers, by whom he was known and trusted, to follow him, he then himself fell upon the advancing line of British with the reckless fury of a man maddened with thirst for blood and carnage. Gen. Fraser's quick eye saw the danger. Conspicuous wherever the fight was thickest, his commanding figure had already become the mark of the American riflemen, and, as he rode forward to sustain the staggering column, Col. Morgan, their commander, called one of his best marksmen, and, pointing to the English general, said, 'That is a gallant officer, but he must die. Take post in that clump of bushes and do your duty.' The order was but too well obeyed. Fraser fell mortally wounded."

Meanwhile the American forces were pouring in ever increasing masses upon the British line, and the contest became a hand-to-hand struggle; bayonets were crossed again and again; guns were taken and retaken; but our men were falling fast under the withering fire of the riflemen, and there were no reserves to fill the big gaps in their ranks. A desperate struggle ensued in the attempt to recover one of our guns,—finally it was turned against us. Again Arnold, at the head of a fresh column of troops, charged upon the centre, carrying all before him. Thrown into inextricable disorder, Burgoyne's column regained their camp, leaving ten guns and hundreds of their dead and wounded on the field.

But the warlike rage of Arnold was not yet appeased, and before the English had completely regained their lines he was again upon them. Repelled in the centre by a

desperate fire of grape-shot, he flung himself upon the German reserves on the right with irresistible fury, and crashing through their intrenchments, although himself severely wounded, gained an opening upon the rear of the British camp. Col. Breymann gallantly resisted the charge, but fell, shot through the heart; when the Germans, who had hitherto borne themselves well, broke and fled, or surrendered.

The abrupt darkness of an American autumn evening now fell upon the blood-stained field, and mercifully interposed its shadows between the combatants.

There was nothing now left for Burgoyne but to retreat. During the night of the 7th he changed his position, and huddled his whole army down on the bank of the river, at and above Wilbur's Basin. The Americans also advanced, and posted a large force on the plain below the British camp to watch their motions. Burgoyne remained at Wilbur's Basin all day of the 8th, and at sunset buried Gen. Fraser in the great redoubt on one of the river hills, and at nine o'clock on the evening of the 8th took his line of march up the river to the heights of Saratoga, where, on the 17th of October, he surrendered his whole army prisoners of war to the victorious Gates.

V.—EPISODES AND ROMANCE OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Now that a century has passed since these battles were fought, and all feelings of resentment are buried with the buried dead, the prominent persons who took part in them begin to appear to us not unlike the figures of some grand historical drama as they flit across the stage.

But the strong men who figured on either side were not the only interesting persons who took part in the campaign, and braved its hardships and dangers. Among the women of Burgoyne's campaign were two, alike conspicuous for their noble birth, their beauty, and modest worth. We refer to the Baroness Riedesel, wife of Gen. Riedesel, and the lady Harriet Ackland, wife of Maj. Ackland, commander of the British grenadiers.

The Baroness Riedesel upon her return published an account of life in America, and her account of the incidents of the battles near Bemus Heights is so interesting that we cannot refrain from copying a part of it for the reader.

"But severe trials awaited us, and on the 7th of October our misfortunes began. I was at breakfast with my husband, and heard that something was intended. On the same day I expected Gens. Burgoyne, Phillips, and Fraser to dine with me. I saw a great movement among the troops, and inquired the cause. My husband told me it was merely a reconnaissance, which gave me no concern, as it often happened. I walked out of the house and met several Indians in their war-dresses, with guns in their hands. When I asked them where they were going, they cried out 'War! War!' (meaning they were going to battle). This filled me with apprehension, and I scarcely got home before I heard reports of cannon and musketry, which grew louder by degrees till at last the noise became excessive. About four o'clock in the afternoon, instead of the guests whom I had expected, Gen. Fraser was brought on a litter mortally wounded. The table, which was already set, was instantly removed and a bed placed in its stead for

the wounded general. I sat trembling in a corner; the noise grew louder and the alarm increased; the thought that my husband might perhaps be brought in wounded in the same way was terrible to me, and distressed me exceedingly. Gen. Fraser said to the surgeon, 'Tell me if my wound is mortal; do not flatter me.' The ball had passed through his body, and unhappily for the general, he had eaten a very hearty breakfast by which the stomach was distended, and the ball, as the surgeon said, had passed through it. I heard him often exclaim with a sigh, 'Oh, fatal ambition! Poor Gen. Burgoyne. Oh, my wife!' He was asked if he had any request to make; to which he replied that, if Gen. Burgoyne would permit it, he should like to be buried at six o'clock in the evening on the top of a hill on a redoubt which had been built there. I did not know which way to turn, all the other rooms were full of the sick. Toward evening I saw my husband coming; then I forgot all my sorrows, and thanked God that he was spared to me. He ate in great haste with me and his aide-de-camp behind the house. I had been told that they had the advantage of the enemy, but the sorrowful faces I beheld told a different tale, and before my husband went away he took me one side and said everything was going bad; that I must keep myself in readiness to leave the place, but not to mention it to any one. I made the pretense that I would move the next morning into my new house, and had everything packed up ready. Lady Harriet Ackland had a tent not far from my house; in this I slept, and the rest of the day I was in camp.

"All of a sudden a man came to tell her that her husband was mortally wounded and taken prisoner. On hearing this she became very miserable. I comforted her by telling her that the wound was only slight, and at the same time advised her to go over to her husband, to do which I certainly could obtain permission, and then she could attend to him herself. She was a charming woman, and very fond of him. I spent much of the night in comforting her, and then went again to her children, whom I had put to bed. I could not go to sleep as I had Gen. Fraser and all the other wounded gentlemen in my room, and I was sadly afraid my children would awake, and by their crying disturb the dying man in his last moments, who often addressed me, and apologized for the trouble he gave me. About three o'clock in the morning I was told he could not hold out much longer; I had desired to be informed of the near approach of this sad crisis, and I wrapped up my children in their clothes and went with them into the room below. About eight o'clock in the morning he died. After he was laid out, and his corpse wrapped up in a sheet, I came again into the room, and had this sorrowful sight before me the whole day, and, to add to this melancholy scene, almost every moment some officer of my acquaintance was brought in wounded. The cannonade commenced again; a retreat was spoken of, but not the smallest motion was made towards it. About four o'clock in the afternoon I saw the house which had just been built for me in flames, and the enemy was not far off. They knew that Gen. Burgoyne would not refuse the last request of Gen. Fraser, though by his acceding an unnecessary delay was occasioned, by which the inconvenience of the army was much increased. At

about six o'clock the corpse was brought out, and I saw all the generals attend it to the hill; the chaplain, Mr. Brudenell, performed the funeral services, rendered unusually solemn and awful from its being accompanied by constant peals from the American artillery. Many cannon-balls flew close by me, where my husband was standing amid the fire of the Americans, and, of course, I could not think of my own danger. Gen. Gates afterwards said that if he had known it had been a funeral he would not have permitted it to be fired on."

Of equal interest was the experience of Lady Harriet Ackland, who was a niece of the first Lord Holland. In his statement Gen. Burgoyne, in his graceful style, says this of the Lady Harriet:

"From the date of that action [the 19th September] to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet, with her usual serenity, stood prepared for new trials; and it was her lot that their severity increased with their numbers. She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action, and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity; the troops were defeated and Major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

"The day of the 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in common anxiety; not a tent nor a shed being standing, except what belonged to the hospital, their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

"When the army was upon the point of moving, I received a message from Lady Harriet, submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my designs) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting Gen. Gates' permission to attend her husband.

"The assistance I was enabled to give was small indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told she had found, from some kind and fortunate hand, a little rum and dirty water. All I could furnish to her was an open boat and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to Gen. Gates, recommending her to his protection.

"Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery (the same gentleman who had officiated so signally at Gen. Fraser's funeral), readily undertook to accompany her, and with one female servant, and the major's valet-de-chambre (who had a ball, which he had received in the late action, then in his shoulder), she rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distresses were not yet to end. The night was advanced before the boat reached the enemy's outposts, and the sentinel would not let it pass, nor even come to shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce and represented the state of the extraordinary passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to their orders, threatened to fire into the boat if it stirred before daylight. Her anxiety and suffering was thus protracted through seven or eight dark and cold hours, and her reflections upon that first reception could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due at the close of this adventure to say, that she was received and accommodated by Gen. Gates with all the humanity and respect that her rank, her merits, and her fortunes deserved.



Two
magnificent Vases of Gold
and Silver. 1850



"Let such as are affected by these circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger recollect, that the subject of them was a woman, of the most tender and delicate frame, of the gentlest manners, habituated to all the soft elegancies and refined enjoyments that attend high birth and fortune, and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares always due to the sex become indispensably necessary. Her mind alone was formed for such trials."

Such are a few of the interesting episodes of the Saratoga battle-fields, in the language of the very persons who participated in the stirring scenes of the campaign.

VI.—THE RETREAT OF BURGOYNE TO SARATOGA.

The reader will remember that Gen. Fraser was mortally wounded in the battle of the 7th of October, and carried from the field to the Smith house, near the British hospital on the bank of the river, where he lingered in great agony until eight o'clock on the morning of the 8th, when he died. Before his death Gen. Fraser sent, with the "kindest expression of his affection for Gen. Burgoyne, a request that he might be carried without parade by the soldiers of his corps at sunset to the great redoubt and buried there." This last dying request of his favorite general Burgoyne would not refuse, so all through the desolate day of the 8th the British army waited for the burial, amid continual alarms, exposed to the fire of the Americans, and in momentary expectation that another general engagement would be brought on.

At length the weary hours passed away, and in the darkening gloom of the autumnal evening, which was intensified by the lowering clouds of the coming tempest, the funeral cortege marched to the burial place. In his statement made afterwards, Burgoyne gives this eloquent delineation of the scene:

"The incessant cannonade during the solemnity; the steady attitude and unaltered voice with which the clergyman officiated, though frequently covered with dust which the shot threw up on all sides of him; the mute but expressive mixture of sensibility and indignation upon every countenance; these objects will remain to the last of life upon the mind of every man who was present. The growing duskiness added to the scenery, and the whole marked a characteristic of that juncture that would make one of the finest subjects for the pencil of a master that the field ever exhibited. To the canvas, and to the page of a more important historian, gallant friend, I consign thy memory. There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period, find due distinction; and long may they survive—long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten."

The Americans, seeing a collection of people, without knowing the occasion, at first cannonaded the procession, and their shot covered it with dust, but as soon as they saw it was a funeral train they ceased throwing shot at it, and began firing minute-guns in honor of the distinguished dead. The soldier who shot Gen. Fraser was Timothy Murphy, a native of Virginia, and a member of Morgan's rifle corps. After the surrender of Burgoyne, the company to which Murphy belonged was sent to Schoharie and Cherry Valley, where Murphy became distinguished in the

border warfare of the period. A romantic incident in his life at Schoharie was his marriage to the girl of his choice, who ran away from her father's house, and braved the dangers of the Indian war-trail, on foot and alone, in her journey from one fort to another to meet her lover.

After the burial of Fraser, at nine o'clock in the evening, the retreat of the British army began, Maj.-Gen. Riedesel commanding the van-guard, and Maj.-Gen. Phillips the rear. The wounded and dying who fell in the previous battles were abandoned by the British and left in their hospitals, with a recommendation to the mercy and kind treatment of the Americans couched in touching language by Gen. Burgoyne. On the morning of the 9th the British army arrived at Dovegat, now Coveville, where the rear-guard was attacked by the Americans, but a pouring rain prevented much damage from the encounter.

On the evening of the 9th the British army reached the Fishkill, and, crossing the ford, took possession of the heights of Saratoga. They had been twenty-four hours in marching a distance of eight miles in a pitiless rain-storm, and, scarcely able to stand from cold and exposure, bivouacked in the darkness on the sodden ground, without food and without camp-fires, till the morning of the 10th. The Fishkill was swollen by the abundant rains, and poured a turbid torrent down the declivity of the hills through its narrow channel. The artillery was not taken across the dangerous ford till daylight on the morning of the 10th. When the van-guard of the British reached Saratoga, Gen. Fellows was encamped on the west side of the Hudson, with a small body of Americans, his main force being posted on the hills on the east side of the Hudson, upon the site of old Fort Clinton of the colonial period. Upon the approach of Burgoyne, Gen. Fellows retired with his detachment to this strong position on the hills on the east side of the river, to cut off the retreat of the British in that direction. A strong detachment of American troops had also been sent by Gen. Gates to take possession of the roads and bridges above Saratoga, in the direction of Fort Edward, and the British army was already most effectually hemmed in and surrounded on every side by the victorious Americans.

On account of the pouring rain and the almost impassable condition of the roads, Gen. Gates did not reach the south bank of the Fishkill, with the main body of his army, until four o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th. Upon his arrival there he encamped his army along the heights bordering Fish creek on the south, and supposing that Gen. Burgoyne would continue his retreat, ordered an advance across the creek at daybreak in the morning. On the morning of the 11th, in pursuance of this order, Col. Morgan crossed the Fishkill, and, to his surprise, found the enemy's pickets in position, indicating that the main body was close at hand. Gen. Nixon, with his brigade, also crossed the Fishkill, and surprised the British pickets at Fort Hardy. Gen. Learned, at the head of two more brigades, crossed the creek and advanced to the support of Col. Morgan.

During all this time a thick fog prevailed, through which nothing could be seen at the distance of twenty yards. Gen. Learned advanced, and had arrived within two hun-

dred yards of Burgoyne's strongest post, when the fog suddenly cleared up and revealed to the astonished Americans the whole British army in their camp under arms. The Americans beat a hasty retreat in considerable disorder across the Fishkill, under a heavy fire from the British artillery and small arms, and soon regained their camp on the heights along the south bank of the stream.

The British army was now in a most critical position. The main body of the line under Gen. Burgoyne was encamped on the heights north of the Fishkill. The Hessians under Riedesel were located on the ridge extending northwards towards the Marshall House, and the artillery was on the elevated plain extending between the Hessians and the river flats. In this exposed position the British army was completely surrounded by the American forces. There was not a spot anywhere throughout the whole British encampment which was not exposed to the fire of the American batteries posted on the heights around.

VII.—THE "CONVENTION" OF SARATOGA.

On the 12th of October, Gen. Burgoyne called a council of war, which assembled on the heights of Saratoga. There were present Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, Maj.-Gen. Phillips, Maj.-Gen. Riedesel, and Brig.-Gen. Hamilton. To this council Gen. Burgoyne stated the situation of affairs to be as follows :

"The enemy in force, according to the best intelligence he can obtain, to the amount of upwards of fourteen thousand men and a considerable quantity of artillery, are on this side the Fishkill, and threaten an attack. On the other side of the Hudson's river, between this army and Fort Edward, is another army of the enemy, the number unknown, but one corps, which there has been an opportunity of observing, is reported to be fifteen hundred men. They have likewise cannon on the other side the Hudson's river, and they have a bridge below Saratoga church, by which the two armies can communicate. The bateaux of the army have been destroyed and no means appear of making a bridge over the Hudson's river, were it even practicable, from the position of the enemy. The only means of retreat, therefore, are by the ford at Fort Edward, or taking the mountains in order to pass the river higher up by rafts or by any other ford, which is reported to be practicable with difficulty, or by keeping the mountains to pass the head of Hudson's river, and continue to the westward of Lake George all the way to Ticonderoga. It is true this last passage was never made but by the Indians or very small bodies of men. In order to pass cannon or any wheel carriages from hence to Fort Edward, some bridges must be repaired under fire of the enemy from the opposite side of the river, and the principal bridge will be a work of fourteen or fifteen hours; there is no good position for the army to take to sustain that work, and if there were, the time stated as necessary would give the enemy on the other side of the Hudson's river an opportunity to take post on the strong ground above Fort Edward, or to dispute the ford while Gen. Gates' army followed in the rear.

"The intelligence from the lower part of Hudson's river is founded upon the concurrent reports of prisoners and de-

serters, who say it was the news in the enemy's camp that Fort Montgomery was taken; and one man, a friend to the government, who arrived yesterday, mentions some particulars of the manner in which it was taken.

"The provisions of the army may hold out to the 20th; there is neither rum nor spruce beer.

"Having committed this state of facts to the consideration of the council, the general requests their sentiments on the following propositions :

"*First*—To wait in the present position an attack from the enemy, or the chance of favorable events.

"*Second*—To attack the enemy.

"*Third*—To retreat, repairing the bridges as the army moves for the artillery, in order to force the passage of the fort.

"*Fourth*—To retreat by night, leaving the artillery and the baggage; and should it be found impracticable to force the passage with musketry, to attempt the upper ford, or the passage round Lake George.

"*Fifth*—In case the enemy, by extending to their left, leave their rear open, to march rapidly for Albany.

"Upon the first proposition, resolved that the provision now in store is not more than sufficient for the retreat should impediments intervene, or a circuit of the country become necessary; and, as the enemy did not attack when the ground was unfortified, it is not probable they will do it now, as they have a better game to play.

"The second unadvisable and desperate, there being no possibility of reconnoitering the enemy's position, and his great superiority of numbers known.

"The third impracticable.

"The fifth thought worthy of consideration by the lieutenant-general, Maj.-Gen. Phillips, and Brig.-Gen. Hamilton, but the position of the enemy yet gives no opening for it.

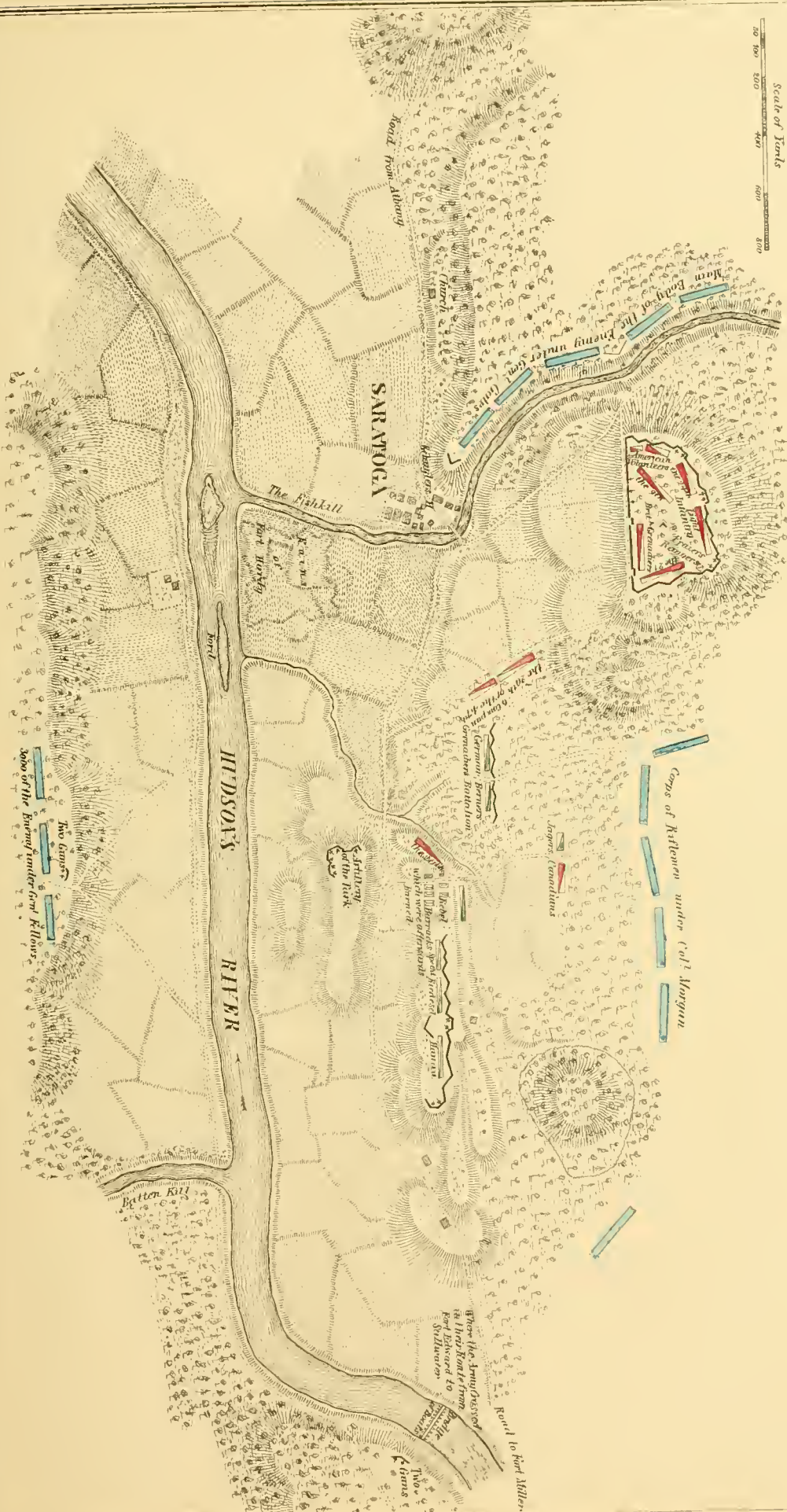
"*Resolved*, That the fourth proposition is the only resource; and that, to effect it, the utmost secrecy and silence is to be observed; and the troops are to be put in motion from the right, in the still part of the night, without any change in the situation."

It was soon ascertained by Gen. Burgoyne, who sent out a scouting-party for the purpose, that owing to the strength of the American detachment along the Hudson above Saratoga the last proposition was also utterly impracticable, and it was therefore likewise abandoned.

On the 13th Gen. Burgoyne called another council of war. It was composed of general officers, field officers, and captains commanding corps. As this body of officers was deliberating on the heights at the headquarters of the commander, cannon-balls from the American guns crossed the table around which they sat. The following is copied from the minutes :

"The lieutenant-general having explained the situation of affairs as in the preceding council, with the additional intelligence that the enemy was intrenched at the fords of Fort Edward, and likewise occupied the strong position on the pine plains between Fort George and Fort Edward, expressed his readiness to undertake, at their head, any enterprise of difficulty or hazard that should appear to them within the compass of their strength or spirit. He added

Engestr. by H^m Kalden



that he had reason to believe a capitulation had been in the contemplation of some, perhaps of all who knew the real situation of things; that upon a circumstance of such consequence to national and personal honor, he thought it a duty to his country and to himself to extend his council beyond the usual limits, that the assembly present might justly be esteemed a full representation of the army, and that he should think himself unjustifiable in taking any step in so serious a matter without such a concurrence of sentiment as should make a treaty the act of the army as well as that of the general.

"The first question, therefore, he desired them to decide was, whether an army of 3500 fighting men and well provided with artillery were justifiable upon the principles of national dignity and military honor in capitulating in any possible situation?

"*Resolved*, Nem. con., in the affirmative.

"Question second.—Is the present situation of that nature?

"*Resolved*, Nem. con., that the present situation justifies a capitulation upon honorable terms."

Gen. Burgoyne then drew up a message to Gen. Gates, and laid it before the council. It was unanimously approved, and upon that foundation the treaty opened.

On the morning of the 14th of October, Maj. Kingston delivered the message to Gen. Gates, at the American camp, which was in the words following:

"*To Major-Gen. Gates*: After having fought you twice, Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne has waited some days, in his present position, determined to try a third conflict against any force you could bring to attack him.

"He is apprised of the superiority of your numbers and the disposition of your troops to impede his supplies and render his retreat a scene of carnage on both sides. In this situation he is impelled by humanity, and thinks himself justifiable by established principles and precedents of state and of war, to spare the lives of brave men upon honorable terms. Should Major-Gen. Gates be inclined to treat upon that idea, Gen. Burgoyne would propose a cessation of arms during the time necessary to communicate the preliminary terms by which, in any extremity, he and his army mean to abide."

In the afternoon of the 14th, Major Kingston returned to the British camp with the following propositions from Gen. Gates, which are given below, with the answer to each made by Gen. Burgoyne, and approved by his council of war.

PROPOSITION.

ANSWER.

"I. Gen. Burgoyne's army being reduced by repeated defeats, by desertion, sickness, etc., their provisions exhausted, their military horses, tents and baggage taken or destroyed. In their retreat cut off, and their camp invested, they can only be allowed to surrender as prisoners of war.

Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne's army, however reduced, will never admit that their retreat is cut off while they have arms in their hands.

"II. The officers and soldiers may keep the baggage belonging to them. The generals of the United States never permitted individuals to be pillaged.

Noted.

"III. The troops under his excellency, Gen. Burgoyne, will be conducted by the most convenient route to New England, marching by easy marches, and sufficiently provided for by the way.

Agreed.

"IV. The officers will be admitted on parole and treated with the liberality customary in such cases, so long as they by proper behavior continue to deserve it; but those who are apprehended having broke their parole, as some British officers have done, must expect to be closely confined.

There being no officer in this army under, or capable of being under, the description of breaking parole, this article needs no answer.

"V. All public stores, artillery, arms, ammunition, carriages, horses, etc., etc., must be delivered to commissioners appointed to receive them.

All public stores may be delivered, arms excepted.

"VI. These terms being agreed to and signed, the troops under his excellency, Gen. Burgoyne's command, may be drawn up in their encampment, when they will be ordered to ground their arms, and may thereupon be marched to the river-side on their way to Bennington.

This article is inadmissible in any extremity. Sooner than this army will consent to ground their arms in their encampment, they will rush on the enemy determined to take no quarter.

(Signed) J. BURGoyNE.

"VII. A cessation of arms to continue till sunset to receive Gen. Burgoyne's answer.

(Signed) "HORATIO GATES.

"CAMP AT SARATOGA, Oct. 14."

At sunset the same evening Maj. Kingston met the adjutant-general of the American army, Gen. Wilkinson, in the American camp, and delivered the foregoing answers to Gen. Gates' proposals, and also the following additional message from Gen. Burgoyne:

"If Gen. Gates does not mean to recede from the sixth article the treaty ends at once. The army will to a man proceed to any act of desperation rather than submit to that article. The cessation of arms ends this evening."

Gen. Gates was at first disposed to insist upon the objectionable article, but after some further negotiation he substituted the following article:

"The troops under Gen. Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honors of war, and the artillery of the intrenchments to the verge of the river, where their arms and their artillery must be left. The arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers."

"A free passage to be granted to the army under Gen. Burgoyne to Great Britain, upon condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and the port of Boston to be assigned for entry of transports to receive the troops whenever Gen. Howe shall order."

On the 15th the above amended proposals of Gen. Gates were presented to the British council of war, and being satisfactory, Gen. Burgoyne was authorized to sign a definitive treaty.

During the night of the 15th a messenger from Gen. Clinton arrived in the British camp with the news that he had moved up the Hudson as far as Esopus, taking Fort Montgomery from the Americans on the way. This information seemed to revive Burgoyne's hopes of safety. He called together the officers of his council and requested them

to declare whether they were of opinion that in case of extremity the soldiers were in a situation to fight, and whether they considered the public faith as already pledged to a surrender, no convention being then signed. A great number of the officers answered that the soldiers, weakened by hunger and fatigue, were unable to fight, and all were decidedly of the opinion that the public faith was engaged. But Burgoyne was of a contrary opinion, and hesitated to sign the treaty. Gen. Gates, on the morning of the 16th, hearing of Burgoyne's delay, and being aware of the cause, formed his army in the order of battle and sent word to the British general that the time having arrived he must either sign the articles or prepare himself for battle. Burgoyne hesitated no longer, but signed the paper, which has ever since been known in history as the "convention" of Saratoga.

"ARTICLES OF CONVENTION BETWEEN LIEUT.-GEN. BURGoyNE AND MAJOR-GEN. GATES.

"I. The troops under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honors of war, and the artillery of intrenchments to the verge of the river where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery are to be left; the arms to be piled by word of command from their own officers.

"II. A free passage to be granted to the army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to Great Britain, on condition of not serving again in North America during the present contest; and the port of Boston is assigned for the entry of transports to receive the troops whenever Gen. Howe shall so order.

"III. Should any cartel take place by which the army under Gen. Burgoyne, or any part of it, may be exchanged, the foregoing articles to be void as far as such exchange should be made.

"IV. The army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne to march to Massachusetts Bay by the easiest, most expeditious, and convenient route, and be quartered in, near, or as convenient as possible to Boston, that the departure of the troops may not be delayed when the transports shall arrive to receive them.

"V. The troops to be supplied on their march, and during their being in quarters, with provisions by Gen. Gates' orders, at the same rate of rations as the troops of his own army: and, if possible, the officers' horses and cattle are to be supplied with forage at the usual rates.

"VI. All officers to retain their carriages, battle-horses, and other cattle, and no baggage to be molested or searched, Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne giving his honor that there are no public stores secreted therein. Maj.-Gen. Gates will of course take the necessary measures for the due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the transportation of officers' baggages, they are, if possible, to be supplied.

"VII. Upon the march, and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are not, as far as circumstances will admit, to be separated from their men. The officers are to be quartered according to rank, and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll call and the necessary purposes of regularity.

"VIII. All corps whatever of Gen. Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, bateaux men, artificers,

drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army, of whatever country, shall be included in every respect as British subjects.

"IX. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, bateaux men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and many other followers of the army who come under the head of no particular description, are to be permitted to return there; they are to be conducted immediately by the shortest route to the first British post on Lake George, are to be supplied with provisions in the same manner as other troops, are to be bound by the same conditions of not serving during the present contest in North America.

"X. Passports to be immediately granted for three officers, not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne, to carry dispatches to Sir William Howe, Sir Guy Carleton, and to Great Britain, by way of New York, and Maj.-Gen. Gates engages the public faith that these dispatches shall not be opened. These officers are to set out immediately after receiving their dispatches, and to travel the shortest route, and in the most expeditious manner.

"XI. During the stay of the troops in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole, and are to be allowed to wear their side-arms.

"XII. Should the army under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their clothing and other baggage to Canada, they are to be permitted to do so in the most convenient manner, and the necessary passports granted for that purpose.

"XIII. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

(Signed) "HORATIO GATES, *Maj.-Gen.*

(Signed) "J. BURGoyNE, *Lieut.-Gen.*

"SARATOGA, Oct. 16, 1777."

VIII.—SURRENDER OF BURGoyNE AND HIS ARMY ON THE 17TH OF OCTOBER, 1777.

The morning of the 17th of October, 1777, dawned in the old wilderness of the upper Hudson amid full but fading forest splendors. To the British soldiers at Saratoga, lying on their beds of already fallen leaves, the emblems of their withered hopes, it was the saddest morning of the year. To the Americans it was full of the brightness of their country's opening glory, typified by the crimson and purple tints which were still blazing over all the forest tops.

At nine o'clock Gen. Wilkinson rode over to the British camp and accompanied Gen. Burgoyne to the green in front of old Fort Hardy, where his army was to lay down their arms. From thence they rode to the margin of the river, which Burgoyne surveyed with attention, and asked whether it was fordable. "Certainly, sir," said Wilkinson, "but do you observe the people on the opposite shore?" "Yes," replied Burgoyne, "I have seen them too long." "Burgoyne then proposed," continues Gen. Wilkinson, "to be introduced to Gen. Gates, and we crossed the Fishkill and proceeded to headquarters, Gen. Burgoyne in front with his adjutant-general, Kingston, and his aides-de-camp, Capt.

Lord Petersham and Lieut. Wilford, behind him. Then followed Maj.-Gen. Phillips, the Baron Riedesel, and the other general officers and their suites according to rank. Gen. Gates, advised of Burgoyne's approach, met him at the head of his camp,—Burgoyne in a rich royal uniform, and Gates in a plain blue frock. When they had approached nearly within sword's length they reined up and halted. I then," continues Wilkinson, "named the gentlemen, and Gen. Burgoyne, raising his hat most gracefully, said, 'The fortune of war, Gen. Gates, has made me your prisoner;' to which the conqueror, returning a courtly salute, promptly replied, 'I shall always be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your excellency.' Maj.-Gen. Phillips then advanced, and he and Gen. Gates saluted and shook hands with the familiarity of old acquaintances. The Baron Riedesel and the other officers were introduced in their turn."

The general officers then proceeded to the marquee of Gen. Gates, where dinner was served. The dinner consisted of only three or four simple dishes of the plain fare common in those days, and was laid upon a table of rough boards stretched across some empty barrels. The marquee of Gen. Gates was situated near the road leading to Albany, about three-fourths of a mile south of the Fishkill. While the officers were at dinner the whole American army were marched out of their camp, with drums beating, and stationed along this road for miles, to view the passage of the now disarmed British troops on their way to Boston.

Before this conquering army on the field of old Saratoga our country's flag, the stars and stripes, *was first flung to the breeze*. The glorious old flag has never waved over a prouder scene than that.

While the American army was forming its victorious lines along the Albany road, another and a different scene was about to be enacted on the green at the verge of the river-side near the ruins of old Fort Hardy.

After dinner was over in the marquee of Gen. Gates, the two commanding generals walked out of it together. "The American commander faced front," says Gen. Wilkinson, "and Burgoyne did the same, standing on his left. Not a word was spoken, and for some minutes they stood silently gazing on the scene before them,—the one no doubt in all the pride of honest success, the other the victim of regret and sensibility. Burgoyne was a large and stoutly-formed man; his countenance was rough and harsh, but he had a handsome figure and a noble air. Gates was a smaller man, with much less of manner and none of the air which distinguished Burgoyne. Presently, as by a previous understanding, Gen. Burgoyne stepped back, drew his sword, and, in the face of the two armies, as it were, presented it to Gen. Gates, who received it and instantly returned it in the most courteous manner."

By this time three o'clock in the afternoon had come, and what was left of the British army was marched to the green on the verge of the river, where, out of view of the American lines, at the command of their own officers, they piled their arms. "Many a voice," says De Fonblanque, "that had rung in tones of authority and encouragement above the din of battle now faltered; many an eye that had unflinchingly met the hostile ranks now filled with tears.

Young soldiers who had borne privation and suffering without a murmur stood abashed and overcome with sorrow and shame; bearded veterans for whom danger and death had no terrors sobbed like children as for the last time they grasped the weapons they had borne with honor on many a battle-field."

But this was but a remnant of the once proud army which so full of hope in the early summer had crossed the Canadian frontier. In killed and wounded they had lost eleven hundred and sixty, of whom seventy-three were officers. The numbers who now laid down their arms did not exceed three thousand five hundred officers and men, of whom sixteen hundred were Germans.

In this procession of conquered men the poor Hessians cut a sorry figure. They were extremely dirty in their persons, their ponderous caps being heavier than the whole accoutrement of a British soldier. They had with them a large number of women, who to the Americans appeared oddly dressed and gypsy featured. They had with them a large collection of wild animals which they had caught on their way through the wilderness. Young foxes peered slyly out from the top of a baggage-wagon, and young raccoons from the arms of riflemen. A grenadier was here seen leading a lightly-tripping deer, and a stout artilleryman playing with a black bear.

After the army of Burgoyne had piled their arms, they were again formed into line, the light infantry in front, and escorted by a company of American light dragoons, headed by two mounted officers bearing the stars and stripes, they marched across the Fishkill, and through the long lines of American soldiers posted along the road to Albany, the band playing "Yankee Doodle."

The long agony was over; the British soldiers were on their way to Boston prisoners of war, bivouacking the first night of their captivity on their old camping-ground at Wilbur's Basin, near the grave of Gen. Fraser.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLES.

Of the result of the battles of Freeman's Farm, at Bemus Heights, and the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Old Saratoga, enough has already been written, and they are sufficiently familiar to the American reader. The last was the closing scene of the last act of one of the world's great dramas which change forever the destinies of nations.

The defeat of Burgoyne and the surrender of his army assured the independence of the American colonies and changed the destinies of the world. Henry Hallam, author of the celebrated work entitled, "View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages," defines decisive battles as "those battles of which a contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes." Following this idea, E. S. Creasy, professor of history in the University College of London, has selected fifteen battles, beginning with Marathon and ending with Waterloo, as the only ones coming within the definition of Mr. Hallam. Among the fifteen he names Saratoga.

The scenes of this great encounter remained until the hundredth anniversary of the surrender without a slab or stone to mark the spot. On that day, the 17th of October,

1877, the corner-stone of a monument was laid amid a vast concourse of people, of which some account is given elsewhere in this volume.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE NORTHERN INVASION OF 1780.

AFTER the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and his army on the heights of Saratoga on the 17th day of October, 1777, the tide of war swept over other and distant fields, and no event of much importance occurred in the county of Saratoga until what is known in history as the Northern Invasion of 1780.

This invasion was intended by the British authorities to be one of considerable import. It was hoped that, with some aid from Canadian militia, assisted by the Indians, the many disaffected persons still left in the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk would join the royal cause, and, in the absence of so many fighting men in other fields remote from their homes, much might be done towards bringing back the country to its allegiance. Early in the summer of 1780 the American authorities at Albany had intimations of this invasion. But nothing definite could be learned, and the summer passing away without any warlike demonstrations except a raid or two in the valley of the Mohawk, it was thought that when the frosts of autumn had come no further danger might be looked for from that quarter.

But the blow at length came when least expected, and spent its force in the raid on the young settlement of Ballston.*

In the early part of October of 1780 an expedition was sent from Canada, by way of Lake Champlain, under command of Major Carleton. Arriving at Bulwagga bay, which forms the west shore of Crown Point, they landed the two hundred men there which formed the Ballston party. This detachment was made up in part of Sir John Johnson's corps, partly of some rangers, among whom were some refugees from the Ballston settlement, and partly of some *Mohawk* Indians, headed by their war-chief, "Capt. John." This motley company was under the command of Capt. Munro, who had, before the war, been a trader at Schenectady, and had had much to do with the early settlement of Saratoga County.

The object of this part of the expedition was to attack Schenectady, but if that experiment, upon reconnoitring, should be deemed hazardous, then to make a descent upon the Ballston settlement. The orders to Munro were to plunder, destroy property, and take prisoners, but not to kill unless attacked or resisted, or to prevent escapes.

I.—THE ATTACK ON FORT ANNE AND FORT GEORGE.

After leaving the detachment of two hundred men, under Capt. Munro, at Bulwagga bay, the main body, under

Maj. Carleton, consisting of about eight hundred men, proceeded up Lake Champlain, and landing at South bay, moved forward rapidly to Fort Anne, where they arrived on the 10th of October. On demand the fort was surrendered to Carleton, then burned, and the garrison made prisoners. They then, with their prisoners, marched across to Fort George, where they arrived on the 11th of October. After a short skirmish outside of the fort, between Gage's hill and Bloody pond, in which the enemy were successful, and a brief investment of the fort, our troops surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and the fort was destroyed. Maj. Carleton, with his forces and prisoners, thereupon returned to his vessels on Lake Champlain.

It will thus be seen that the main part of the expedition effected little. While the British forces were in the vicinity of Fort Anne and Lake George, Maj. Carleton sent out numerous scouting and marauding parties into the neighboring villages of Sandy Hill, Fort Edward, and others lying along the Hudson. These lawless parties committed so many depredations on the defenseless inhabitants, and burned so many dwellings, that that year is called to this day among their descendants "the year of the great burning."

II.—THE RAID UPON BALLSTON.

After landing at Bulwagga bay, the party under Munro took the old Indian trail which led down through the eastern part of the old Adirondack wilderness, in the valley of the Schroon river, past the foot of Crane's mountain, and crossing the Sacondaga, passed through Greenfield into the northwest corner of what is now the town of Milton, where they encamped and remained several days. While here they remained concealed in the forest, no one in the neighborhood dreaming of their presence except some Tories, to whom they had made themselves known, and who supplied them with provisions. Having learned through their scouts that it would be unsafe to make an attempt on Schenectady, and that the "fort" in Ballston had just been garrisoned by about two hundred militiamen, chiefly from the former place, they concluded to advance no farther than Col. Gordon's.

The "fort," as it was called, stood on the southwest corner of the square, at the red meeting-house, which was then nearly completed. The fort was constructed of oak logs, with loop-holes for musketry, and surrounded with pickets.

The massacre at Cherry Valley,† and the more recent Indian barbarities in the Mohawk valley, had excited the worst apprehensions of the Ballston inhabitants, who had for two or three months previous been expecting an invasion of the enemy. Some of them had frequently abandoned their dwellings at night, taking with them their most valuable effects, and lodged in the woods; but as no danger appeared, their vigilance relaxed, and they slept in their dwellings.

Col. James Gordon, then the commanding officer of a regiment of militia, arrived home October 13 from Poughkeepsie, where he had attended, as a member of the Legislature, at an extra session convened by Gov. Clinton,

* We are indebted to Judge George G. Scott, of Ballston Spa, whose ancestors were among the sufferers in this raid, for much of this chapter. See his historical address of July 4, 1876. See also Hough's Northern Invasion of 1780.

† See Judge Scott's address.

which adjourned October 10. His residence was on the Middle Line road, upon the farm now owned by Henry Wiswall, Jr., and his capture was deemed of considerable importance. Some of the escaped Tories, who had been brought back by him three years previous, had not forgiven him, and one of them, in communication with Munro, informed him of Gordon's arrival. In the evening of October 16 the enemy came to a halt at the dwelling of one James McDonald, a Tory living at the first four corners west of what has since been known as the Court-house hill. McDonald piloted the party through the woods to the rear of Gordon's house. Gordon was awakened by the breaking of the windows of his sleeping-room by bayonets thrust through them. He sprang from his bed, in which were his wife and little daughter, and partly dressing himself went into the hall, which was by this time filled with the enemy. As he opened the door a gigantic savage raised his tomahawk, and as the blow was descending upon Gordon's head the arm of the savage was caught by an officer. At this moment the brass clock, which stood in the corner of the hall, struck twelve, whereupon an Indian shattered it into pieces with his tomahawk, exclaiming, "You never speak again!" A scene of indiscriminate plunder then ensued, which was chiefly carried on by the squaws who accompanied the party, and were the most heavily laden with the spoils. The Indians attempted to fire the house and barn, but were prevented. Besides Gordon, Jack Calbraith and John Parlow, servants, and Nero, Jacob, and Ann, three negro slaves, were carried off as prisoners.

As they proceeded towards the main road, where Gordon's miller—Isaac Stow—lived, he came running towards them, exclaiming "Col. Gordon, save yourself! the Indians!" He turned and ran a short distance, when he was intercepted by an Indian, who pierced him in the side with his spontoon, and Stow fell. The Indian then dispatched him with his tomahawk and took off his scalp.

In the mean time, a party had proceeded to the house of Capt. Collins, across the Mourning Kill. They broke open his door and captured him and his female slave. His son—Mannasseh—escaped through an upper window and ran to the fort, a mile and a half distant, and gave the alarm. The enemy then proceeded up the Middle Line road and made prisoners of Thomas Barnum, John Davis, Elisha Benedict and his three sons,—Caleb, Elias, and Felix,—and Dublin, his slave,—Edward A. Watrous, Paul Pierson and his son John, a boy, John Higby and his son Lewis, George Kennedy, Jabez Patchin, Josiah Hollister, Ebenezer Sprague and his sons John and Elijah, Thomas Kennedy, Enoch Wood, and one Palmatier, living near what is now known as Milton Centre, and who was the last one taken. But one man lived north of Palmatier. Being a Tory, he was unmolested. Several houses and barns were burned.

Between Higby's and George Kennedy's, about fifty under the command of Lieut. Frazer, a refugee from the vicinity of Burnt Hills, left the main body and advanced to the dwelling of George Scott. Aroused from sleep by the violent barking of his watch-dog, he, with his musket in his hand, opened the door and saw the column advancing in the moonlight. He heard some one exclaim, "Scott,

throw down your gun, or you are a dead man!" Not hastening to obey, he was felled to the floor by three tomahawks simultaneously thrown at him by Indians of the party, who rushed up to take his scalp. They were prevented by Frazer and Sergeant Springsteed, another refugee and formerly Scott's hired man, who, with their swords, kept the savages at bay. The party pillaged the house and left Scott, as they believed, in a dying condition,—so they informed Colonel Gordon, his brother-in-law, but he recovered.

The enemy crossed the Kayadrossera, at what is now Milton Centre, about daylight, and soon came to a halt. Each prisoner was placed between two of the enemy in Indian file. Their hands were tied, some of them were barefooted, and most of them but partly dressed. George Kennedy was lame from a cut in his foot, and had no clothing but a sheet. Munro thereupon addressed his men. He said he expected they would be pursued, and that on discovering the first sign of a pursuit, even the firing of a gun, each man must kill his prisoner. In this order the march was resumed; the prisoners expecting that the troops from the fort would overtake them, and that each moment would be their last. Another source of apprehension was that some Indian would fall back and fire his gun for the purpose of having the order carried into execution,—a reward for scalps having been offered. For this inhuman order, Munro was afterwards dismissed from the service.

The first man in front of Gordon was a British regular, a German, who was next behind Capt. Collins and had charge of him. Gordon was the prisoner of a ferocious savage immediately in his rear. He heard the soldier say to Capt. Collins, "I have been through the late war in Europe, and in many battles, but I never before have heard such a bloody order as this. I can kill in the heat of battle, but not in cold blood. You need not fear me, for I will not obey the order. But the Indian in charge of Gordon is thirsting for his blood, and the moment a gun is fired Gordon is a dead man."

On arriving at the foot of the Kayadrossera mountain, they halted for breakfast, and slaughtered the sheep and cattle which they had driven along on their retreat. In the afternoon they struck the trail up the mountain by which they had descended, and halted for the night about two miles beyond Lake Desolation. Munro here discharged Ebenezer Sprague and Paul Pierson, both old men, together with John Pierson and George Kennedy. Gordon had privately, by some means, sent back a message, advising that all attempts at a rescue should be abandoned. The messenger met Capt. Stephen Ball with a detachment of militia from the fort, at what has since been known as Milton meeting-house, and they returned. The enemy, with their prisoners, on the 24th day of October, arrived at Bulwagga bay, and there, joining Carleton's party, they all proceeded down the lake to St. John's and thence to Montreal. The prisoners were at first lodged in the *Recollet* convent, and afterwards confined in a jail. Gordon was bailed in the sum of £3000 by James Ellice, with whom he had formerly been connected in business in Schenectady. After a few months, for what reason he never knew, he, alone of

all the prisoners, was removed to Quebec and kept there in prison for about two years, when he was transferred to the Isle of Orleans.

III.—JOE BETTYS.

In May, 1781, the notorious Joe Bettys,* with the aid of about thirty refugees under his command, made a raid into the Ballston district and captured Consider Chard, Uri Tracy, Ephraim Tracy, Samuel Nash, and Samuel Patchin. They were all taken to Canada excepting Nash, who escaped near Lake Desolation. At the same time Epenetus White, Captain Rumsey, two brothers named Banta, and some others on the east side of Long lake, were taken by a Tory officer named Waltermeyer, and marched off to Canada.

When Gordon was removed to the Isle of Orleans he there found White, Higby, Enoch Wood, the two Bantas, and other Ballston prisoners. They contrived to escape from the island by means of a fisherman's boat, and landing on the right bank of the river, they made their way into the wilderness. Their provisions soon gave out, and for several days they subsisted upon nothing but berries and a species of mussel found in the streams. Arriving at the head-waters of the St. John, they, with their hatchets, constructed a rude craft, upon which they floated down the river for a considerable distance, and then struck across to Passamaquoddy bay. This was in 1783, and there they learned for the first time that hostilities had ceased. They proceeded to Halifax, and were brought from thence to Boston by a *cartel*.

Nero, one of Munro's prisoners, after his capture, had attempted to escape. A few rods south of the north line of the "Five-mile square," where James Allison now lives, he suddenly broke from the ranks, and sprang headlong down a ravine. His head coming in contact with a sapling, he was retaken. At Montreal he was sold to Capt. Laws, a British officer. The other slaves captured by Munro were also sold. In a short time, Nero and Capt. Benedict's "boy" Dublin contrived to escape. They came by the west shore of Lake Champlain to Ticonderoga, and there swam across the lake, and found their way to Richmond, Mass. There they remained until the close of the war, when they returned to Ballston, and voluntarily surrendered themselves respectively to their former owners.

Joe Bettys, to whom allusion has been made, was the son of respectable parents residing in the Ballston district. His father, Joseph Bettys, during and subsequent to the war, kept a tavern below what is known as the Delavan farm, upon the farm now occupied by Mr. Lewis Trites. The old man's gravestone may be seen in the cemetery at Burnt Hills. The career of Joseph Bettys, Jr., is an important item in the early history of Ballston. His name, for several years towards the close of the war, was a terror to its inhabitants. The following account of Bettys is mostly compiled from Simms' "Border Wars," and a statement of Col. John Ball:

Col. Ball, a son of Rev. Eliphalet Ball, as early as 1776, held a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of New York forces commanded by Col. Wynkoop. Being acquainted with Bettys, and knowing him to be bold, athletic, and

intelligent in an uncommon degree, he succeeded in enlisting him as a sergeant. Bettys was soon reduced to the ranks by reason of some insolence to an officer, who, as he alleged, had wantonly abused him. To save him to the cause, Ball procured him a sergeantcy in the fleet commanded by Gen. Arnold on Lake Champlain, in 1776. Bettys was in the desperate fight between the British and American fleets on the lakes, and being a skillful seaman, was of signal service during the contest. He fought until every commissioned officer on board of his vessel was killed or wounded, and then himself assumed command, and continued to fight with such reckless courage that Gen. Waterbury, who was second in command under Arnold, perceiving that the vessel was likely to sink, was obliged to order Bettys and the remnant of the crew on board of his own vessel.

He stationed him on the quarter-deck by his side, and gave orders through him, until the vessel having become disabled, and the crew nearly all killed, Gen. Waterbury wounded, and only two officers left, the colors were struck, and the remnant made prisoners. They were soon discharged on their parole. Gen. Waterbury afterwards informed the Rev. Mr. Ball that he never saw a man behave with such deliberate desperation as did Bettys on that occasion, and that the shrewdness of his management was equal to his courage.

For some reason his gallant services were not recognized to his satisfaction, and this neglect his proud spirit and ungovernable temper could not brook. He afterwards went to Canada, joined the loyalists, and receiving an ensign's commission in the British army, became a *spy*, and proved himself a most dangerous and subtle enemy. He was at length captured and sentenced to be hung at West Point, but the entreaties of his aged parents, and the solicitations of influential Whigs, induced Gen. Washington to pardon him. But it was ill-directed clemency. He was more vindictive than ever, and the Whigs in this part of the State, and especially in Ballston, soon had occasion to regret the lenity they had unfortunately caused to be extended to him. He recruited soldiers for the king in our very midst, planned and guided many of the raids from the north, and was at the same time in the employment of the king's officers as a most faithful and successful messenger and cunning and intelligent spy. There had been many attempts to apprehend him, but he eluded them all.

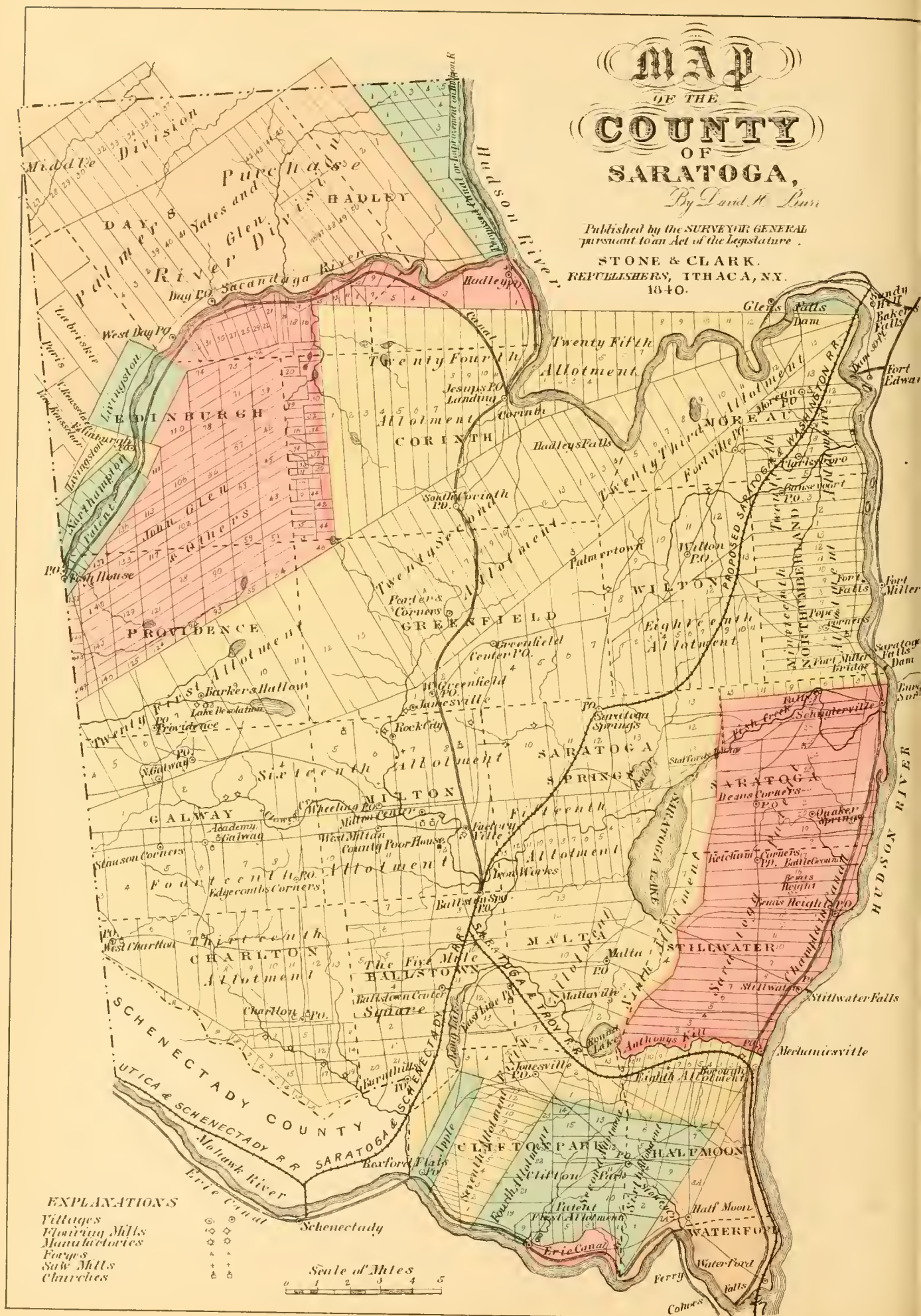
In the early spring of 1782, in the present town of Clifton Park, about a mile west of Jonesville, one Jacob Fulmer was engaged in making maple-sugar in the woods, and after remaining there as usual overnight, was relieved in the morning by his daughter while he went to his breakfast. The morning was very foggy, and she, without being observed, saw a man upon snow-shoes, bearing a pack and a gun, pass near by and proceed toward the house of a widow named Hawkins. This house was upon the farm now belonging to L. W. Crosby. The girl immediately informed her father, who at once suspected the stranger might be Bettys. Calling upon two of his neighbors, Perkins and Corey, and all being well armed, they stealthily approached the house, and suddenly burst open the door. They discovered Bettys, with his back towards them, eating

* See Judge Scott's address.

MAP OF THE (COUNTY) OF SARATOGA, By Land H. Burr

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1840.



his breakfast, with his rifle by his side. He seized it, but not having taken the precaution to undo the deer-skin cover that protected the lock, was unable to discharge it. They seized him and tied him securely. He asked leave to smoke, and was partially unbound to afford him the opportunity. He went to the fireplace to light his pipe, and took something out of his tobacco-box and threw it into the fire. Corey noticed this and immediately snatched it out with a handful of coals. It was a small leaden box about the eighth of an inch in thickness, and contained a paper in cipher, which afterwards proved to be a dispatch to the British commander in New York, and also contained an order on the mayor of New York for £30 sterling, in case the dispatch should be safely delivered. Bettys begged for leave to burn the papers, and offered one hundred guineas for the privilege, but his captors refused. He then despairingly said, "I am a dead man." He was taken to Albany, tried by a court-martial, and convicted and hung as a spy, to the great relief of the Whigs in this section of the State.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EARLY LAND-GRANTS—1684-1713.

I.—LANDED INTERESTS.

THE readers of this history, if haply any there shall be, are doubtless by this time weary of the long, long story of the old wilderness warfare that so often empurpled the soil of Saratoga County with the blood of the slain, and will turn with a sense of relief to the story of her social and industrial progress, which will form the burden of the remaining chapters.

And if Old Saratoga has become a high historic name in consequence of the heroic deeds of her warfare, she has won scarcely less of world-wide fame by reason of her material development in her time of peace. Of her it may be truly said, in Milton's immortal language,

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war."

SONNET XVI.

In the following pages the principal early land-grants of Saratoga County will be briefly described, and in most cases will be given a copy of the warrant issued to the patentees containing the original description of the patent. These papers have been transcribed from the original land papers on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany expressly for this work.

II.—THE SARATOGA PATENT.

In the earlier years of the colonial period the old Indian hunting-grounds lying within the boundaries of the county of Saratoga were purchased one after another from their aboriginal owners, and thereafter became known in history as land-grants or patents. The most famous of these old patents still retain their old Indian names,—the patents of Saratoga and Kay-ad-ros-se-ra.

The patent of Old Saratoga, which grew out of the old hunting-ground of the river hills from which the county

and the springs derive their name, was among the earliest purchases made of the Indians in Saratoga County. It was purchased of the *Mohawks* as early as the year 1684, but the Indian deed was not confirmed by the colonial government and the warrant for the patent issued till the year 1708, as will appear by the following copy thereof. The Saratoga patent is shown on the map facing this chapter.

"WARRANT FOR SARATOGA PATENT.

"By his Excellency, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, and territories depending on them in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., in council this 25th day of October, 1708.

"To Major Bickley, Esq., Attorney-General of the Province of New York :

"You are hereby required and directed to prepare a draft of a patent of confirmation for Colonel Peter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Esq., Dirk Wessels, Esq., Jan Jan Bleecker, Esq., Johannes Schuyler, Esq., and to Cornelius Van Dyck, the grandchild and heir-at-law of Cornelius Van Dyck, deceased, for a certain tract of land situate and being to the northward of the city of Albany, on both sides of the Hudson river, formerly granted unto some of them and others, under and from whom the rest do at present hold and enjoy by patent from Colonel Thomas Dongan, sometime Governor-in-Chief of the province of New York, the limits and boundaries of which land are to be ascertained in the manner, that is to say : Beginning at the south side of the mouth of a certain creek on the west side of Hudson's river, commonly called by the Indians Tionoondehows, and by the Christians Anthony's Kill, which is the uppermost bounds of the land formerly purchased by Goosie Gerritson and Philip Peterson Schuyler, and from thence descending westerly into the woods by the said creek, on the south side thereof, as it runs six English miles; and if the said creek do not stretch so far into the wood, then from the end thereof east by a straight line until it shall be six miles distant from Hudson's river, upon a measured straight line; and from thence northerly by a line parallel to the course of Hudson's river, until it come opposite to and bear east from the south side from another creek's mouth on the east side of Hudson's river, called Tionoondehows, which upon Hudson's river is computed to be distant from the mouth of Tionoondehows aforesaid about twenty-two English miles, be it more or less, and from the left termination by a straight line to be drawn east to the north side of the mouth of the said creek, Tionoondehows; and from thence continued east six miles into the woods on the east side of Hudson's river, and from thence by a line southerly parallel to the course of the said Hudson's river, and six miles distant from the same, so far southerly until it come opposite to and bear east six miles distant from the north side of the mouth of Schardhook Kill, which is the boundary of Schardhook patent, late belonging to Henry Van Rensselaer, to hold it thence, in manner following: that is to say, for so much thereof as by the former patents had been divided for arable land to Peter Schuyler, lot No. 1, and one half the lot No. 6, to and for the use of the said Peter Schuyler, and of his heirs and assigns forever, to Robert Livingston; his lot, No. 5, and one half the lot No. 5, to and for the sole use to Dirk Wessels; his lot, No. 3, to and for the sole use to Jan Jaas Bleecker; his lot, No. 2, to and for the sole use to Johannes; his lot, No. 4, to and for the sole use also to Caroline Van Dyck, the grandchild and heir-at-law of the said Caroline Van Dyck, deceased: the lot No. 7 in trust, nevertheless, to and for the use or uses for which the farm is devised by the last will and testament of his said grandfather, deceased; failing which use or uses, to the use of himself, and his heirs and assigns forever, and for so much as remains undivided according to the heir's use of, positively, that is to say: to Peter Schuyler and Robert Livingston, to each of them three-fourteenth parts; and to each of the others two fourteenth parts of the whole undivided land contained in the said patent, the farm being divided in fourteen equal parts, at and under the yearly quitrent of twenty bushels of winter wheat; and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

CORNBURY."

Dated as above.*

* Land Paper, v. 4, p. 165.

III.—THE KAY-AD-ROS-SE-RA PATENT.

By far the largest and most important land-grant made in colonial times, any part of which lay within the bounds of Saratoga County, was the patent founded on the old Indian hunting-ground of *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*. This large tract includes the greater part of Saratoga County, and runs also on the north into Warren county, and on the west into Montgomery and Fulton.

Kay-ad-ros-se-ra, "the country of the lake of the crooked stream," as has already been seen in these pages, was the favorite hunting-ground of the *Mohawk* branch of the *Iroquois* or Five Nations of central New York. The Indian deed was obtained of the *Mohawk* chief in the year 1703, but the patent was not granted till the year 1708, and the Indians did not ratify the purchase till the year 1768. This patent was, therefore, disputed ground for more than sixty years.

The first attempt made to obtain a grant of any part of *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* was made in the year 1693. On the 1st day of April, 1693, Robert Livingston, Jr., and David Schuyler petitioned for a part of *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* lying north of the Saratoga patent up as far as the Little Carrying-Place, and running as far back into the wood as the Indian property goes. In the year 1702, on the 26th of August, the Indians granted this tract to Livingston and Schuyler, described as aforesaid. This was the first Indian deed of any part of *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*. When the proprietors of the whole patent acquired their title, they obtained a release from Livingston and Schuyler of their interest.

The first paper on file in the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, in relation to the patent of *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*, is the following petition :

PETITION FOR KAYADROSSERA.

"To his Excellency, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of New York and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., in council.

"The humble petition of Sampson Shelton Broughton, Esq., Attorney-General of the said Province, in behalf of himself and Comp. Most humbly sheweth :

"That your petitioner being informed of a certain tract of vacant and unappropriated land in the County of Albany, called or known by the Indian name of Kayarossos, adjoining to the north bounds of Schenectady, on the east side thereof, to the west bounds of Saratoga, on the north side thereof, and to Albany river on the west side thereof.

"Your said petitioner most humbly prays your Excellency that he may have a license to treat with the native Indians, present possessors and owners of the said tract of land, for the purchase thereof, and to purchase the same

"And your petitioner humbly, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.*

"SA. SH. BROUGHTON."

The prayer of this petitioner was not at first granted, and Sampson Shelton Broughton, the petitioner, dying, his widow, Mary Broughton, presented the following petition :

MARY BROUGHTON'S PETITION.

"To his Excellency, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of New York and Territories adjoining thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., in council.

"The humble petition of Mary Broughton, widow and relict of Sampson Shelton Broughton, deceased, late Attorney-General of the said Province, in behalf of herself and company. Most humbly sheweth :

* Land Papers, p. 122, v. 3.

"That your Excellency's petitioner's late husband in his lifetime obtained of your Excellency in council, for the benefit of himself and company, a license to purchase of the native Indian proprietors a certain tract of vacant and unappropriated land in the county of Albany, called or known by the Indian name of Kayaderososses, adjoining to the north bounds of Schenectady patent, together with the vacancies that lie between the Ael place down along the river about one mile more or less, on the east side thereof to the west bounds of Saratoga patent, on the north side thereof to Albany river, and on the west side thereof to the native Indians and proprietors thereof, for their improvement, the north bounds running along the said river of Albany thereof; said tract of land your said petitioner's late husband in his lifetime did purchase from the native Indians, proprietors, on the 6th of October, 1704, in pursuance of your Excellency's license for that purpose, obtained on the 2d day of November, 1704, for the use and benefit of your said petitioner's late husband and company, as by the said receipted license and Indian deed of purchase now ready to be produced to your Excellency, will more at large appear; and whereas your said petitioner's late husband in his lifetime did petition your Excellency for a grant of the said land for himself and company, David Schuyler and Robert Livingston, Jr., then in this city, did oppose the granting thereof, and entered a caveat against the same; your Excellency upon a full hearing of the parties on both sides, on the 6th day of November, 1704, being the day appointed for that purpose, was pleased to declare then in council that the pretence of the said David Schuyler and Robert Livingston were groundless and frivolous, chiefly since the purchase was they provided to have made of formed parts of the said tract of land was made (if made it was) without any license from your Excellency for that purpose, and ordered therefore, that your caveat then so entered should be dismissed and also referred the said petitioner to further consideration.

"Your Excellency's petitioner therefore most humbly prays your Excellency will be pleased that the said reference which has been so long depending before your Excellency, may be determined: and your said petitioner's husband being unhappily dead since the said transaction, to the inexpressible loss of your petitioner and family, your petitioner most humbly prays that her name may be inserted in the said grant in place of that of her said late husband, for the benefit of your said petitioner's family and company.

"And your Excellency's said petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, etc.†

"MARY BROUGHTON."

On the 17th of April, 1807, Samuel Broughton, son of Sampson Shelton Broughton, filed a petition in behalf of his mother praying that she might take her husband's interest in the grant.

In the mean time Mary Broughton had gone back to England and taken the Indian deed of Kayadrossera with her among her husband's papers.

In the year 1808, the other proprietors filed a petition setting forth the fact of their not having possession of the Indian deed, and accounting for its absence as above stated.

A long controversy ensued between the Broughtons and the other patentees, which was finally compromised by making Samuel Broughton, the son of Sampson Shelton Broughton, one of the patentees.

The following is the warrant for this patent, which was finally granted to thirteen owners in common. This warrant contains a description of the patent by which all surveys were governed :

WARRANT FOR KAYADROSSERA.

"By his Excellency, Edward, Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, etc., in council, this 22d day of October, 1701.

"To Major Bickley, Esq., Attorney-General of the Province of New York :

"You are hereby required to prepare a draft of letters-patent for Naming Harmanse, Johannes Beekman, Rip Van Dam, Ann Bridges,

† Land Papers, p. 42.

Major Bickley, Peter Fauconnier, Adrian Hoghland, Johannes Fisher, John Tuder, Ixris Hoghland, John Stevens, and John Gatham, for all that tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Albany, called Kayadrossera, *alias* Queen's Borough, beginning at a place on Schenectady river, about three miles distant from the southwesterly corner of the bounds of Nestigion's, the said place being the southwesterly corner of the patent lately granted to Naning Harmause, Peter Fauconnier, and others; thence along the said Schenectady river westerly to the southeasterly corner of a patent lately granted to William Apple; thence along the easterly, northerly, and westerly lines of said William Apple's patent down to the above said river; thence to the Schenectady bounds, or the southeasterly corner of said patent on said river, so along the easterly, northerly, and westerly bounds thereof down to the said river again; thence along the said river up westerly to the southeasterly bounds of a tract of land lately granted to Ebenezer Willson and John Aboot, and so along the said patent round to the southwesterly corner thereof on said Schenectady river; thence continuing to run westerly up along said Schenectady river to a place or hill called Iweetowando, being five miles distant, or thereabouts, from the said southwesterly corner of said Willson's and Aboot's patent; thence northerly to the northwestmost head of a creek called Kayadrossera, about fourteen miles,—more or less: thence eight miles more northerly; thence easterly or northeasterly to the third falls on Albany river, about twenty miles,—more or less; thence along the said river down southerly to the northeasterly bounds of Saratoga; thence along said Saratoga's northerly, westerly, and southerly bounds on said river; thence to the northeasterly corner of Anthony Van Schaick's land, on said river, so northerly and westerly along said Van Schaick's patent to the northeast corner of the above said patent granted to Naning, Fauconnier, and others: thence along the northerly and westerly bounds thereof, down to the above said river of Schenectady, being the place where it first began. To hold to the said Naning Harmause, Johannes Beekman, Rip Van Dam, Ann Bridges, Major Bickley, Peter Fauconnier, Adrian Hoghland, Johannes Fisher, John Tuder, Joris Hoghland, John Stannen, and John Gatham, their heirs and assigns forever, at and under the yearly quitrent of four pounds . . . and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Dated as above.

"By order of his Excellency in council.*

"CORNBURY."

After the patent of Kayadrossera was granted, in the year 1708, the patentees slumbered on their rights. It was a condition of the grant that a settlement should be made within seven years after its date and discovery. It does not appear that any attempt at settlement was made, but one petition after another was filed by the patentees, praying an extension of the time for settlement.

In 1732 the patentees filed a petition, asking that the patent might be surveyed and its boundaries determined, on account of various depredations that were being committed on it by adjoining owners who disputed the line.

But nothing was done towards a survey; and again, for more than thirty years, the owners of this magnificent domain slumbered upon their rights.

At length, in 1763, the French and Indian war being over, the patentees of Kayadrossera began to look, with longing eyes, after their lands. In the year 1764, some one of them began to issue permits to settlers to enter upon and occupy portions of the patent.

In pursuance of these permits, several families moved upon the patent in the vicinity of Saratoga lake, at the mouth of the Kayadrossera river.

In the fall of that year the *Mohawks*, upon their hunting excursion, fell upon these settlers and drove them away.

Learning from the settlers that they claimed it by purchase, the *Mohawks* became alarmed, as they said they had never heard of such purchase.

The *Mohawks* at once appealed to Sir William Johnson, and were surprised to learn that the whole of their favorite hunting-ground had been deeded away by their fathers more than two generations before.

"Abraham," the brother of King Hendrik, in an eloquent harangue, presented the case to Sir William, claiming that, after the most diligent inquiry among the oldest people of his tribe, it could not be ascertained that any such grant had ever been made.

In conclusion, "Abraham" demanded in the name of the tribe that the patent be relinquished.

Sir William took up the matter warmly in favor of the *Mohawks*, and made every effort in his power to have the patent set aside.

In the first place, Sir William wrote to Lieutenant-Governor Colders, stating the case as he understood it, and urging relief.

That very autumn, Sir William introduced a bill into the Colonial Assembly to vacate the patent on the ground of fraud.

These measures failing, in the year 1765 Sir William appealed to the council in person in behalf of his dusky brethren, but the members of the council put him off with, among other things, the plea that to vacate the patent in council would be disrespectful to the council who granted it. By this time the controversy had been taken up warmly by all the tribes of the confederacy of the Six Nations, and Sir William in their behalf petitioned to have the patent vacated on the ground of fraud by act of Parliament.

At length the proprietors themselves became alarmed for the safety of their patent, and offered to compromise with the Indians by paying them a certain sum of money to satisfy their claim. The *Mohawks* thought the sum offered too small, and the effort failed.

Thus the matter went on till the year 1768, when the proprietors of Kayadrossera gave to the governor, Sir Henry Moore, full power to settle with the Indians. In pursuance of this authority, Sir Henry proceeded to the *Mohawk* country in the early summer of 1768, and called a council of the Indians to deliberate upon the matter. But it was found that the proprietors had no copy of the Indian deed to produce in evidence on the occasion, and that, as no survey had ever been made, no proper understanding of the subject could be arrived at, and the council was dissolved. Upon his return to New York, the governor ordered a survey of the patent to be made. The outlines of this great patent were accordingly given by the surveyor-general, and, the boundaries being ascertained, a compromise was arrived at. The proprietors relinquished a large tract on the northwestern quarter of what they had claimed to be their land, and fixed the northern and western boundaries as they now run. They likewise paid the Indians the sum of five thousand dollars in full of all their claims, and the *Mohawks* thereupon ratified the patent and forever relinquished their claims to their old favorite hunting-ground.†

† See Life and Times of Sir William Johnson, by Colonel Wm. L. Stone, vol. ii.

* Land Papers, v. 4, p. 165.

The Indian title being thus quieted, the proprietors proceeded at once to survey their lands.

Such proceedings were had that commissioners were appointed to partition the patent among its owners. The commissioners completed their survey in the year 1771. They divided the patent into twenty-five allotments, and each allotment into thirteen equal lots, that being the number of the original proprietors.

The proprietors, or their heirs or assigns, as the case might be, cast lots as to location, each having a single lot in each allotment. It would doubtless be interesting to trace more in detail the incidents attending the granting and settlement of this important patent, but our space will not permit. Its situation is clearly shown by the map accompanying this chapter.

IV.—THE APPLE PATENT.

On the 13th day of April, 1708, William Apple petitioned Governor Edward, Lord Viscount Cornbury, setting forth that twenty years before, he and his partner, Harmanus Hagadorn, had planted a field of corn on the north bank of the Mohawk, in the county of Albany, and when it was all ready for the harvest, the *Mohawks*, who were on the war-path against Canada, encamped in the field and destroyed it, to their loss of \$400. That, in consideration thereof, the *Mohawks* thereafter gave them a deed of the land, signed by four sachems of the tribe. The land was described in the Indian deed as follows, to wit:

"A certain piece of land lying at the north side of the river Schenectady (Mohawk) nigh the bounds of the said town, beginning at a creek called Bel-Place, along the said river, under the high rocky hills, and from the said river-side northeast into the woods unto the Long lake, being in breadth amongst the said river one mile or thereabouts."

The petition further set forth that thereafter the petitioner was wounded in the attack on Schenectady, on the 8th February, 1690, and that he had a large family of small children dependent upon him for support.

Out of this petition grew the Apple patent, indicated on the map which faces this chapter.

V.—THE VAN SCHAICK PATENT.

This patent includes the present town of Waterford and part of Half-Moon. A copy of the survey of the patent is herewith appended.

SURVEY OF THE VAN SCHAICK PATENT.

The boundaries of a certain parcel of land in the county of Albany, confirmed unto Anthony Van Schaick, by Governor Thomas Dongan, 31st May, 1687.

A certain parcel of tract of land, and being to the north and above the town of Albany, and is commonly called and known by the name of the Half-Moon, which stretches up amongst the North river, from a certain place where are several streams of water, to a creek or kill, where there is a fall of waters, which, running into the land, hath its course into the North river; the said creek, or kill, and fall being by the Indians called *Tieuwenendahow*; and from thence runs up the Maquas kill westward, to a place called Dowailsoiaex, and so strikes presently eastward up along

by the said stream, and then to the North river aforementioned.*

A true copy, taken from the original by Philip Livingston.

VI.—THE CLIFTON PARK PATENT.

Among the earlier patents granted was the Ska-nen-dah-o-wa, or Clifton Park patent. Its situation is sufficiently indicated on the accompanying map, and it is sufficiently described in the following paper relating thereto, which is on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany.

"WARRANT FOR CLIFTON PARK PATENT.

"By his Excellency, Edward Viscount Cornbury, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey, etc., in council this 17th of September, 1703.

"To Major Birkley, Esq., Attorney-General of this Province:

"You are hereby required to prepare a draft of letters patent for Nanning Harmansen, Peter Fauconnier, Henry Holland, Henry Swift, and Wm. Morrison, for a certain tract or piece of land in the county of Albany, called Shenondehowah, also Clifton Park, ranging in a northern line from the Mohawks, Cohoes or Schenectady river, along the western bounds of Anthony Van Schoeyck's patent, about six miles northerly up into the woods, together with a small island a little to the eastward of the southwest corner of said Van Schoeyck's land; then along the said river westward to the eastmost bounds of Nestigion's patent, so all along the east bounds of Nestigion's as far as the same run northward, and then all along the northern bounds of said Nestigion's patent as far as the same runneth westward; then down to the river-side along the westward bounds of said patent to the river again, and three English miles, or thereabouts, upwards to the west along the said river-side; then six miles or thereabouts from said river side up into the woods northward, and then to meet from thence on an eastern line with the line first run along the above said Anthony Van Schoeyck's western bounds, said small island included, with a line parallel to the bounds of the afore-mentioned river, to hold to them the said Nanning Harmansen, Peter Fauconnier, Henry Holland, Henry Swift, and Wm. Morrison, in manner and for the following: that is to say, two-ninth part thereof to said Nanning Harmansen, his heirs, and two other ninth part thereof to said Peter Fauconnier, his heirs, and two other ninth part thereof to Henry Holland, and two other ninth part thereof to Henry Swift, his heirs, and the other one last ninth part thereof to William Morris, at and under the yearly quitrent of forty shillings, on condition of settling the same within three years after a peace between Her Majesty and the French king shall be publicly declared in this province, and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"By order,

CORNBURY."

VII.—THE PATENT TO JOHN GLEN AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS.

The following is a survey of this patent. It is indicated on the map accompanying this chapter.

SURVEY FOR JOHN GLEN AND FORTY-FOUR OTHERS.

"Pursuant to a warrant from his late excellency, Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, then captain-general and governor-in-chief in and over the province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America, chancellor and vice-admiral of the same, bearing date the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

"Surveyed by Manning Vischer for John Glen, Junior, Simon Schermerhorn, and their associates. All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Albany and within the province of New York,—

"Beginning at the distance of one hundred and five chains, measured on a course south sixty-one degrees west from a black ash-tree standing near the head of one of the branches of a brook called and known by the name of Kayaderossaras, which said black ash-tree was marked by the commissioners appointed to make division of a tract of land called and known by the name of the patent of Kayaderossaras, and runs thence south sixty-one degrees west one thou-

* Land Papers, vol. vi. p. 17.

sand two hundred and nineteen chains; then north fifteen degrees and thirty minutes east two hundred and sixty-eight chains; then south twenty-nine degrees and thirty minutes east eighty-one chains and three rods; then north sixty degrees and forty-five minutes east three hundred and seventy-six chains; then north eleven degrees west one hundred and forty-one chains; then north sixty-seven degrees and forty minutes east forty-five chains; then north forty degrees and forty minutes east three hundred and seventy-seven chains; then north fifty-two and thirty minutes west five chains; then north twenty-nine degrees and thirty minutes east two hundred and sixty-two chains; then north fifty-two degrees and thirty minutes west seventy-eight chains, to the Sacandaga or west branch of Hudson's river.

"Then down the southern bank of the said branch, as it winds and turns, to a hemlock-tree marked with the letter B; then north eighty-four degrees and eight minutes west five hundred and sixty-nine chains, to a hemlock-tree marked eight miles; then south one hundred and ten chains; then west ninety chains; then south five hundred and eighty chains, to the place where this tract began,—

"Containing forty-five thousand acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways.*

"Given under my hand this second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

"ALEX. GOLDEN,
"Surveyor-General."

VIII.—OTHER PATENTS.

PALMER'S PURCHASE.—This large patent lies partly in three counties, Saratoga, Warren, and Hamilton; the part in this county is indicated on the map.

THE NISKAYUNA PATENT was granted April 13, 1703. It is a small patent lying near the Mohawk river, in the south part of the town of Clifton Park, as indicated on the map.

THE DARTMOUTH PATENT lies partly in the eastern part of the town of Hadly, and extends northerly up the Hudson into Warren county.

THE NORTHAMPTON PATENT lies partly in this county, along both sides of the Sacandaga river, in the town of Edinburgh.

THE LIVINGSTON PATENTS lie in the valley of the Sacandaga, in the town of Edinburgh, northeasterly of the Northampton patent.

THE JOHN GLEN PATENT is a small gore of land, lying between the Hudson and the north line of the Kay-ad-ros-se-ra patent, at South Glen Falls, in the town of Moreau. The fourteen patents above named are all the whole or any part of which lies in Saratoga County. Only such documents as best show the extent and boundaries of the larger patents have been given here. The voluminous records relating to these fourteen patents can all be easily found in the archives of the State department, at Albany, by consulting the *Calendar of Land Papers*.

CHAPTER XIX.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—COUNTY ORGANIZATION—CIVIL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL LIST.

I.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

UPON the land-grants described in the foregoing chapter the early settlement of Saratoga County began. To write the history of the settlement and development of Saratoga

County is to trace that history through the greater part of three centuries. Its history began early in the seventeenth, and now we are nearing the close of the nineteenth. But the history of the early settlement of the county is so fully given in the histories of the several towns which follow this general history, that it would be but needless repetition to attempt it here. And in following the annals of the early settlements of the towns it will be seen what a matter of hardship and toil, of difficulty and danger, it was to be the pioneers of a new and savage country.

The fate of Ballston, like that of Wyoming and Cherry Valley, suggests the various risks of the pioneer settlers, who in those early days laid siege to the grim old wilderness.

At the mention of those early settlements there rises at once in our mind's eye the log hut in the centre of the little clearing, the scanty crop of corn among the charred logs and blackened stumps of the felled trees. Around all stands the shadowy forest, which the fears of the anxious housewife and the little children people with lurking Indians and wild beasts of prey; while the father guides the plow, with his trusty rifle hidden in a corner of the field. The whole is a scene of faith, courage, and endurance, which will never be equaled again.

The first settlers confined themselves to the banks of the Mohawk, and to the protection of the forts and military works erected during the long and bloody French and Indian wars. It was not till after the war of the Revolution was over that the full tide of immigration set in for Saratoga County.

At the time of its separate county organization, in 1791, Saratoga had within its borders more than seventeen thousand inhabitants.

II.—COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

On the 17th day of February, in the year 1791, an act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled, "An act for apportioning the representation in the Legislature, according to the rules prescribed in the Constitution, and for other purposes." By section one of that act the towns of Easton and Cambridge were annexed to Washington county, the county of Rensselaer created, and it was further provided, "That all that part of the county of Albany, which is bounded easterly by the Hudson river and counties of Washington and Rensselaer, southerly by the most northerly sprout of said river and the town of Schenectady, westerly by the county of Montgomery, and northerly by the county of Washington, shall be one separate and distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Saratoga."

By other sections of the same statute, provision was made for holding the several courts of the State therein, and local courts were provided for as well as representation in both Houses of the Legislature, and it was directed that all prisoners should be kept in the Albany county jail until a new jail should be built in the county of Saratoga.

The courts of the State at the time of the formation of this county were—

1. *The Court of Errors*, consisting of the lieutenant-governor, the senators, the chancellor, and the judges of the

* Land Papers, vol. xxvii, p. 64.

Supreme Court. This court had sole power to try impeachments, and a general appellate jurisdiction over the courts below.

2. *The Court of Chancery*, with exclusive jurisdiction in equity causes.

3. *The Supreme Court of Judicature*, consisting of a chief justice and three *puisne* judges. This court sat *in banc*, and heard appeals from the courts below.

4. *The Circuit Court*, which was held in each county at least once in every year by one of the judges of the Supreme Court. It had jurisdiction over all issues of law.

5. *A Court of Common Pleas* in each county.—This court consisted of a first judge and at least three judges, and had jurisdiction over all actions at law arising within the county.

6. *The Court of Oyer and Terminer*.—This was a criminal branch of the circuit court, presided over by a circuit judge and at least three commissioned justices of the peace of the county, of whom one might be a county judge.

7. *The Court of General Sessions*.—This was a criminal court, held by any three of the justices of the peace of the county, and of which a judge of common pleas must always be a member.

Governor Clinton appointed John Thompson, of Stillwater, first judge; James Gordon and Beriah Palmer, of Ballston, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, of Half-Moon, and Sidney Berry, of Saratoga, as judges. Sidney Berry was appointed surrogate, Jacob Fort, Jr., of Half-Moon, sheriff, and Direk Swart, of Stillwater, county clerk.

The first session of the common pleas met at the residence of Samuel Clark, in what is now the town of Malta, then Stillwater, on the 10th day of May, 1791. It was held by Judge Thompson and the four judges above named, with John Varnan, Eliphalet Kellogg, and Epenetus White, associate justices of sessions.

The first session of the court of general sessions was held at the same place, on the 10th of May, 1791, presided over by James Gordon, judge, and John Varnan, Epenetus White, Eliphalet Kellogg, Richard Davis, Jr., Douw J. Fonda, Elias Palmer, Nathaniel Douglas, John Ball, and John Bradstreet, justices of the peace. A grand jury was sworn in, consisting of Richard Davis, Jr., Joshua Taylor, John Donald, Henry Davis, Hezekiah Ketchum, Seth C. Baldwin, Ezra Hallibort, John Wood, Samuel Wood, Edy Baker, Elisha Andrews, Gideon Moore, Abraham Livingston, and John Bleeker.

The first term of the circuit court and court of oyer and terminer was held at the house of Jedediah Rogers, in Clifton Park, then Half-Moon, Chief Justice Robert Yates presiding, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July, 1791. The next term was held in the church at Stillwater, June 4, 1792, and the third term in the Presbyterian church at Ballston, July 9, 1793.

III.—BUILDING THE FIRST COURT-HOUSE.

On the 26th day of March, 1794, an act was passed by the Legislature appointing John Bradstreet Schuyler, Richard Davis, Jr., James Emmott, John Ball, and John McClelland commissioners for locating the county-seat and

building the court-house and jail. In those early days Ballston Spa and Saratoga Springs were scarcely considered settlements, there being but a single log house or two in each. But Ballston Centre and Milton were thriving villages, and the principal contest for the county-seat lay between these two places. The contest lasted some time, when Edward A. Watrous, of Ballston, offered to give the county a site on his farm for a court-house and jail so long as the same should be used for such purposes. The offer was accepted by the commission, and Ballston was declared to be the shire town.

A contract was made with Luther Leet to build the court-house. It was built of wood, two stories in height, and fifty feet square, with a one-story wing in the rear, twenty by thirty feet. It cost the sum of \$6750. The first court held therein was the May term of the common pleas and court of general sessions for 1796. The first circuit court and court of oyer and terminer, held in the court-house on Ballston hill, was presided over by Judge John Lansing, in 1799. Courts were afterwards held there by Judges Kent, Radcliff, Morgan Lewis, Smith Thompson, Ambrose Spencer, William W. Van Ness, and Jonas Platt, who held the last term there in May, 1815.

A little thriving village had grown up around the court-house on Ballston hill, and it had grown into quite a business centre; but on the 25th day of March, 1816, the court-house took fire, and was burned to the ground.

Since the old court-house had been built, the villages of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa had grown into important watering-places, and no sooner was it burned than a sharp rivalry sprang up between the two places for the county-seat.

IV.—BUILDING THE PRESENT COURT-HOUSE.

On the 14th of March, 1817, an act was passed by the Legislature appointing Elisha Powell and James Merrill, of Milton, Isaac Geer, of Galway, John Gibson, of Ballston, and Gilbert Waring, of Saratoga, commissioners to relocate the county-seat and build a court-house and jail, at an expense of \$10,000.

Court-house hill, the site of the old court-house, Saratoga Springs, Dunning street, Waterford, and Ballston Spa were each warm competitors for the honor. But Ballston Spa had the majority in the commission. That village, situate in the town of Milton, was selected for the site of the county buildings, and the town of Milton made the shire town of the county, which it has ever since remained.

The new court-house, which is the present structure without the wing, was built nearly after the model of the old one. Its dimensions were sixty-six by fifty feet, the wing having been added some years later. It was completed in time for the spring circuit of 1819, and the courts of the county have been regularly held in it to the present day.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first board of supervisors of Saratoga County consisted of only four members, as there were only four towns in the county, viz., Saratoga, Ballston, Half-Moon, and Stillwater. It met in Stillwater on the 2d day of June, 1791, the following being the members of the board: Be-

Sir

Stillwater 2 June 1791 —

You will Please to Inform us what Monies you ^{have} Received and
now in your Hands on account of the County of Saratoga and
furnish what Collectors and Transmit the same ^{awrit} to Cornelius
VanDebergh Esq^r. Clerk to the Board of Supervisors for the said
County and you will Oblige your

Humble servants

Benah Palmer
J^r. W. Schuyler
Elias Palmer
Benj^m. Rosekrans

} Supervisors for the
County of Saratoga.

John Ten Broeck Esquire

Later Sheriff of the County of Albany

For^d by -
C. VanDeburgh Esq^r.

riah Palmer, Elias Palmer, John B. Schuyler, Benjamin Rosekrans.

On the opposite page is presented a *fac-simile* of one of the first orders made by the board.

V.—THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

When King Charles II., in the years 1663-64 and 1674, granted to his brother James, Duke of York and Albany, the vast province of the New Netherlands, and forcibly seizing it from the Dutch, its rightful owners, named it New York, in honor of the duke, he also granted with it to the duke plenary powers of government over the province.

The duke accordingly exercised his power as sole proprietor of this province by governors of his own appointment. The first governor appointed by the duke as proprietor was Governor Richard Nicolls, Sept. 8, 1664, and the last was Governor Thomas Dongan, Aug. 27, 1683. It was under the Duke of York as proprietor that, on the 1st day of November, 1683, Governor Dongan divided the province into ten counties, and named them after the duke and the king and family, as described in Chapter II.

But on the 6th day of February, 1685, the Duke of York ascended the throne of England as James II., and his title as proprietor to the province merged in his crown, and it henceforth ceased to be a charter government.

From that time, for a period of ninety years, up to the War of the Revolution, the colony of New York was a royal government, with a constitution resembling that of Great Britain.

EXECUTIVE POWER.—The executive power of the colony was vested in a governor appointed by the king, and holding office during the royal will, and possessing ample powers. In imitation of the king's Privy Council, the governor had a council consisting of twelve members, also appointed by the king, and holding their office during the royal will and pleasure. With the governor, any three of them made a quorum.

LEGISLATIVE POWER.—The legislative body of the province consisted of the governor, representing the king; of the council, who stood in the place of the House of Lords; and the representatives of the people, corresponding to the House of Commons in England.

Of these representatives each of the ten counties sent two; the township of Schenectady, the borough of Westchester, and the three manors of Rensselaerwyck, Livingston, and Cortlandt, each sent one,—making in all a body of twenty-five representatives. After the erection of the four new counties of Cumberland, Gloucester, Tryon, and Charlotte, it made a body of thirty-three representatives.

The legislative body so constituted was called the General Assembly. With the advice of his council, the governor had full power to convene, adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the General Assembly, as he should judge necessary.

LAWS.—The common law of England was considered as the fundamental law of the province.

The Judicial Power.—First, there was a court of chancery in which the governor sat as chancellor. The officers of this court were a master of the rolls, two masters, two

clerks in court, a register and examiner, and a sergeant-at-arms. Second, the supreme court. Third, the court of common pleas. Fourth, justices' courts. These courts were the models after which the early courts of the State were formed, and their powers were similar to the early State courts of the same name previously described in this chapter.

VI.—CIVIL LIST OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

The tables of justices of the peace, from 1770 to 1830, of coroners, from 1791 to the present time, of assistant justices of the court of common pleas, 1791 to 1815, have never before been published in consecutive order. They have required much labor in searching the records in the county clerk's office, and also those in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany. In a work involving so many names and dates it is not probable that a PERFECT list has been secured. Public records are very uncertain upon some *initial letters*. They are frequently indefinite when father and son have the same first names, and the affix *Jr.*, is incorrectly added or incorrectly omitted.

The names of the towns are usually given as they were at the time of the appointment or election.

VII.—ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT RESIDING IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

- 1792.—Samuel Clark, Stillwater; voted for Washington.
- 1800.—Robert Ellis, Saratoga; voted for Jefferson.
- 1804.—Adam Comstock, Hadley, and John Cramer, Half-Moon (in place of Adam Comstock); voted for Jefferson.
- 1812.—George Palmer, Jr., Stillwater; voted for De Witt Clinton.
- 1816.—Samuel Lewis, Northumberland; voted for Monroe.
- 1820.—Howell Gardner, Greenfield; voted for Monroe.
- 1824.—Nathan Thompson, Galway; voted for Henry Clay.
- 1828.—Salmon Child, Greenfield; voted for J. Q. Adams.
- 1836.—Harmon Gansevoort, Northumberland; voted for Van Buren.
- 1840.—Earl Stimson, Galway; voted for Harrison.
- 1848.—Samuel Freeman, Saratoga Springs; voted for Taylor.
- 1856.—John C. Hulbert, Saratoga Springs; voted for Fremont.

VIII.—REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

- 1791-95.—James Gordon, Ballston.
- 1799-1801.—John Thompson, Stillwater.
- 1803-5.—Beriah Palmer, Ballston.
- 1807-11.—John Thompson, Stillwater.
- 1813-33.—John W. Taylor, Ballston.
- 1823-37.—John Cramer, Waterford.
- 1839-40.—Anson Brown, Milton.
- 1840-41.—Nicholas B. Doe, Waterford.
- 1843-45.—Cheselden Ellis, Waterford.
- 1845-51.—Hugh White, Waterford.
- 1851-63.—James B. McKean, Saratoga Springs.
- 1863-69.—James M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs.
- 1871-75.—Henry H. Hathorn, Saratoga Springs.

John W. Taylor was chosen speaker to fill out Henry Clay's term, 1821. Also for a full term, Nineteenth Congress.

IX.—STATE OFFICERS RESIDING IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

- Reuben H. Walworth, chancellor, 1828-47.
- Esek Cowen, justice of the Supreme Court, 1836-44.
- John Willard, justice of the Supreme Court, 1847-53.
- Augustus Bockes, justice of the Supreme Court, 1855; and again from 1860 to the present time.
- Samuel Young, secretary of state, 1842-45.
- James M. Cook, comptroller, 1854-56.
- James M. Cook, treasurer, 1852.
- Samuel Young, canal commissioner, 1816-42.
- George W. Chapmao, canal commissioner, 1870-72.

James M. Cook, superintendent of the banking department, 1856-62.
 Samuel Young, ex-officio superintendent of common schools, 1842-45.
 Neil Gilmore, superintendent of public institutions, 1874, and now in office.

X.—DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention of 1788, to deliberate upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—Dirck Swart, Stillwater, then a part of Albany county.
Convention of 1801.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Samuel Lewis, Northumberland; Beriah Palmer, Ballston; John Thompson, Stillwater; Daniel L. Van Antwerp, Stillwater.
Convention of 1821.—Salmon Child, Greenfield; John Cramer, Waterford; Samuel Young, Ballston; Jeremy Rockwell, Hadley.
Convention of 1846.—James M. Cook, Milton; John K. Porter, Waterford.
Convention of 1867.—Alembert Pond, Saratoga Springs.

XI.—STATE SENATORS RESIDING IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

1794-1805.—Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Half-Moon.
 1796-1804.—James Gordon, Ballston.
 1806-9.—Adam Comstock, Hadley.
 1810-13.—John Stearns, Half-Moon.
 1814-17.—Samuel Stewart, Half-Moon.
 1815.—Guert Van Schoonhoven, Half-Moon.
 1818-21.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1822.—John L. Viele, Waterford.
 1823-25.—John Cramer, Waterford.
 1826-29.—John L. Viele, Waterford.
 1830-33.—Isaac Gere, Galway.
 1835-40.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1841-42.—John W. Taylor, Ballston.
 1846-47.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
 1848-51.—James M. Cook, Milton.
 1858-59.—George G. Scott, Milton.
 1860-61.—Isaiah Blood, Milton.
 1862.—John Willard, Saratoga Springs.
 1864-65.—James M. Cook, Saratoga Springs.
 1870.—Isaiah Blood, Milton.*

XII.—MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY

From Albany county, residing in that part which was afterwards set off to form Saratoga County.

1777-78.—James Gordon, Balls Town.
 1778-79.—James Gordon, Balls Town.
 1779-80.—James Gordon, Balls Town.
 1780-81.—James Gordon, Balls Town; Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
 1781-82.—George Palmer, Stillwater; Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
 1782-83.—Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
 1784.—James Gordon, Balls Town; Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
 1784-85.—Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
 1786.—James Gordon, Balls Town; Jacobus Von Schoonhoven, Half-Moon.
 1787.—James Gordon, Balls Town.
 1788.—James Gordon, Balls Town.
 1788-89.—John Thompson, Stillwater.
 1789-90.—James Gordon, Balls Town.
 1791.—Jacobus Von Schoonhoven, Half-Moon; Sidney Berry, Saratoga.

Members of Assembly from Saratoga County.

1792.—Sidney Berry, Saratoga; Elias Palmer, Stillwater; Andrew Mitchell, Ballston; Benjamin Rosecrans, Half-Moon.
 1793.—Adam Comstock, Milton; John Ball, Milton; Beriah Palmer, Ballston; Sidney Berry, Saratoga.
 1794.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Beriah Palmer, Ballston; John Ball, Milton; John McClelland, Galway.
 1795.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; John B. Schuyler, Saratoga; Beriah Palmer, Ballston; Jabez Davis, Ballston.
 1796.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; John McClelland, Galway; Elias Palmer, Stillwater; John Bleecker, Stillwater.
 1797.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Samuel Clark, Stillwater; John Taylor, Charlton; Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston; John McClelland, Galway.

* Died in office November, 1870.

1798.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston; Samuel Clark, Stillwater; Aaron Gregory, Milton; Douw J. Fonda, Stillwater.
 1799.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston; Samuel Clark, Stillwater; Henry Corl, Jr., Charlton; James Warren, Galway.
 1800.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Samuel Clark, Stillwater; Daniel Bull, Saratoga; James Warren, Galway; Edward A. Watrous, Ballston.
 1801.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield; Daniel Bull, Saratoga; Henry Corl, Jr., Charlton; James Warren, Galway; James Merrill, Milton.
 1802.—Adam Comstock, Hadley; Henry Corl, Jr., Charlton; James Warren, Galway; Edward A. Watrous, Ballston.
 1803.—Adam Comstock, Hadley; Samuel Clark, Malta; Gideon Goodrich, Milton; Othniel Looker.
 1804.—Adam Comstock, Hadley; John Hunter, Stillwater; Samuel Lewis, Northumberland; Othniel Looker.
 1805.—Samuel Clark, Malta; Asahel Porter, Greenfield; William Carpenter, Providence; David Rogers, Ballston.
 1806.—Jesse Mott, Saratoga; Asahel Porter, Greenfield; John Cramer, Half-Moon; John McClelland, Galway.
 1807.—Jesse Mott, Saratoga; Gideon Goodrich, Milton; Chauncey Belding, Charlton; David Rogers, Ballston.
 1808.—John McClelland, Galway; Chauncey Belding, Charlton; Salmon Child, Greenfield; Jesse Mott, Saratoga.
 1809.—Salmon Child, Greenfield; Nehemiah Cande, Galway; David Rogers, Ballston; Daniel L. Van Antwerp, Stillwater.
 1810.—Saml. Lewis, Northumberland; Calvin Wheeler, Providence; Joel Lee, Milton; Daniel L. Van Antwerp, Stillwater.
 1811.—John Cramer, Half-Moon; Jesse Mott, Saratoga; Jeremy Rockwell, Hadley; David Rogers, Ballston.
 1812.—John W. Taylor, Hadley; Joel Keeler, Milton; Zebulon Mott, Half-Moon; Avery Starkweather, Galway.
 1813.—John W. Taylor, Hadley; John Prior, Greenfield; Caleb Holmes, Charlton; Calvin Wheeler, Providence.
 1814.—Samuel Young, Ballston; Nicholas W. Angle, Moreau; Avery Starkweather, Galway; John Dunning, Malta.
 1815.—Samuel Young, Ballston; Richard Ketcham, Stillwater; Howell Gardiner, Greenfield; Benjamin Cowles, Hadley.
 1816.—Asa C. Barney, Greenfield; George Cramer, Saratoga; Isaac Gere, Galway; William Hamilton, Half-Moon.
 1817.—Herman Gansevoort, Northumberland; John Hamilton, Edinburgh; Zebulon Mott, Half-Moon; John Petit, Greenfield.
 1818.—Elisha Powell, Milton; John Gibson, Ballston; Earl Stimson, Galway; Staats Morris, Stillwater.
 1819.—Joel Keeler, Milton; John Rogers, Jr., Charlton; William Hamilton, Orange; Abner Carpenter, Malta.
 1820.—Billy J. Clark, Moreau; Elisha Powell, Milton; Abraham Moe, Half-Moon; Jonathan Delano, Jr., Providence.
 1821.—Zebulon Mott, Half-Moon; John Rogers, Jr., Charlton; Herman Gansevoort, Northumberland; John House, Waterford.
 1822.—John Prior, Greenfield; John Gilchrist, Charlton; Conrad Cramer, Northumberland; Thomas Collamer, Malta.
 1823.—Valentine Campbell, Stillwater; Samuel Belding, Charlton; John Petit, Greenfield.
 1824.—Isaac Gere, Galway; Jeremy Rockwell, Hadley; James McCrea, Ballston.
 1825.—Alpheus Goodrich, Milton; Philip Schayler, Saratoga; Nicholas B. Doe, Waterford.
 1826.—Samuel Young, Ballston; Thomas Dibble, Corinth; David Benedict, Stillwater.
 1827.—Howell Gardiner, Greenfield; John Gilchrist, Charlton; Nicholas Emigh, Jr., Half-Moon.
 1828.—Alpheus Goodrich, Milton; Thomas Hyland, Northumberland; Eli M. Todd, Waterford.
 1829.—Gilbert Waring, Saratoga Springs; Joshua Mandeville, Waterford; Calvin Wheeler, Providence.
 1830.—William Shepherd, Clifton Park; Seth Perry, Wilton; Samuel Stewart, Waterford.
 1831.—Howell Gardiner, Greenfield; John Gilchrist, Charlton; Oran G. Otis, Milton.
 1832.—Oran G. Otis, Milton; James Brisbin, Jr., Saratoga; Ebenezer Couch, Galway.

1833.—George Reynolds, Moreau; Ephraim Stevens, Clifton Park; Ebenezer Couch, Galway.

1834.—Eli M. Todd, Waterford; Thomas J. Marvin, Saratoga Springs; Solomon Ellithorp, Edinburgh.

1835.—Asahel Philo, Half-Moon; William B. Van Benthuyssen, Saratoga; Ely Beecher, Edinburgh.

1836.—Joel Lee, Milton; David Benedict, Stillwater; Samuel Stimson, Day.

1837.—Seabury Allen, Providence; Halsey Rogers, Moreau.

1838.—Calvin Wheeler, Providence; Walter Van Veghten, Saratoga.

1839.—Calvin Wheeler, Providence; John Stewart, Waterford.

1840.—John Stewart, Waterford; Daniel Stewart, Hadley.

1841.—Abijah Peek, Jr., Clifton Park; Jesse H. Mead, Galway.

1842.—John Cramer, Waterford; Halsey Rogers, Moreau.

1843.—Azariah E. Stimson, Galway; Lyndes Emerson, Wilton.

1844.—James Groom, Clifton Park; Ezra Wilson, Greenfield.

1845.—William Wilcox, Saratoga; Edward Edwards, Corinth.

1846.—James M. Marvin, Saratoga Springs; Chauncey Boughton, Half-Moon.

1847.—Thomas C. Morgan, Waterford; Joseph Daniels, Greenfield.

1848.—1st District: Cady Holister, Ballston.
2d District: George Payne, Moreau.

1849.—1st District: Roscius K. Kennedy, Clifton Park.
2d District: William W. Rockwell, Hadley.

1850.—1st District: James Noxon, Half-Moon.
2d District: Frederick J. Wing, Greenfield.

1851.—1st District: Abraham Leggett, Stillwater.
2d District: John L. Perry, Saratoga Springs.

1852.—1st District: Isaiah Blood, Milton.
2d District: Alexander H. Palmer, Hadley.

1853.—1st District: William Cary, Half-Moon.
2d District: Henry Holmes, Saratoga.

1854.—1st District: George W. Neilson, Stillwater.
2d District: Joseph Baucus, Northumberland.

1855.—1st District: Cornelius Schuyler, Ballston.
2d District: John Terhune, Northumberland.

1856.—1st District: George G. Scott, Milton.
2d District: Joseph Baucus, Northumberland.

1857.—1st District: George G. Scott, Milton.
2d District: Samuel J. Mott, Saratoga.

1858.—1st District: Chauncey Boughton, Half-Moon.
2d District: Tabor B. Reynolds, Wilton.

1859.—1st District: Chauncey Boughton, Half-Moon.
2d District: George S. Batcheller, Edinburgh.

1860.—1st District: John Fulton, Waterford.
2d District: Judiah Ellsworth, Saratoga Springs.

1861.—1st District: John Fulton, Waterford.
2d District: James Sumner, Jr., Providence.

1862.—1st District: John Fulton, Waterford.
2d District: Nathaniel M. Houghton, Corinth.

1863.—1st District: Ira Brockett, Galway.
2d District: Nataniel M. Houghton, Corinth.

1864.—1st District: Ira Brockett, Galway.
2d District: Edward Edwards, Corinth.

1865.—1st District: George W. Chapman, Milton.
2d District: Edward Edwards, Corinth.

1866.—1st District: Truman G. Younglove, Half-Moon.
2d District: Austin L. Reynolds, Moreau.

1867.—1st District: Truman G. Younglove, Half-Moon.
2d District: Austin L. Reynolds, Moreau.

1868.—1st District: Truman G. Younglove, Half-Moon.
2d District: Alembert Pond, Saratoga Springs.

1869.—1st District: Truman G. Younglove, Half-Moon.
2d District: De Witt C. Hoyt, Greenfield.

1870.—1st District: Isaiah Fuller, Galway.
2d District: Seymour Ainsworth, Saratoga Springs.

1871.—1st District: Isaiah Fuller, Galway.
2d District: Joseph W. Hill, Saratoga Springs.

1872.—1st District: George West, Milton.
2d District: N. M. Houghton, Corinth.

1873.—1st District: George West, Milton.
2d District: George S. Batcheller, Saratoga Springs.

1874.—1st District: George West, Milton.
2d District: George S. Batcheller, Saratoga Springs.

1875.—1st District: George West, Milton.
2d District: N. M. Houghton, Corinth.

1876.—1st District: George West, Milton.
2d District: Isaac Noyes, Jr., Edinburgh.

1877.—1st District: George W. Neilson, Stillwater.
2d District: Isaac Noyes, Jr., Edinburgh.

1878.—1st District: George W. Neilson, Stillwater.
2d District: Daniel H. Deyoe, Northumberland.

XIII.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF PEACE, AND MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

FIRST JUDGES.

1791.—John Thompson, Stillwater.
1809.—Salmon Child, Greenfield.
1818.—James Thompson, Milton.
1833.—Samuel Young, Ballston.
1838.—Thomas J. Marvin, Saratoga Springs.

JUDGES.

1791.—James Gordon, Ballston; Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Half-Moon; Beriah Palmer, Ballston; Sidney Snyder, Saratoga.
1793.—Adam Comstock, Greenfield.
1794.—Epenetus White, Ballston.
1803.—Samuel Clark, Malta.
1806.—John Taylor, Charlton; John McClelland, Galway.
1809.—John Stearns, Half-Moon; Nathaniel Ketcham, Stillwater.
1811.—Wm. Stillwell, Ballston; Samuel Drake, Half-Moon.
1812.—Benjamin Cowles, Hadley.
1813.—Ashbel Andrews, Malta; Wm. Patrick, Jr., Stillwater; Elisha Powell, Milton; Ziba Taylor, Saratoga; John M. Berry, Moreau; Abner Carpenter, Ballston; Abraham Moe, Half-Moon.
1815.—Thomas Laing, Northumberland; Avery Starkweather, Galway.
1816.—Jeremy Rockwell, Hadley.
1817.—Thomas Dibble, Milton; Herman Gansevoort, Northumberland.

Until 1818 there was no limit to the number of the judges. By an act of the legislature of that year the number was limited to five, including the first judge.

1818.—Salmon Child, Greenfield; Abraham Moe, Half-Moon; James McCrea, Ballston; John Prior, Greenfield.
1820.—Samuel Cook, Milton; James Van Schoonhoven, Waterford.
1821.—Harvey Granger, Saratoga.
1823.—Guert Van Schoonhoven, Waterford; John H. Steel, Saratoga Springs.
1826.—Nicholas B. Doe, Waterford.
1829.—George Palmer, Stillwater.
1836.—Thomas J. Marvin, Saratoga Springs.
1838.—George G. Scott, Milton; John Gilchrist, Charlton.
1841.—Seymour St. John, Providence.
1843.—Lewis Stone, Galway.
1845.—Wm. L. F. Warren, Saratoga Springs.
1846.—Joshua Mandeville, Waterford.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE APPOINTED ASSISTANT JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Feb. 19, 1791.

Andrew Mitchell, Ballston.
John Vernam.
Samuel Clark, Stillwater.
Adrian Hegeman, Half-Moon.
Archibald McNeal.
Epenetus White, Ballston.
Eliphalet Kellogg, Ballston.

Samuel Bacon, Stillwater.
Benj. Rosekrans, Half-Moon.
Richard Davis, Jr., Half-Moon.
John Ball, Milton.
Elias Palmer, Stillwater.

Nov. 24, 1795.

Cornelius Vandenburg, Stillwater.

March 9, 1793.

Adam Comstock, Greenfield.

Feb. 14, 1794.
Samuel Clark, Stillwater.
Eliphalet Kellogg, Ballston.

Feb. 2, 1797.

Samuel Clark, Stillwater.
Eliphalet Kellogg, Ballston.
Benj. Rosekrans, Half-Moon.

Richard Davis, Jr., Half-Moon.
John Ball, Milton.
Elias Palmer, Stillwater.

March 13, 1797.

Henry Walton, Ballston.

April 2, 1798.

Guert Van Schoonhoven, Half-Moon.

April 2, 1800.

Samuel Clark, Stillwater.
Benj. Rosekrans, Half-Moon.
Richard Davis, Jr., Half-Moon.
Elias Palmer, Stillwater.
Henry Walton, Ballston.

1803.

Samuel Clark, Malta.
Henry Walton, Ballston.
Elias Palmer, Stillwater.
John McClelland, Galway.
James Warren, Galway.
John Taylor, Charlton.
Daniel Bull, Saratoga.

April 9, 1805.

Thomas Rogers, Moreau.

March 15, 1806.

Samuel Clark, Malta.
John Taylor, Charlton.
John McClelland, Galway.
Henry Walton, Ballston.
Elias Palmer, Stillwater.
James Warren, Galway.

Thomas Rogers, Moreau.
John Neilson, Stillwater.

March 20, 1809.

John Neilson, Stillwater.
John McClelland, Galway.
George Palmer, Jr., Stillwater.
Joel Lee, Milton.

March 28, 1812.

John Neilson, Stillwater.
George Palmer, Jr., Stillwater.
Samuel Young, Ballston.
Thomas Palmer, Milton.
James Brishin, Jr., Saratoga.
Calvin Wheeler, Providence.
Thomas Laing, Wilton.
Nicholas W. Angle, Moreau.

April 2, 1813.

Joseph Blackleach, Greenfield.
John Metcalf, Northumberland.
Samuel G. Huntington, Half-Moon.
Samuel De Forest, Ballston.
Wm. W. Morris, Ballston.
John Neilson, Stillwater.

April 16, 1814.

Isaac Garney, Half-Moon.

March 22, 1815.

George Palmer, Stillwater.
Esek Cowen, Saratoga.
Thomas Palmer, Milton.
Nicholas W. Angle, Moreau.
Perez Otis, Galway.
Timothy Brown, Hadley.
Harvey Graeger, Saratoga.
Caleb Holmes, Charlton.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1847.—Augustus Boekes, Saratoga Springs.
1854.—John A. Corey, " "
1855.—James B. McKean, " "
1859.—John W. Crane, " "
1863.—John C. Halbert, " "
1870.—Charles S. Lester, " "
1876.—John W. Crane, " "

XIV.—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE APPOINTED FOR THE TERRITORY CONSTITUTING THE COUNTY OF SARATOGA, FROM THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1830.

Until 1791 the names are taken from the list for Albany county. Those for 1770 and 1772 were appointed by royal authority. The State government having been formed in 1777, after that date they were appointed by the old Council of Appointment down to 1821. Under the constitution of that year a law was passed authorizing the appointment of justices of the peace by the joint action of the supervisors and judges of the county. Another change in the law authorized their choice by the people at the general election in the fall. They were so chosen in 1827 and 1828. In 1830 the election of justices at the town-meetings commenced, and after that date their names are given in connection with the town histories.

Appointed April 18, 1770.

Philip Schuyler, Saratoga.
Dirck Swarts, Stillwater; re-appointed 1772.

Thomas Peebles, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1772.
John Vischer, Half-Moon.

Appointed June 18, 1772.

James Gordon, Ballston; re-appointed 1780, 1786.
George Palmer, Stillwater.
Cornelius Van Veghten, Saratoga; re-appointed 1786.
Guert Von Schoonhoven, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1795, 1797, 1800, 1802.
Nanning Vischer, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1780.

Appointed September 29, 1780.

Cornelius Vandenburg, Stillwater; re-appointed 1793, 1794, 1797.
Nicholas Vandenburg, Half-Moon.
John Taylor, Ballston; re-appointed 1786, 1795, 1797.

Appointed April 26, 1786.

Thomas Sickles.
John Thompson, Stillwater; re-appointed 1808.
Jacobus Von Schoonhoven, Half-Moon.
Benjamin Rosekrans, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1791.
Adrian Hegeman, Half-Moon.

Appointed February 17, 1791.

Samuel Bacon, Stillwater; re-appointed 1797.
Richard Davis, Jr., Half-Moon.
Jacobus Pearse, Half-Moon.
Douw I. Fonda, Stillwater.
Elias Palmer, Stillwater.
John Graham.
Wm. Scott, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1794, 1797, 1800.
John B. Schuyler, Saratoga; re-appointed 1794.
Daniel Morgan, Saratoga.
Henry Brevoort.
John Ball, Ballston.
Joshua Swan, Ballston.
Lewis Rodgers; re-appointed 1803.
Joseph Rue, Ballston; re-appointed 1794, 1797, 1800.
Jesse Tull, Saratoga; re-appointed 1794, 1797.
Nathaniel Douglass.
Isaac Youngs, Ballston; re-appointed 1794, 1797, 1800, 1803, 1806.
Asa Kellogg, Ballston; re-appointed 1794, 1797, 1800, 1803, 1806, 1809.

Appointed March 15, 1791.

Robert Eldred, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1794.

Appointed September 30, 1791.

Adam Edson, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1794, 1797, 1800.

Appointed March 3, 1792.

Reuben Wright, Stillwater; re-appointed 1794.
Benjamin Phillips, Saratoga.
Jonathan Lawrence, Saratoga; re-appointed 1794, 1797.

Appointed March 3, 1793.

Adam Comstock, Greenfield.
Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston; re-appointed 1794, 1797, 1800.
Giles Fitch, Greenfield; re-appointed 1795, 1809.
Samuel Lewis, Saratoga; re-appointed 1794, 1797.
Edward A. Watrous, Ballston; re-appointed 1794.
Benajah Douglass, Milton.
James Warren, Galway; re-appointed 1797, 1800.
Hachaliah Foster, Galway.
Robert Ellis, Saratoga.
William Bradshaw, Half-Moon.
Samuel Seovil, Jr., Northumberland; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1808.

Appointed February 14, 1794.

Jahez Davis, Ballston.
Stephen Wood, Milton; re-appointed 1797, 1800.
Abel Whalen, Milton; re-appointed 1797.
Henry Davis, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1797.
William Clark; re-appointed 1797.
Alexander Gilchrist, Charlton; re-appointed 1797, 1803, 1806, 1810, 1813.
John McClelland, Galway; re-appointed 1797, 1800.
Hezekiah Ketchum, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1797, 1800.
John Petit, Greenfield; re-appointed 1809, 1815, 1818, 1821.

Abraham Moe, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1797, 1800, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1812.

Amos Hawley; re-appointed 1797, 1800.

Solomon Wheeler.

Benjamin Risley, Saratoga.

Lewis Graves; re-appointed 1797, 1800.

Henry Walton, Ballston; re-appointed 1797, 1818.

Jacob Hegeman, Half-Moon.

George Hunter, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1797, 1800.

Henry Von Hyning, Half-Moon.

Walter Patchio, Milton; re-appointed 1797, 1800.

Appointed March 15, 1795.

Henry Cori, Jr., Charlton; re-appointed 1797, 1800, 1803.

David Brown.

John Bleecker, Stillwater; re-appointed 1797, 1800.

William Force, Saratoga; re-appointed 1797.

Appointed April 5, 1795.

John Boyd, Charlton.

Appointed March 12, 1796.

Aaron Gregory, Milton; re-appointed 1797, 1800, 1803.

Appointed November 4, 1796.

Henry Brewerton; re-appointed 1797.

George Shoves; re-appointed 1797.

Daniel Boardman, Greenfield.

Stephen Wait, Providence; re-appointed 1797, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1813.

James Goodwin; re-appointed 1797, 1800, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1812.

David Boyd, Charlton.

William Bettys, Charlton.

Appointed February 2, 1797.

Jabez Davis, Ballston.

Edward A. Watrous, Ballston.

Appointed February 2, 1797.

Adrian Hegeman, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1800.

Hugh Peebles, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1797, 1800.

Appointed February 6, 1798.

Wm. Dudley.

Appointed April 2, 1798.

John Neilson, Stillwater; re-appointed 1800, 1803.

Lettice Weston; re-appointed 1800.

Jesse Mott, Saratoga; re-appointed 1803, 1806.

Broadstreet Emerson, Jr., Northumberland; re-appointed 1800.

Daniel Couch, Jr., Milton; re-appointed 1800, 1803, 1804, 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821.

Nehemiah Cande, Galway; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818.

Nicholas Roosevelt; re-appointed 1800.

Appointed August 15, 1798.

Thomas Laing, Northumberland; re-appointed 1800, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1818.

Appointed March 14, 1799.

Elias Willard, Stillwater; re-appointed 1800.

Ezekiel Hawley.

John A. Viele, Saratoga; re-appointed 1800.

Peter Thallheimer, Northumberland.

Nathan Bennett, Malta; re-appointed 1800, 1803, 1806, 1809, 1811.

Appointed April 2, 1800.

Ashbel Andrews, Jr., Stillwater; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1809, 1812.

Robert Mitchell, Milton.

Adam Swan, Galway; re-appointed 1803, 1814, 1815.

Samuel De Forest, Ballston; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1809, 1813.

Robert Leonard, Ballston.

Uriah Gregory, Ballston; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1809, 1813, 1818.

Thomas Jeffers, Saratoga.

Iehabod Hawley, Northumberland; re-appointed 1808, 1809, 1812.

Elisha Miles, Northumberland; re-appointed 1803.

Stephen Brayton, Greenfield.

Joseph Brown, Charlton; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1810, 1813, 1818, 1821.

Samuel Cook, Charlton; re-appointed 1803, 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815.

John Stearns, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1803, 1806.

Appointed October 30, 1800.

Francis Drake, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

Appointed January 27, 1801.

Hugh Alexander, Galway.

Wm. Carpenter, Providence; re-appointed 1803, 1806.

Appointed 1803.

Joseph Peck, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1806, 1807, 1811.

John Darby, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1811, 1815, 1818.

Jostas Harris, Half Moon.

Adam Van Vranken, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821.

Daniel Van Alstyne, Jr., Half Moon.

Moses Scott, Half Moon; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812.

Samuel Perry, Northumberland.

Herman Gansevoort, Northumberland; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815.

Thomas Rogers, Moreau; re-appointed 1805, 1809, 1812.

Wm. Huxford, Moreau.

Benjamin Cowles, Hadley; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1815, 1818, 1821.

Joseph Blackleach, Greenfield; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1813.

Salmon Child, Greenfield; re-appointed 1806.

Joel Keeler, Milton; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821.

James Merrill, Milton; re-appointed 1806.

Elisha Andrews, Stillwater; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815.

Richard Ketchum, Stillwater; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812.

Robert Sommer, Northfield.

Jordan Sprague, Northfield; re-appointed 1806.

Caleb Ellis, Saratoga; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

Thomas Ostrander, Saratoga; re-appointed 1807, 1809.

George Cramer, Saratoga; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

Francis Drake, Ballston.

John Nash, Ballston; re-appointed 1806.

John McCrea, Ballston; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1814.

Jared Patchin, Ballston.

Caleb Holmes, Charlton; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818.

Isaac Gere, Galway; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815.

Samuel L. Barker, Providence; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1815, 1817, 1818, 1821.

Levi Hayward, Providence; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812.

Appointed July 3, 1804.

Solomon Cook, Hadley; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

Thomas Lee, Jr., Hadley; re-appointed 1806.

Wm. Stillwell, Ballston; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1811.

Elisha Reynolds, Northumberland; re-appointed 1806.

Enos Gregory, Malta; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

Gideon Goodrich, Milton; re-appointed 1806.

Ezra Nash, Milton; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1815.

Timothy Hatch, Ballston.

Perez Otis, Providence; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812, 1818, 1821.

Appointed April 9, 1805.

Othniel Allen, Jr., Providence; re-appointed 1807, 1809, 1813.

Samuel Sweatland, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

John Hunter, Stillwater; re-appointed 1815.

Timothy Brown, Hadley; re-appointed 1806, 1809, 1812.

Eliakim Corey, Milton; re-appointed 1806, 1809.

Appointed March 15, 1806.

Amos Larkin, Ballston; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818.

Nathan Raymond, Ballston.

Francis Reger, Northumberland; re-appointed 1809.

Seth Perry, Jr., Northumberland; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1815, 1819.

James Cramer, Northumberland.

Henry Martin, Moreau; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821.

Ebenezer Couch, Galway.

Job Wells, Providence; re-appointed 1809.

Henry Bailey, Half-Moon.

Peter Morse, Jr., Half-Moon; re-appointed 1809.

Thomas Grimes, Northfield; re-appointed 1809.
 Willard Trowbridge, Northfield; re-appointed 1809, 1812.
 George Palmer, Jr., Stillwater; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 Oliver C. Comstock, Hadley.
 James Green, Saratoga; re-appointed 1813, 1815, 1820, 1821.

Appointed March 15, 1806.

John Prior, Greenfield; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1815, 1821.
 Samuel Frink, Greenfield; re-appointed 1809.
 John B. Le Droiet-de-Bussy.

Appointed April 3, 1807.

Joel Lee, Milton.
 Elisha Powell, Milton; re-appointed 1809, 1812.
 Abner Carpenter, Ballston; re-appointed 1813.
 Gilbert Swan, Galway; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1815, 1818.
 Robert Sumner, Northfield; re-appointed 1809, 1812.
 James Brishin, Jr., Saratoga; re-appointed 1809.
 David Morehouse, Malta; re-appointed 1810.
 Maas C. Vandenburg, Half-Moon.

Appointed March 18, 1808.

Samuel Young, Ballston; re-appointed 1809.
 John W. Taylor, Ballston; re-appointed 1809.
 Avery Starkweather, Galway; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1818, 1821.
 Harvey Granger, Saratoga; re-appointed 1809, 1811, 1812, 1818.
 Nicholas W. Angle, Moreau; re-appointed 1809, 1818.
 John King, Moreau; re-appointed 1809, 1813.

Appointed April 6, 1808.

Artemus Chase, Providence; re-appointed 1809.
 Jeremy Rockwell, Hadley; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1818, 1821.
 Reuben Sprague, Charlton; re-appointed 1809, 1812, 1815.

Appointed March 20, 1809.

John Anderson, Charlton.
 Jesse Seeley, Charlton.
 Hezekiah Middlebrook, Jr., Milton.
 Barry Fenton, Hadley; re-appointed 1811, 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821.
 Cornelius I. Fonda, Northumberland; re-appointed 1812.
 Jacob Esmond, Saratoga; re-appointed 1812.
 Asa C. Barney, Greenfield.
 Daniel Gorsline, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1811.
 Elijah W. Abbott, Stillwater; re-appointed 1812.
 John Dunning, Malta; re-appointed 1812.
 Barker Collamer, Malta.

Appointed March 22, 1810.

Thomas Morey, Stillwater.
 Luther Hulbert, Malta.
 Luther Landon, Malta; re-appointed 1814.
 Peter Fort, Malta.
 John H. Steel, Saratoga.
 Samuel Bailey, Greenfield; re-appointed 1813, 1815, 1818.
 Alfred Bosworth, Greenfield; re-appointed 1814.
 Abner Carpenter, Ballston.
 Isaac Webb, Milton.
 Isaac B. Payoe, Northumberland.
 Dudley Emerson, Northumberland; re-appointed 1813.
 Benjamin Chamberlain, Half-Moon.
 John Bradshaw, Half-Moon.
 Jeremiah Coon, Half-Moon.
 Elijah Porter, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1813, 1815.
 Joseph Lamb, Half-Moon.
 Nathan Comstock, Galway; re-appointed 1813, 1815.
 Thaddeus Jewett, Galway.
 William Metcalf, Northumberland.

Appointed March 9, 1811.

Calvin Wheeler, Providence; re-appointed 1815, 1818.
 Bushnell Benedict, Ballston; re-appointed 1812, 1815, 1818, 1821.
 Joseph B. Lothrop, Ballston; re-appointed 1812.
 Wm. Wait, Saratoga.
 Nicholas Emigh, Jr., Half-Moon; re-appointed 1812, 1815.
 Nicholas B. Doe, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1812, 1815, 1818.
 John Kinnicut, Edinburgh; re-appointed 1812, 1815, 1821.

Jonathan Shipman, Providence; re-appointed 1812.
 John Montgomery, Stillwater; re-appointed 1812.
 Elijah Durham, Moreau.
 Samuel Grippin, Moreau; re-appointed 1812.
 James Clark, Malta.
 Solomon Rathbun, Galway.

Appointed March 23, 1811.

Ezra Talmadge, Malta; re-appointed 1814, 1815.
 Samuel Richards, Charlton; re-appointed 1812, 1815, 1821.
 Walter Hewitt, Greenfield; re-appointed 1812.

Appointed April 8, 1811.

Samuel Drake, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1818.
 Charles Deake, Greenfield; re-appointed 1812, 1815.

Appointed June 7, 1811.

Cornelius Van Santford, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1812.
 Luther Hulbert, Malta; re-appointed 1813.

Appointed March 28, 1812.

Wm. Taylor, Charlton.
 Stafford Carr, Northumberland; re-appointed 1815.
 Richard Learing, Saratoga.
 Howell Gardner, Greenfield; re-appointed 1815, 1818, 1821.
 Thomas Collamer, Malta; re-appointed 1815, 1821.
 Eliphaz Fish, Malta.
 David Garnsey, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1815.

Appointed June 18, 1812.

Jonathan Delano, Jr., Providence; re-appointed 1815, 1818.

Appointed March 30, 1813.

Philip Schnyler, Saratoga.
 Daniel Morgan, Jr., Saratoga; re-appointed 1820.
 Solomon Slate, Edinburgh.
 Eli Beecher, Edinburgh.
 Adam Blake, Saratoga.
 Wm. Hamilton, Half-Moon.
 Willard H. Smith, Half-Moon.
 Reed Lewis, Northumberland.
 Nathan Hinman, Charlton.
 Philip Brotherson, Charlton.
 Nicholas D. Conde, Charlton; re-appointed 1817, 1818.
 William Seymour, Stillwater.
 Daniel Rogers, Stillwater.
 Henry Metcalf, Stillwater.
 John L. Viels, Stillwater.
 John Payne, Moreau.
 Lazelle Baneroff, Moreau.
 Enoch Sill, Moreau.
 George W. Fish, Malta.
 Robert Hunter, Malta.
 Alexander S. Platt, Galway.
 Uriah Cornell, Providence.
 Michael Dunning, Malta.
 John Armitage, Providence.
 Isaac Youngs, Jr., Greenfield; re-appointed 1814.
 Samuel Boardman, Hadley.
 Stephen Ambler, Hadley.
 Nathan J. Wells, Hadley.
 George H. Benham, Milton.

Appointed April 16, 1814.

Isaac Garnsey, Stillwater.
 Philander Rathbone, Stillwater.
 Valentine Rathbun, Milton.
 John Gibson, Ballston.
 William Allen, Galway.
 Noah Vibbard, Galway.
 Robert Kenyon, Malta.
 Jared Palmer, Northumberland.
 Daniel G. Garnsey, Half-Moon.

Appointed March 22, 1815.

Asahel Phile, Half-Moon; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 David Benedict, Stillwater; re-appointed 1818, 1821.

Charles Neilson, Stillwater; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 Oliver Barrett, Stillwater.
 Joseph Wright, Saratoga.
 John R. Mott, Saratoga; re-appointed 1818.
 George Peck, Saratoga.
 Benjamin Dimmick, Northumberland; re-appointed 1818.
 Conrad Cramer, Northumberland.
 James Vanderwerker, Northumberland; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 William Comstock, Northumberland; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 James Mott, Moreau; re-appointed 1820, 1821.
 Solomon Parks, Moreau.
 David Tillotson, Moreau.
 Samuel Snowden, Hadley; re-appointed 1818.
 Philander Hewitt, Edinburgh; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 Azariah Ellithorp, Edinburgh; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 John Hamilton, Edinburgh; re-appointed 1818.
 Peter H. Bostwick, Providence.
 William Taylor, Charlton; re-appointed 1818.
 Philo T. Beebe, Malta; re-appointed 1818.
 Thomas Hall, Malta.
 Abner Bivins, Malta.
 Edey Baker, Malta.
 Jesse Robertson, Ballston; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 David Rogers, Ballston; re-appointed 1819.
 Elihu Wing, Greenfield; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 Solomon Rathbun, Milton.

Appointed April 7, 1815.

Isaac Tallman; re-appointed 1821.
 Alpheus Goodrich, Milton; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 Enos Gregory, Milton.

Appointed April 2, 1816.

Washington Chapman, Hadley; re-appointed 1821.
 Josiah Fasset, Hadley.
 Dennis Marvin, Malta; re-appointed 1818, 1821.
 Edward D. Berry, Moreau; re-appointed 1818, 1819.
 Richard M. Livingston, Saratoga.
 Henry Edsoo, Waterford; re-appointed 1818.

Appointed April 16, 1817.

Godfrey Shew, Providence.
 John Bryan, Saratoga; re-appointed 1818.
 William Wait, Saratoga.
 Alvaro Hawley, Moreau; re-appointed 1819.
 Stephen W. Palmer.
 Eleathan Smith.
 Michael Moe, Half-Moon.
 William Tearse, Moreau.
 Abner Carpenter, Malta.
 William Given, Waterford; re-appointed 1818, 1821.

Appointed June 16, 1818.

Oliver Salisbury, Stillwater.
 David Morehouse, Malta.
 Roswell Day, Malta; re-appointed 1821.
 Esek Cowen, Saratoga; re-appointed 1821.
 Thomas Palmer, Milton; re-appointed 1821.
 Alvan Isbell, Charlton.
 Peter S. Van Rensselaer, Hadley.

Appointed March 13, 1819.

Jason Adams, Wilton; re-appointed 1821.
 Jonas Olmstead, Northumberland; re-appointed 1821.
 John Metcalf, Northumberland.
 Alexander M. G. Comstock, Corinth.
 Harry T. Carpenter, Hadley; re-appointed 1821.
 Eliphaz Day Hadley; re-appointed 1821.
 Joshua Mandeville, Waterford; re-appointed 1821.
 William H. Satterlee, Ballston; re-appointed 1821.
 Sidney Thompson, Northumberland.
 Gilbert C. Bedell, Saratoga.

Appointed March 9, 1820.

Platt B. Smith, Galway; re-appointed 1821.

Appointed March 13, 1821.

Henry Edson, Waterford.
 Reuben Wright, Saratoga.

Oliver Brisbin, Saratoga.
 Thomas Howland, Northumberland; re-appointed 1822.
 Russell Burt, Northumberland; re-appointed 1822.
 Joseph A. Sweet, Moreau.
 James Burnham, Moreau.
 Anson Thompson, Moreau; re-appointed March 29, 1821.
 Cornelius I. Swartwout, Wilton.
 John Fitzgerald, Wilton.
 John H. Steel, Saratoga Springs.
 Samuel Hunter, Malta.
 Peter Morse, Jr., Half-Moon.
 William Shepherd, Half-Moon.
 Welcome Capron, Edinburgh.
 Samuel Stimson, Concord.

Appointed March 21, 1821.

George Hunt, Concord.

Appointed March 24, 1821.

William Fellows, Stillwater.
 Isaac Hutton, Stillwater.
 Peter Sprague, Providence.
 Jonathan Delano, Jr., Providence.
 Benedict A. Clark, Providence.
 Jonathan Conde, Charlton.
 Peter Folger, Charlton.

The following list for 1824 and 1826, appointed by the supervisors and judges, is given in full, though it repeats previous names to some extent :

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE DURING THE YEAR 1824.

William L. F. Warren, Saratoga Springs; George Palmer, Stillwater;
 Thomas Dibble, Corinth.

January 15, 1826.

Thomas Dibble, Samuel Snowden, Corinth. Daniel Stewart, Joel Dayton, Stephen Gray, Half-Moon. William H. Satterlee, Jesse Robertson, Bushnell Benedict, James McCrea, Ballston. Joseph Brown, Alvin Isbell, Samuel Richards, Charlton. Benjamin Cowles, Washington Chapman, Thomas Dibble, Samuel Snowden, Corinth. Azariah Ellithorp, John Hamilton, Philander Hewitt, Amos Cook, Edinburgh. Perez Otis, Platt B. Smith, Gilbert Swan, Coddington W. Swan, Galway. Howell Gardiner, John Prior, John Petit, Elihu Wing, Greenfield. Jeremy Rockwell, David Stewart, Joel Dayton, Stephen Gray, Hadley. Wm. Shepherd, Asabel Philo, Wm. Fowler, Abraham Moe, Half-Moon. Thomas Collamer, Denois Marvin, Samuel Hunter, Roswell Day, Malta. Thomas Palmer, Alpheus Goodrich, Daniel Couch, Joel Keeler, Milton. Joseph A. Sweet, Anson Thompson, Henry Martin, Moreau. Thomas Howland, James Vanderwerker, Samuel Lewis, Russel Burt, Northumberland. Samuel S. Barker, Benedict A. Clark, Peter Sprague, Latham Coffin, Providence. John H. Steel, James Green, John Eddy, Wm. L. F. Warren, Saratoga Springs. David Benedict, George Palmer, Charles Neilson, Isaac Hutton, Stillwater. Joshua Mandeville, Henry Edson, Moses Scott, Waterford. Seth Perry, Jason Adams, Wm. Comstock, Wilton.

The following were chosen at the general elections, 1827-29.

Jesse Robertson,	November, 1827,	Ballston.
James McCrea,	" "	"
William H. Satterlee,	" "	"
Bushnell Benedict,	" "	"
William H. Satterlee,	" 1828,	"
Jesse Robertson,	" 1829,	"
John A. Gilchrist,	" 1827,	Charlton.
Alvin Isbell,	" "	"
Josiah C. Grant,	" "	"
Walter K. Maxwell,	" "	"
Josiah C. Grant,	" 1828,	"
John A. Gilchrist,	" 1829,	"
Samuel Stimson,	" 1827,	Concord (Day).

George Hunt,	November, 1827,	Cuneord (Day).
Amos Lawton,	"	"
Stephen Lawson,	"	"
Anthony Allen,	"	1828, "
George Hunt,	"	1829, "
James D. Long,	"	"
William Jones,	"	1827, Corinth.
Jeduthan Lindsey,	"	"
Asahel Deuel,	"	"
Samuel Lowdeo,	"	"
Benjamin Cowles,	"	1828, "
Winsor Brown,	"	1829, "
Ely Beecher,	"	1827, Edinburgh.
Philander Hewitt,	"	"
Samuel Noyes,	"	"
Solomon Ellithorp,	"	"
Solomon Ellithorp,	"	1828, "
Amos Cook,	"	1829, "
Samuel Noyes,	"	1829, "
Perez Otis,	"	1827, Galway.
Coddington W. Swan,	"	"
Gilbert Swan,	"	"
Platt B. Smith,	"	"
Coddington W. Swan,	"	1828, "
Perez Otis,	"	1829, "
Howell Gardoer,	"	1827, Greenfield.
John Petit,	"	"
Elihu Wing,	"	"
Adam Boekes, Jr.,	"	"
Stafford Lopham,	"	1828, "
Adam Boekes,	"	1829, "
Jeremy Rockwell,	"	1827, Hadley.
Stephen Gray,	"	"
Harmon Ruckwell,	"	"
Joel Dayton,	"	"
Harmon Rockwell,	"	1828, "
Daniel Stewart,	"	1829, "
William Fowler,	"	1827, Half-Moon.
Asahel Philo,	"	"
Silas Sweetland,	"	"
William Shepherd,	"	"
Chauncey Cowles,	"	1828, "
Powell Howland,	"	"
Stepheo Vernam,	"	1829, "
Samuel Hunter,	"	1827, Malta.
Philo T. Beebe,	"	"
David Newton,	"	"
Gould Morehouse,	"	"
Benjamin Armington,	"	1828, "
Obadiah S. Haight,	"	1829, "
Thomas Palmer,	"	1827, Milton.
Alpheus Goodrich,	"	"
Daniel Couch,	"	"
Wm. J. Angle,	"	"
Thomas Palmer,	"	1828, "
Daniel Couch,	"	1829, "
Joseph A. Sweet,	"	1827, Moreau.
Enoch Sill,	"	"
Anson Thompson,	"	"
Truman Hamlin,	"	"
James Newton,	"	1828, "
John Reynolds,	"	1829, "
Thomas Howland,	"	1827, Northumberland.
James Vaodewerker,	"	"
Jesse Billings, Jr.,	"	"
Nathaniel McClellan,	"	"
John W. Angle,	"	1828, "
Thomas Howland,	"	1829, "
Calvin Wheeler,	"	1827, Providence.
Jesse Briggs,	"	"
John Barker,	"	"
Uriah Cornell,	"	"
Calvin Wheeler,	"	1828, "
John Barker,	"	1829, "
Harvey Granger,	"	1827, Saratoga.

Daniel Morgan, Jr.,	November, 1827,	Saratoga.
Wm. B. Caldwell,	"	"
James Mott,	"	"
Stephen H. Dillingham,	"	1828, "
Francis K. Winoe,	"	1829, "
Wm. L. F. Warren,	"	1827, Saratoga Springs.
Judiah Ellsworth,	"	"
Aaron Blake,	"	"
John B. Gilbert,	"	"
Ransom Cook,	"	1828, "
John B. Gilbert,	"	1829, "
George Palmer,	"	1827, Stillwater.
David Benedict,	"	"
Philip H. McOmber,	"	"
Charles Neilson,	"	"
David Benedict,	"	1828, "
Richard Ketcham,	"	1829, "
Wm. A. Scott,	"	1827, Waterford.
Manley Amsden,	"	"
Henry Edson,	"	"
Joshua Mandeville,	"	"
Wm. H. Scott,	"	1828, "
Joshua Mandeville,	"	1829, "
Jason Adams,	"	1827, Wilton.
John I. Swartwout,	"	"
Wm. C. Brisbio,	"	"
Coles Golden,	"	"
Jason Adams,	"	1828, "
John I. Swartwout,	"	1829, "
Joseph Reed,	"	1828, Clifton Park.
Stephen H. Wakeman,	"	"
Cornelius Hegeman,	"	1829, "
Isaac E. Garnsey,	"	"

XV.—SURROGATES.

- 1791.—Sidney Berry, Saratoga.
 1794.—Henry Walton, Ballston.
 1808.—Beriah Palmer, Ballston.
 1812.—Thomas Palmer, Milton.
 1816.—George Palmer, Stillwater.
 1834.—John W. Thompson, Milton.
 1847.—John C. Hulbert, Saratoga Springs.
 1856.—Cornelius A. Waldron, Waterford.
 1877.—Elias H. Peters, Saratoga Springs.

XVI.—MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

- 1801.—Samuel Cook, Ballston.
 1805.—John Cramer, Half-Moon.
 1806.—Wm. Carpenter, Providence; Thomas Lee, Jr., Hadley.
 1807.—Daniel G. Garnsey, Half-Moon.
 1808.—George Palmer, Jr., Stillwater; Thomas Laing, Northumberland; Eli Smith, Galway; Herman Gansevoort, Northumberland; Thomas Palmer, Milton.
 1810.—Ely Beecher, Edinburgh.
 1811.—Elijah W. Abbott, Saratoga.
 1813.—Nathan S. Hollister, Charlton; Aaron Blake, Saratoga; Epnetus White, Jr., Ballston; Joshua Mandeville, Half-Moon; John Gibson, Ballston; Othniel Allen, Providence; Thaddeus Jewett, Galway.
 1814.—Henry Metcalf, Stillwater; John Metcalf, Northumberland; James Scott, Ballston; Luther Hulbert, Malta.
 1815.—Esek Cowen, Saratoga; Samuel S. Barker, Providence; Samuel Belding, Charlton; Solomon D. Hollister, Ballston; John Petit, Greenfield; Benjamin Cowles, Hadley.
 1816.—William Laing, Northumberland; Nicholas W. Angle, Moreau.
 1817.—William B. Van Benthuyzen, Saratoga; Bushnell Benedict, Ballston; Robert Sumner, Edinburgh; William Comstock, Northumberland.

By an act passed March 24, 1818, masters in chancery were confined to their powers and duties as officers of that court, and their authority to take acknowledgments, etc., was conferred upon commissioners.

- 1823.—William Given, Waterford; Thomas Palmer, Milton.
 1824.—W. L. F. Warren, Saratoga Springs.

- 1831.—George W. Kirtland, Waterford.
 1832.—Judiah Ellsworth, Saratoga Springs.
 1834.—Oran G. Otis, Milton.
 1836.—John A. Corey, Saratoga Springs.
 1840.—John K. Porter, Waterford; Archibald Smith, Charlton;
 James M. Andrews, Saratoga Springs.
 1841.—Perry G. Ellsworth, Saratoga Springs.
 1843.—Callender Beecher, Milton.
 1844.—Edward F. Bullard, Waterford; Daniel Shepherd, Saratoga
 Springs.
 1846.—William L. Avery, Saratoga Springs.*

XVII.—EXAMINERS IN CHANCERY.

- 1821.—Harvey F. Leavitt, Saratoga Springs.
 1823.—Samuel Cook, Milton.
 1824.—Alpheus Goodrich, Milton.
 1828.—Judiah Ellsworth, Saratoga Springs.
 1834.—Nicholas Hill, Jr., Saratoga Springs.
 1835.—Oran G. Otis, Milton.
 1837.—Sidney J. Cowen, Saratoga Springs.
 1840.—James M. Andrews, Saratoga Springs; Nicholas B. Doe,
 Waterford; Archibald Smith, Charlton.
 1841.—John K. Porter, Waterford; Perry G. Ellsworth, Saratoga
 Springs.
 1843.—Thomas G. Young, Ballston.
 1844.—Daniel Shepherd, Saratoga Springs; Edward F. Bullard,
 Waterford.
 1846.—William L. Avery, Saratoga Springs.

The offices of master in chancery and examiner in chan-
 cery were abolished by the constitution of 1846. Their
 powers and duties have devolved upon referees.

XVIII.—JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.

- 1847.—Abel A. Kellogg, Saratoga Springs; Wm. T. Seymour,
 Waterford.
 1850.—David W. Wait, Half-Moon; David Maxwell, Milton.
 1851.—David W. Wait, Half-Moon; Thomas G. Young, Ballston.
 1852.—David W. Wait, Half-Moon; John Gifford, Greenfield.
 1853.—William Wilson, Milton; Samuel B. Edwards, Ballston.
 1854.—Abram Sickler, Half-Moon; David Maxwell, Milton.
 1855.—David Lyon, Corinth; Cornelius A. Waldron, Waterford.
 1856.—Augustus E. Brown, Milton; Alexander Haunay, Stillwater.
 1857.—Augustus E. Brown, Milton; Obudiah Green, Wilton.
 1858.—Tilly Houghton, Corinth; Abraham V. Fowler, Clifton Park.
 1859.—Tilly Houghton, Corinth; David Maxwell, Milton.
 1860.—Seneca Ducl, Providence; Geo. D. Angle, Wilton.
 1861.—David Maxwell, Milton; Seneca Ducl, Providence.
 1862.—Jacob Boyce, Wilton; Reuben H. Barber, Stillwater.
 1863.—David Maxwell, Milton; Adam Mott, Clifton Park.
 1864.—Malcolm McNaughton, Saratoga; Tilly Houghton, Corinth.
 1865.—William D. Marvin, Malta; Adam Mott, Clifton Park.
 1866.—Abraham Marshall, Northumberland; Malcolm McNaughton,
 Saratoga.
 1867.—Abraham Marshall, Northumberland; William Warner, Ball-
 ston.
 1868.—David Maxwell, Milton; Adam Mott, Clifton Park.
 1869.—Samuel Wells, Saratoga; George Washburne, Northumberland.
 1870.—George Washburne, Northumberland; Charles E. Gorseline,
 Half-Moon.
 1871.—George Washburne, Northumberland; Charles E. Gorseline,
 Half-Moon.
 1872.—H. Ransom Colburn, Edinburgh; John F. Pruyn, Waterford.
 1873.—John F. Pruyn, Waterford; Saul Lewis, Northumberland.
 1874.—Melbourne Van Voorhees, Half-Moon; Samuel Lewis, North-
 umberland.
 1875.—Melbourne Van Voorhees, Half-Moon; Phineas F. Allen, Sara-
 toga Springs.
 1876.—John Brown, Ballston; John Peck, Clifton Park.
 1877.—Wm. C. Tallmadge, Half-Moon; Jerre C. Bogert, Providence.

XIX.—SHERIFFS.

- 1791.—Jacob Fort, Jr., Half-Moon.
 1794.—Douw I. Ponda, Stillwater.

* Office abolished.

- 1799.—Henry Davis, Half-Moon.
 1801.—Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston.
 1804.—Daniel Bull, Saratoga.
 1807.—Asabel Porter, Greenfield.
 1808.—Daniel Bull, Saratoga.
 1810.—Asabel Porter, Greenfield.
 1811.—Nathaniel Ketcham, Stillwater.
 1813.—Hezekiah Ketcham, Half-Moon.
 1815.—James Brisbin, Jr., Saratoga.
 1819.—John Dunning, Malta.
 1821.—John R. Mott, Saratoga.
 1823.—John R. Dunning, Milton.
 1826.—Lyman B. Langworthy, Milton.
 1829.—John Dunning, Milton.
 1832.—John Vernam, Waterford.
 1835.—Joseph Jennings, Milton.
 1838.—Samuel Freeman, Ballston.
 1841.—Robert Speir, Milton.
 1844.—Isaac Friok, Milton.
 1847.—Thomas Low, Charlton.
 1850.—Theodore W. Sanders, Corinth.
 1852.—Wm. T. Seymour, Waterford, *vice* Sanders, resigned.
 1853.—Henry H. Hathorn, Saratoga Springs.
 1856.—Philip H. McOmber, Milton.
 1859.—George B. Powell, Milton.
 1862.—Henry H. Hathorn, Saratoga Springs.
 1865.—Joseph Bancus, Northumberland.
 1868.—Tabor B. Reynolds, Wilton.
 1871.—Thomas Noxon, Half-Moon.
 1874.—Franklin Carpenter, Corinth.
 1876.—Douw F. Winne, Saratoga.

XX.—DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

- 1818.—Richard M. Livingston, Saratoga.
 1821.—William L. F. Warren, Saratoga Springs.
 1836.—Nicholas Hill, Jr., Saratoga Springs.
 1837.—Cheselden Ellis, Waterford.
 1843.—Wm. A. Beach, Saratoga Springs.
 1847.—John Lawrence, Waterford.
 1851.—Wm. T. Odell, Milton.
 1857.—John O. Mott, Half-Moon.
 1860.—Charles S. Lester, Saratoga Springs.
 1863.—Isaac C. Ormsby, Waterford.
 1869.—Winsor B. French, Saratoga Springs.
 1872.—Isaac C. Ormsby, Waterford.

XXI.—JAILERS.

The prisoners, eight in number, who had been kept at
 the expense of the county in the Albany jail, were brought
 to the jail in the new court-house, March 23, 1796.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1796.—Eos Gregory. | 1841.—Thomas Low. |
| 1798.—Joseph Palmer. | 1844.—Rowland A. Wright. |
| 1802.—Samuel Hollister. | 1847.—Philip H. McOmber. |
| 1811.—Jonathan Kellogg. | 1859.—George B. Powell. |
| 1812.—Samuel Hollister. | 1862.—Frederick T. Powell. |
| 1813.—Raymond Taylor. | 1874.—Manlius Jeffers. |
| 1819.—John Dunning. | 1875.—Franklin Carpenter. |
| 1835.—Chester Stebbins. | 1877.—Nicholas T. Howland. |

XXII.—CRIERS.

- 1791.—Ezra Buel, Stillwater.
 1833.—Nathaniel Stuart, Milton.
 1836.—Hiram Boss, Milton.
 1848.—Nathaniel J. Seeley, Milton.
 1859.—Freeman Thomas, Milton.
 1863.—David F. White, Milton.
 1873.—Norman S. May, Saratoga Springs.
 1877.—Erastus H. Schreman, Milton.

XXIII.—OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

- | Moderators. | Clerks. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1791.....Beriah Palmer. | Cornelius Vandenberg. |
| 1792.....John McClelland. | " " |
| 1793.....Richard Davis, Jr. | " " |
| 1794.....John Taylor. | " " |

1795.....	John B. Schuyler.	Cornelius Vandenberg.
1796.....	Benjamin Rosekrans.	" " "
1797.....	" " "	" " "
1798.....	Henry Walton.	Elisha Powell.
1799.....	Benjamin Rosekrans.	Jacob Fort, Jr.
1800.....	Seth C. Baldwin.	" " "
1801.....	Asahel Porter.	" " "
1802.....	John Hunter.	Jouathan Kellogg.
1803.....	" " "	" " "
1804.....	Ashbel Andrews, Jr.	" " "
1805.....	" " "	" " "
1806.....	Elisha Powell.	" " "
1807.....	" " "	" " "
1808.....	" " "	" " "
1809.....	Ashbel Andrews.	" " "
1810.....	Benjamin Cowles.	" " "
1811.....	" " "	" " "
1812.....	Joel Keeler.	Alpheus Goodrich.
1813.....	Samuel Young.	" " "
1814.....	Zebulon Mott.	" " "
1815.....	John Low.	" " "
1816.....	Joel Keeler.	" " "
1817.....	James McCrea.	" " "
1818.....	Joel Keeler.	" " "
1819.....	Calvin Wheeler.	" " "
1820.....	" " "	" " "
1821.....	Thomas Dibble.	" " "
1822.....	John Low.	" " "
1823.....	Calvin Wheeler.	" " "
1824.....	Wm. Given.	" " "
1825.....	John Low.	" " "
1826.....	Calvin Wheeler.	" " "
1827.....	Perez Otis.	" " "
Chairmen.		
1828.....	Calvin Wheeler.	" " "
1829.....	John H. Steel.	" " "
1830.....	Calvin Wheeler.	" " "
1831.....	Thomas Dibble.	" " "
1832.....	" " "	" " "
1833.....	Eli M. Todd.	" " "
1834.....	Richard Ketcham.	" " "
1835.....	Dudley Smith.	" " "
1836.....	Richard Ketcham.	" " "
1837.....	" " "	" " "
1838.....	Conrad Cramer.	" " "
1839.....	Daniel Morgan.	" " "
1840.....	Harmon Rockwell.	Horace Goodrich.
1841.....	Lyndes Emerson.	Callender Beecher.
1842.....	Samuel Chapman.	" " "
1843.....	Harmon Rockwell.	J. Oakley Nodyne.
1844.....	James M. Cook.	Callender Beecher.
1845.....	" " "	Reuben Westcott.
1846.....	Theodore W. Sanders.	Harmon Rockwell.
1847.....	Zopher I. Delong.	Zopher I. Delong.
1848.....	Harmon Rockwell.	Reuben Westcott.
1849.....	Henry Holmes.	John A. Corey.
1850.....	David T. Lamb.	Joseph L. Snow.
1851.....	Stephen H. Dillingham.	John A. Corey.
1852.....	Wm. Shepherd.	Seymour Chase.
1853.....	" " "	E. J. Huling.
1854.....	Cnrger Walton.	Abraham Marshall.
1855.....	Franklin Hoag.	" " "
1856.....	Daniel W. Culver.	Abel Meeker.
1857.....	James M. Marvin.	David Maxwell.
1858.....	William T. Odell.	" " "
1859.....	William Cary.	Jerome B. Buckbee.
1860.....	Alexander H. Palmer.	Abraham Marshall.
1861.....	Joseph Bauens.	Alexander H. Palmer.
1862.....	" " "	David Maxwell.
1863.....	George G. Scott.	John A. Corey.
1864.....	Horatio S. Brown.	" " "
1865.....	Taber B. Reynolds.	" " "
1866.....	" " "	" " "
1867.....	Hiro Jones.	" " "
1868.....	Wm. V. Clark.	David Maxwell.
1869.....	William V. Clark.	" " "
1870.....	" " "	" " "
1871.....	Austin L. Reynolds.	Benjamin S. Robinson.
1872.....	Nicholas J. Clute.	" " "
1873.....	David T. Lamb.	David Maxwell.
1874.....	James M. Marvin.	David S. Baker.
1875.....	Wm. V. Clark.	Benjamin S. Robinson.
1876.....	George G. Scott.	Henry H. Baker.
1877.....	Thomas Noxon.	Ira L. Moore.
1878.....	Henry C. Vandenberg.	Silas H. Torrey.

XXIV.—COUNTY CLERKS.

1791.—	Dirck Swart, Stillwater.
1804.—	Seth C. Baldwin, Ballston.
1813.—	Levi H. Palmer, Milton.
1815.—	William Stillwell, Ballston.
1818.—	Thomas Palmer, Milton.
1833.—	Alpheus Goodrich, Milton.

1810.—	Archibald Smith, Charlton.
1843.—	Horace Goodrich, Milton.
1846.—	James W. Horton, Milton (still in office).

XXV.—COUNTY TREASURERS.

1791.—	Guert. Van Schoonhoven, Half-Moon.
1792.—	Samuel Clark, Stillwater.
1794.—	Calch Benedict, Ballston.
1796.—	Elisha Powell, Milton.
1798.—	Robert Leonard, Ballston.
1800.—	Jonathan Kellogg, Ballston.
1805.—	Edward Watrons, Ballston.
1810.—	Archy Kasson, Milton.
1815.—	Azariah W. Odell, Milton.
1822.—	Edward Watrons, Milton.
1831.—	George Thompson, Milton.
1844.—	Arnold Harris, Ballston.
1847.—	Edward W. Lee, Milton.
1849.—	Arnold Harris, Ballston.
1855.—	Orville D. Vaughan, Milton.
1861.—	Henry A. Mann, Milton.
1876.—	James H. Wright, Saratoga Springs.

XXVI.—SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

(Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.)

1827.—	Aaron Morehouse, Alpheus Goodrich, Jesse Robertson, Hugh Hawkins, Rockwell Putnam, Earl Stimson, David Benedict, David Garnsey, Jonathan Lapham, Hugh Hawkins, Elisha Powell, Earl Stimson, David Garnsey, Christopher Earl.
1828.—	Elisha Powell, Hugh Hawkins, Christopher Earl, Moses Williams, Alpheus Goodrich.
1831.—	Elisha Powell, Hugh Hawkins, Aaron Morehouse, Christopher Earl.

(Appointed by the Supervisors and Judges jointly.)

1832.—	Elisha Powell, Hugh Hawkins, Aaron Morehouse.
1833—34.—	Elisha Powell, Aaron Morehouse, Samuel Smith.
1835—42.—	Elisha Powell, Lebbens Booth, William Hawkins.

(Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.)

1842—43.—	William Hawkins, John Wait, Edward W. Lee.
1844—46.—	Lebbens Booth, Abraham Middlebrook, James H. Speir.
1847.—	John Kelly, John Wait, William W. Arnold.*
January 1, 1848.—	William A. Mandell, Calvin Wheeler, Abraham Middlebrook.
January 1, 1849.—	Robert Gardner.
January 1, 1850.—	Calvin Wheeler.
January 1, 1851.—	Abraham Middlebrook.
January 1, 1852.—	Robert Gardner.
January 1, 1853.—	Samuel Rae.
January 1, 1854.—	Abraham Middlebrook.
January 1, 1855.—	Robert Gardner.
January 1, 1856.—	Samuel Rae.
January 1, 1857.—	Harmon G. Sweeney.
January 1, 1858.—	Robert Gardner.
January 1, 1859.—	Henry Wright.
January 1, 1860.—	David Rowley.
January 1, 1861.—	Richard Hewitt.
January 1, 1862.—	Henry Wright.
January 1, 1863.—	Henry Holmes.
January 1, 1864.—	David Rowley.
January 1, 1865.—	Alexander Davidson.
January 1, 1866.—	James Tripp, Henry Holmes.
January 1, 1867.—	James Tripp.
January 1, 1868.—	Alexander Davidson.
January 1, 1869.—	Thomas Sweet.
January 1, 1870.—	Zimri Lawrence.
January 1, 1871.—	Alexander Davidson.
January 1, 1872.—	James Tripp.
January 1, 1873.—	Zimri Lawrence.
January 1, 1874.—	George W. King.
January 1, 1875.—	James Tripp.
January 1, 1876.—	Gilbert P. Rowley.
January 1, 1877.—	George W. King.

* After 1847 elected at the general election.

XXVII.—KEEPERS OF THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE, ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

Benjamin Cowles, Daniel A. Collamer, Sylvester Blood, Increase Hoyt, Henry Wright, Charles R. Lewis, William W. Hunt, John J. Gilbert.

XXVIII.—CORONERS.

February 19, 1791.—James Rogers, Saratoga; Ezekiel Ensign, Stillwater; Aaron Comstock, Half-Moon.
February 21, 1792.—Thomas Rogers, Saratoga; Aaron Comstock, Half-Moon.
February 18, 1793.—James Rogers, Saratoga.
September 29, 1795.—Isaac Keeler, Half-Moon.
February 16, 1796.—Isaac Keeler, Half-Moon; Nathan Raymond, Ballston; John Neilson, Stillwater; Zerab Beach, Ballston; Stephen Ball, Ballston.
March 4, 1797.—Stephen Ball, Ballston; Zerab Beach, Ballston; John Neilson, Stillwater; Isaac Keeler, Half-Moon; Nathan Raymond, Ballston.
February 24, 1798.—John Neilson, Stillwater; Isaac Keeler, Milton; Nathan Raymond, Ballston; Ebenezer Couch, Galway.
February 16, 1799.—Thomas Laing, Northumberland; Joseph Newland, Galway; Moses Scott, Half-Moon; Robert Leonard, Ballston.
April 2, 1800.—Joseph Newland, Galway; Moses Scott, Half-Moon; Robert Leonard, Ballston; Thomas Laing, Northumberland.
January 22, 1801.—Robert Mitchell.
March 2, 1804.—Chauncey Belding, Charlton; James I. Brisbin, Saratoga; Luther Landon, Malta.
March 8, 1805.—James Brisbin, Jr., Saratoga; Luther Landon, Malta; Chauncey Belding, Charlton.
March 13, 1806.—James Brisbin, Jr., Saratoga; Hezekiah Middlebrook, Jr., Milton.
March 25, 1807.—John Knickerbocker, Jr., Stillwater.
March 18, 1808.—Conrad Cramer, Northumberland; Nehemiah Cande, Galway.
April 6, 1808.—Hezekiah Middlebrook, Jr., Milton.
March 20, 1809.—Nehemiah Cande, Galway; Elisha Howland, Half-Moon; Conrad Cramer, Northumberland; Wm. S. McRea, Ballston.
March 9, 1811.—Elisha Howland, Half-Moon; George H. Benham, Milton.
March 20, 1813.—George H. Benham, Milton; Henry Philmore, Providence; Abner Medberry, Greenfield; Isaac B. Payne, Northumberland; John Bradshaw, Half-Moon; Royal Knights.
March 20, 1814.—George H. Benham, Milton; Henry Philmore, Providence; Abner Medberry, Greenfield; Isaac B. Payne, Northumberland; Royal Knights; Adam Edson, Half-Moon.
March 29, 1815.—Henry Q. Wright; Stephen Jackson, Milton.
March 16, 1816.—Henry Q. Wright; Stephen Jackson, Milton.
April 2, 1816.—Nicholas Carpenter; Daniel Hicks, Northumberland; Wm. Davis; Daniel Rogers, Stillwater; Gilbert C. Bedell, Saratoga.
March 9, 1817.—James Mott, Saratoga.
March 11, 1817.—Darius Johnson, Greenfield; Lyman B. Langworthy, Milton; Jonathan Delano, Jr., Providence; Daniel Hicks, Northumberland.
June 16, 1818.—Lyman B. Langworthy, Milton; Daniel Hicks, Northumberland; Wm. H. Satterlee, Ballston; Daniel Rogers, Stillwater; Wm. Tearse, Moreau; Truman B. Hicks, Hadley; John Cook; Latham Coffin, Providence.
March 13, 1819.—Lyman B. Langworthy, Milton; Daniel Hicks, Northumberland; Wm. H. Satterlee, Ballston; Daniel Rogers, Stillwater; Wm. Tearse; Truman B. Hicks, Hadley; John Cook; Latham Coffin, Providence; Solomon Parks, Moreau.
Feb. 5, 1820.—Lyman B. Langworthy, Milton; Daniel Hicks, Northumberland; David Rogers, Corinth; Wm. H. Satterlee, Ballston; Wm. Tearse; Truman B. Hicks, Hadley; John Cook; Latham Coffin, Providence.
March 13, 1821.—Isaac Sears, Stillwater; Peter L. Mawney, Moreau; John H. Steele, Saratoga Springs; Wm. Davis; Chester Clapp, Ballston; Timothy Crane; John W. Creal, Corinth; John Ballard, Northumberland; Daniel Rogers, Stillwater.

March 6, 1822.—Isaac Sears, Stillwater; Peter L. Mawney, Moreau; John H. Steele, Saratoga Springs; William Davis; Chester Clapp, Ballston; Timothy Crane; John W. Creal, Corinth; John Ballard, Northumberland; Daniel Rogers, Stillwater; John Pettit, Greenfield.

(Elected by the people.)

Jan. 1, 1823.—Reuben Westcott, Milton; Wm. Vernam, Half-Moon; Benjamin Cowles, Corinth; Gilbert Swan, Galway.
Jan. 1, 1826.—Oren Sage, Milton; Direk L. Palmer, Saratoga Springs; Amos Cook, Edinburgh; William Fellows, Stillwater.
Jan. 1, 1829.—Harmon Rockwell, Hadley; Hugh Alexander, Galway; Direk L. Palmer, Saratoga Springs; Nathan D. Sherwood, Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1832.—Nathan D. Sherwood, Waterford; Joseph B. V. Fairbanks, Moreau; Chauncey G. Dibble, Corinth; Direk L. Palmer, Saratoga Springs.
Jan. 1, 1835.—George Hunt, Day; Peter Shute, Clifton Park; Eli Holbrook, Saratoga Springs; Israel Baker, Stillwater.
Jan. 1, 1838.—Rockwell Putnam, Saratoga Springs; Abraham K. Underhill, Charlton; William Brown, Corinth; Nathan D. Sherwood, Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1840.—Leonard Hodgman, Stillwater.
Jan. 1, 1841.—Chauncey Boughton, Half-Moon; Abraham Marshall, Northumberland; Lemuel D. Sabin, Day.
Jan. 1, 1843.—John A. Waterbury, Saratoga Springs.
Jan. 1, 1844.—Nathan A. Philo, Half-Moon; Henry White, Milton; Thomas S. Carpenter, Corinth.
Jan. 1, 1846.—Calvin W. Dake, Greenfield.
Jan. 1, 1847.—William A. Mundell, Saratoga Springs; Harvey H. Rogers, Clifton Park; James H. Lockwood, Milton.
Jan. 1, 1849.—Gilbert Purdy, Saratoga.
Jan. 1, 1850.—Wynant G. Vandenborgh, Waterford; William A. Mundell, Saratoga Springs; James H. Lockwood, Milton.
Jan. 1, 1851.—David Rhodes, Day.
Jan. 1, 1853.—James Viall, Half-Moon; Archibald Gow, Saratoga; Nathaniel J. Seeley, Milton.
Jan. 1, 1854.—Benjamin F. Chadsey, Clifton Park.
Jan. 1, 1856.—Peter E. Esmond, Saratoga; Emmor K. Huested, Stillwater; Nathaniel J. Seeley, Milton.
Jan. 1, 1857.—Gideon Comstock, Corinth.
Jan. 1, 1859.—Nathaniel J. Seeley, Milton; Nanning V. Fort, Clifton Park; Archibald Gow, Saratoga.
March 31, 1859.—James F. Doolittle, Milton.
Jan. 1, 1860.—Charles H. Andrus, Milton.
Jan. 1, 1860.—Philip T. Heartt (2d), Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1862.—Cyrus F. Rich, Saratoga.
Jan. 1, 1862.—Nanning V. Fort, Clifton Park.
Jan. 1, 1863.—John Barrett, Milton; Nathan W. Buckmaster, Corinth.
Jan. 1, 1865.—Nanning V. Fort, Clifton Park; John L. Perry, Jr., Saratoga Springs.
Jan. 1, 1866.—Nanning V. Fort, Clifton Park; David F. White, Milton; Alfred Angell, Corinth.
Jan. 1, 1868.—Philip Heartt (2d), Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1869.—Alfred Angell, Corinth; John J. Clute, Clifton Park; Jacob Boyce, Ballston.
Jan. 1, 1871.—Philip Heartt (2d), Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1872.—David F. White, Milton; Edmund J. Huling, Saratoga Springs; Ambrose C. Hickok, Corinth.
Jan. 1, 1874.—Philip Heartt (2d), Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1875.—Benjamin W. Noxon, Milton; Alfred Angell, Corinth; Frank Gow, Saratoga.
Jan. 1, 1877.—Philip Heartt (2d), Waterford.
Jan. 1, 1878.—Frank Gow, Saratoga; Walton W. French, Milton; Frank M. Boyce, Saratoga Springs.

XXIX.—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS. (ACT OF 1841.)

(Appointed by the supervisors.)

1841.—Alanson Smith, Saratoga Springs.
 1843.—Seabury Allen, Providence.
 1845.—Seabury Allen, Providence.*

* Office abolished in 1847.

XXX.—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS BY ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS, UNDER THE ACT OF 1856.

(Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.)

1856.—1st District: Samuel Tompkins, Stillwater.

2d District: Anson M. Boyce, Wilton.

(Elected.)

1858.—1st District: Charles D. Seeley, Milton.

2d District: Anson M. Boyce, Wilton.

1861.—1st District: Seymour Chase, Milton.

2d District: Walton W. French, Wilton.

1864.—1st District: Thomas McKindley, Charlton.

2d District: Henry Wilcox, Jr., Saratoga Springs.

1867.—1st District: Neil Gilmour, Milton.

2d District: Henry Wilcox, Jr., Saratoga Springs.

1870.—1st District: Seth Whalen, Milton.

2d District: Oscar F. Stiles, Saratoga Springs.

1873.—1st District: Hon. Neil Gilmour (succeeded on his resignation by Henry L. Grose).

2d District: Oscar F. Stiles.

1876.—1st District: Nelson L. Roe, Ballston.

2d District: John W. Shurter, Moreau.

XXXI.—VARIOUS COMMISSIONS.

Commissioners for building the first Court-House, appointed in 1794.—John Bradstreet Schuyler, Richard Davis, Jr., James Emott, John Ball, John McClelland.*Commissioners for building the present Court-House*, appointed in 1817.—Elisha Powell, James Merrill, Isaac Gere, John Gibson, Gilbert Waring.*Commissioners for building the first Clerk's Office*, appointed in 1824.—Edward Watrous, Eli Barnum, Moses Williams.*Commissioners for building the present Clerk's Office*, appointed in 1865.—Arnold Harris, Joseph Bauens, David T. Lamb, James W. Horton, Edwin H. Chapman, Charles S. Lester, William V. Clark.*Commissioners of Taxes.*

1799.—James Gordon, Ballston; Henry Walton, Ballston; Hugh Peebles, Half-Moon.

XXXII.—LOAN OFFICES. (LOAN OF 1792.)

1792.—Guert Van Schoonhoven, Half-Moon; Cornelius Vandenburg, Stillwater.

1798.—Elisha Powell, of Milton, *vice* Vandenburg.*

XXXIII.—COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS. (LOAN OF 1808.)

1808.—John W. Taylor, Ballston; John Cramer, Half-Moon.

1829.—Gideon M. Davison, Saratoga Springs; Joshua Bloore, Waterford.

1832.—George W. Kirtland, Waterford, *vice* Bloore.

1840.—Daniel Morgan, Saratoga; De Witt C. Austin, Moreau.

1843.—Cyrus Perry, Wilton; George G. Scott, Milton.†

XXXIV.—COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND. (LOAN OF 1837.)

1837.—Isaac Frink, Milton; Joshua Bloore, Waterford.

1840.—John House, Waterford; Lebbeus Booth, Ballston.

1843.—John Cramer (2d), Waterford; Alvah Duke, Greenfield.

1845.—Wm. I. Gilchrist, Charlton; James V. Bradshaw, Half-Moon.

1848.—Calvin W. Duke, Greenfield; George B. Powell, Milton.

1855.—Andrew Watrous, Saratoga Springs; Albert A. Moor, Milton.

1861.—Seymour Gilbert, Saratoga Springs; Nathaniel Mann, Milton.

1863.—Joshua Swan, Milton; Calvin W. Duke, Greenfield.

1869.—Isaac Grinnell, Milton; Daniel C. Coy, Greenfield.

1873.—Warren Duke, Greenfield; Alonzo Russell, Saratoga.

XXXV.—COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

(Appointed by the County Judge under act of 1857.)

1857.—John Stewart, Waterford; Samuel Lewis, Northumberland; Truman Safford, Saratoga Springs.

* Office abolished in 1832, and books and papers transferred to the commissioners of loans.

† Office abolished in 1850, and books and papers of loans of 1792 and 1808 transferred to the commissioners of the United States deposit fund.

1858.—Ransom Cook, Saratoga Springs, *vice* Safford.1861.—Walter Doty, Northumberland, *vice* Lewis.1863.—John W. Eddy, Saratoga Springs, *vice* Cook.1864.—Austin L. Reynolds Moreau, *vice* Doty; Morgan L. Finch, Clifton Park, *vice* Stewart.1867.—Alfred Angell, Corinth, *vice* Reynolds.

CLERKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

1857.—William B. Harris, Stillwater.

1859.—Jerome B. Buckbee, Saratoga Springs.

1863.—John A. Corey, Saratoga Springs.

CHAPTER XX.

MILITARY ROLLS.

THE following lists of the officers of the militia of Saratoga County, from the first enrollment in 1775 up to the beginning of the War of 1812–15, are all we have been able to gather from the records in the office of the adjutant-general at Albany. From the year 1812 to the year 1830 there are no records in this office of the military rolls. Previous to 1803 there seem to have been but few records of rolls kept.

I.—REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

NEW YORK MILITIA—12TH REGIMENT.

HALF-MOON AND BALLSTON DISTRICTS.

Commissions issued Oct. 20, 1775.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, colonel.

James Gordon, lieutenant-colonel.

Ezekiel Taylor, 1st major.

Andrew Mitchell, 2d major.

David Ramsey, adjutant.

Simeon Fort, quartermaster.

Company Officers.

1st Company.—Guardus Cluet, capt.; Albert Van De Werker, 1st lieutenant; Robert Rowland, 2d lieutenant; John Van De Werker, ensign.

2d Company.—Nanning N. Visscher, capt.; John Van Vranken, 1st lieutenant; Nicholas Van Vranken, 2d lieutenant; Maas Van Vranken, ensign.

3d Company.—Jeremiah Vincent, capt.; Joseph Pinkney, 1st lieutenant; Peter Ferguson, 2d lieutenant; Elias Van Steenburgh, ensign.

4th Company.—Joshua Losee, capt.; Thomas Hicks, 1st lieutenant; Cornelius Villing, 2d lieutenant; Oliver Wait, ensign.

5th Company.—Tyrannus Collins, capt.; Wm. McCrea, 1st lieutenant; Benjamin Wood, 2d lieutenant; David Clark, ensign.

6th Company.—Stephen White, capt.; Thomas Brown, 1st lieutenant; Epenetus White, 2d lieutenant; Nathan Raymond, ensign.

NEW YORK MILITIA—13TH REGIMENT.

SARATOGA DISTRICT.

Commissions issued Oct. 20, 1775.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John McCrea, colonel.

Cornelius Van Veghten, lieutenant-colonel.

Daniel Dickinson, 1st major.

Jacob Van Schaick, 2d major.

Archibald McNeil, adjutant.

John Verner, quartermaster.

Company Officers.

1st Company.—Peter Van Woert, capt.; James Storms, 1st lieutenant; Jonathan Dunham, 2d lieutenant; Gerrit Van Buren, ensign.

2d Company.—John Thomson, capt.; Josiah Benjamin, 1st lieutenant; John Hunter, 2d lieutenant; Joseph Row, ensign.

3d Company.—Henry O'Hara, capt.; Benjamin Giles, 1st lieutenant; Jonathan Pettit, 2d lieutenant; James Pettit, ensign.

4th Company.—Ephraim Woodward, capt.; Thomas Ballard, 1st lieutenant; Holtorn Dunham, 2d lieutenant; Abe Belknap, ensign.

5th Company.—Ephraim Lake, capt.; Samuel Sheldon, 1st lieutenant; Jabez Gage, 2d lieutenant; Benajah Sheldon, ensign.

6th Company.—Joseph Palmer, capt.; John Davis, 1st lieutenant; Hezekiah Dunham, 2d lieutenant; Alphens Davis, ensign.

7th Company.—David Jones, capt.; Samuel Perry, 1st lieutenant; Peter Winne, 2d lieutenant; Elisha Bentley, ensign.

RETURNS OF OFFICERS OF MINUTE-MEN.

SARATOGA DISTRICT.

"A return of the officers of the minute-men for the district of Saratoga, in the county of Albany, being duly elected by their company in presence of this committee, viz., Alexander Baldwin, capt., Samuel Bacon, 1st lieutenant, Walter Hewitt, 2d lieutenant, Elias Palmer, ensign. That the above persons may with greater ease and facility carry into execution the late resolutions of the Continental Congress with their company, we beg the favor of their being properly commissioned for that purpose.

"By order of the committee,

"EBENEZER MARVIN, *Chairman*.

"TO THE HONORABLE THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW YORK.

"SARATOGA, February 12, 1776."

II.—FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE WAR OF 1812.

BRIGADE OF THE COUNTY OF SARATOGA.—9TH.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Jan. 27, 1803, Asahel Porter, brigade inspector.
 July 3, 1804, Samuel Clark, brigadier-general.
 Feb. 8, 1808, David Rogers, brigade major.
 Jan. 6, 1809, Daniel L. Van Antwerp, brigade quartermaster.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Daniel G. Garnsey, brigade major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Dudley Smith, brigade major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Leonard H. Gansevoort, brigade quartermaster.

Captains.

March 23, 1803, Daniel Rathbun.

First Lieutenants.

March 23, 1803, James Garnsey.
 March 22, 1804, Joseph Hanchet.

Second Lieutenants.

March 23, 1803, Joseph Stanchet, Jr.
 March 22, 1804, Ebenezer Couch.

This brigade comprised six regiments, as shown by an order of the adjutant-general, subsequently given.

The commissioned officers of these regiments from 1803 to 1812 were as follows:

III.—24TH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

June 30, 1804, Restcome Potter, lieutenant-colonel.
 June 30, 1804, Ezra Kellogg, 1st major.
 June 30, 1804, Isaac Gere, 2d major.
 June 30, 1804, Willard Trowbridge, adjutant.
 June 30, 1804, Pilgrim Durkee, 2d major.
 June 30, 1804, Stephen Sherman, 1st major.
 June 30, 1804, Stephen Potter, surgeon.
 April 3, 1806, Isaac Gere, lieutenant-colonel.
 April 3, 1806, John Rhodes, 1st major.
 April 3, 1806, Gershom Proctor, 2d major.
 April 6, 1807, Nathan Thompson, surgeon.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Amos Cook, adjutant.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Earl Stimson, paymaster.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Isaac Gere, lieutenant-colonel.
 Feb. 23, 1812, Charles Rhodes, 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Thaddeus Jewett, paymaster.
 May 23, 1812, John Rhoades, lieutenant-colonel.
 May 23, 1812, Eli Smith, 1st major.
 May 23, 1812, Jonathan Delano, 2d major.

Captains.

June 30, 1804, Eli Smith, Daniel D. Wolf, Amasa Sumner, Edward Shipman, Eleazar Smith, Amos Smith, Anson Fowler.
 April 8, 1805, Elihu B. Smith.
 April 3, 1806, Oliver Edwards, Peter Boss, Jonathan Smith, Othniel Allen.
 April 6, 1807, Job Wells.
 April 4, 1808, Charles Rhodes.
 March 12, 1810, Phineas Warren, Jonathan Delano.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Samuel Hawley, Eli Beecher, James Carpenter, James N. Smith.
 June 5, 1811, Benjamin Wright, Noah Sweet.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Andrew Comstock, Michael Dunning, Earl Stimson, James N. Smith.
 May 23, 1812, Paul Edwards.

Lieutenants.

June 30, 1804, Barnet Stillwell, Joseph Brewster, Jonathan Smith, Oliver Edmonds, Othniel Allen, Jr., Job Wells, Elihu B. Smith, David Fortes, Nathaniel Adams.
 April 8, 1805, Elihu Dean.
 April 3, 1806, Charles Rhodes, Samuel Hollister, Abraham B. Walker, Miles Ely, Thomas Grimes.
 April 6, 1807, Michael Dunning, John Blair, James Smith, John Salisbury, Wm. Randall.
 April 4, 1808, John Hamblar, James Carpenter, Henry Skinner.

May 31, 1809, Jonathan Delano, John Hamilton, James Perry, Samuel Hawley.
 March 12, 1810, James Perry, Aaron Wheeler, Aaron Griswold.
 Feb. 11, 1811, John Derrick, Noah Sweet, Wm. Tripp, Paul Edwards, Andrew Comstock, Joseph Brewster.
 June 5, 1811, Philo Dauchy, Edmond Hewitt, Jr.
 Feb. 29, 1812, John Brown, Wm. Richardson, Jr., Henry Warren.
 May 23, 1812, John Herrington, Joshua Finch.

Ensigns.

June 30, 1804, James Northrup, Arnold Earl, George Bradford, Charles Rhodes, Michael Dunning, Joseph Pinney, Montgomery Evans, Jacob Culver.
 April 8, 1805, Lewis Stone.
 April 3, 1806, Charles Hamilton, James Smith, James Perry, John Blair, John Salisbury, Nathaniel Adams, Wm. Randall, John Munro.
 April 6, 1807, Samuel Halstead, Henry Skinner, Wm. Tripp, Henry Anderson, Hezekiah Runney.
 April 4, 1808, Amos Cook, Marcus Goodwin, Elisha Carpenter, Aaron Wheeler, John Pettit.
 May 31, 1809, Thomas Perry, Joseph Brewster, Franklin Oliver.
 March 12, 1810, Thomas Perry, Daniel Smith, Paul Edwards.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Sampson Woolsey, Edmund Hewitt, Edward Wood, Reuben Buck, Wm. Richards, Jr., Benjamin Wright, John Brown, Ezekiel O. Cogswell.
 June 5, 1811, Ira T. Freeman, John De Golyer.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Calvin Palmer, Joshua Finch, Andrew Thatcher, John Herring-ton, Uriel Cornell.
 May 23, 1812, Seth Benson, Seth C. Burch, James A. Smith.

IV.—32D REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Uriah Gregory, lieutenant-colonel.
 March 23, 1803, John Nash, 1st major.
 March 23, 1803, Walter Patchin, 2d major.
 March 24, 1803, Jonathan Kellogg, quartermaster.
 April 8, 1805, Matthew McKinney, 1st major.
 April 8, 1805, Ebenezer S. Coon, 2d major.
 April 8, 1805, William Kingsley, adjutant.
 April 8, 1805, Jason Bannister, surgeon's mate.
 April 3, 1806, Ebenezer S. Coon, lieutenant-colonel.
 April 3, 1806, Eliud Davis, 1st major.
 April 3, 1806, Chauncey Belding, 2d major.
 April 6, 1807, Jason Bannister, surgeon.
 April 6, 1807, Eliud Davis, lieutenant-colonel.
 April 6, 1807, Chauncey Belding, 1st major.
 April 6, 1807, David Rogers, 2d major.
 April 4, 1808, Dudley Smith, 2d major.
 April 4, 1808, Edward Satterlee, adjutant.
 April 4, 1808, William Taylor, quartermaster.
 April 4, 1808, Eliud Davis, lieutenant-colonel.
 April 4, 1808, Chauncey Belding, 1st major.
 June 8, 1808, Edward R. Satterlee, adjutant.
 March 22, 1809, William Hawkins, Jr., adjutant.
 March 12, 1810, David Rogers, lieutenant-colonel.
 March 12, 1810, Dudley Smith, 1st major.
 March 12, 1810, Jacob L. Sherwood, 2d major.
 March 12, 1810, Amos Smith, paymaster.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Jacob L. Sherwood, 1st major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Zerah Beach, Jr., 2d major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, William H. Bridges, adjutant.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Zerah Beach, Jr., 1st major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, John Holmes, Jr., 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Samuel Pitkin, surgeon.

Captains.

March 23, 1803, Onesimus Hubbel, Jonathan Hunting, Chauncey Belding.
 March 24, 1803, David Rogers.
 April 8, 1805, Dudley Smith, Zerah Beach, Jacob L. Sherwood, Alexander Ferguson.
 April 3, 1806, Levi Benedict, Samuel Belding.
 April 6, 1807, Ezekiel Horton.
 April 4, 1808, Ezekiel Horton, Silas Foster, Daniel Ostrom, Nathaniel Jennings.
 March 12, 1812, Sherwood Leavitt, Philo Hurd, Sylvester Harmon, John Holmes.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Jonathan Minor, Richard Freeman, James Wilkins, Jr., John Holmes, Jr., Isaac Smith, Jr.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Wm. Ely, Alexander Dunlap, Andrew Rich, David Gordon.
 May 23, 1812, Stephen R. Warren, James Smyth, Isaac Curtis.

Lieutenants.

March 23, 1803, Solomon Rowland, Lemuel Wilcox, Asa Beach, Samuel Belding.
 March 24, 1803, Ezekiel Horton.
 April 8, 1805, Joseph Meach, Miles Beach, Aaron Angle, David Hubble.
 April 3, 1806, Reuben Hollister, John Holmes.
 April 6, 1807, Silas Foster, Nathaniel Gunning, Daniel Ostrom, John Holmes, Jr.
 April 6, 1808, James Wilkins, Jr., David Fowler, Isaac Smith, Jr., Philo Hurd, Sylvester Harmon.

March 22, 1809, Jonathan Minor.
 March 12, 1810, David Gordon, James Smith, Wm. Ely, Andrew Ritchie, Richard Freeman.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Stephen R. Warren, Alexander Dunlap, Benjamin H. Burnet, John Bell.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Mansfield Barlow, Samuel Richards, John Ferguson, Joel Sherwood.
 May 23, 1812, Isaac Curtis, John J. Luther, Seth Kirby, Jr., Henry Miller.

Ensigns.

March 23, 1803, Job Torrey, Zerah Beach, Joseph Meach, Daniel Ostrom, John Holmes, Jr., Dorastus Hollister.
 March 24, 1804, William Kingsley, Nathaniel Cook.
 April 8, 1805, Jonas Havens, William Hawkins, Jr., John Jones, Joseph McKnight, Silvester Harmon.
 April 3, 1806, Jonathan Smith, William Ely.
 April 6, 1807, David Fowler, Philo Hurd, Isaac Smith, Jr., James Wilkins, Jr., Amos Wamsley.
 April 4, 1808, John Harman, Richard Taylor, James Smith, Amos Wamsley, Benjamin H. Burnet.
 March 22, 1809, Wm. H. Bridges, Richard Freeman.
 March 12, 1810, Joel Sherwood, Seth Kirby, Jr., Mansfield Barlow, John Ferguson, Alexander Dunlap.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Benjamin Marvin, Jr., Samuel Richards, Isaac Curtiss, Thomas Kirby.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Daniel Holmes, Rodney Smith, Philip Brotherson, Alvin S. French.
 May 23, 1812, Henry Miller, Reuben Westcott, Nathaniel I. Seely, Robert W. Oliphant.

V.—41ST REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Samuel Clark, lieutenant-colonel.
 July 3, 1804, Deliverance Andrews, lieutenant-colonel.
 July 3, 1804, John Dunning, 1st major.
 July 3, 1804, Robert Hunter, 2d major.
 April 3, 1806, Pontus Hooper, adjutant.
 April 6, 1807, Reuben Smith, quartermaster.
 April 6, 1807, John Tuttle, paymaster.
 April 4, 1808, George Palmer, Jr., adjutant.
 March 22, 1809, Elijah W. Abbott, adjutant.
 March 22, 1809, William Fellows, quartermaster.
 Feb. 9, 1810, John Dunning, lieutenant-colonel.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Robert Hunter, 1st major.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Reuben Woodworth, 2d major.
 Feb. 9, 1810, John W. Patrick, adjutant.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Ephraim Child, surgeon.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Danforth Shumway, surgeon's mate.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Peter Andrews, paymaster.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Reuben Woodworth, 1st major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Lawrence Hooper, 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Lawrence Hooper, 1st major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Coleman Gates, 2d major.

Captains.

March 23, 1803, Eusebius Matthews, Felix Fitzsimmons.
 March 2, 1804, Samuel Cooper, Amos Hodgman, Noah Gates.
 July 3, 1804, Lawrence Hooper.
 April 3, 1806, Richard Dunning, Dean Chase.
 April 6, 1807, Samuel Clark, Jr., Selah Horsford, Joseph Wilbur.
 April 4, 1808, Coleman Gates.
 Feb. 9, 1810, David G. Kerler, John Montgomery, Daniel Weeks.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Patrick Parks, Stephen Valentine, Peter Fort, Edward Colwell, John Wilcox, David Benedict.
 Feb. 29, 1812, William Dunning, John Weeks.
 May 3, 1812, Noadiah Moody.

Lieutenants.

March 23, 1803, George Peck, John Barber, Ashbel Horsford, Lawrence Hooper.
 March 2, 1804, Daniel Cole, John Montgomery, Abraham Lathrop.
 July 3, 1804, Pontus Hooper.
 April 8, 1805, Joseph Wilbur.
 April 3, 1806, Coleman Gates, John Gilbert, Robert Montgomery.
 April 6, 1807, Daniel Weeks, Gordridge Keeler, John Wilcox, Jr., Henry Curtis.
 April 4, 1808, Wm. Dunning.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Wm. Strang, Jr., Noadiah Moody, Stephen Valentine, Zera Wilbur.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Reuben Bidwell, Lewis Smith, Robert Crawford, Jonas Olmsted, Wm. Cooper, Machivel Andrews.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Moses Landon, David Acidmore, Ira Betts.
 May 23, 1812, Gradus Downey.

Ensigns.

March 23, 1803, Wm. Waterbury, Joseph Wilbur, Abraham Lathrop, Edw. Colwell, George Dunn.
 March 2, 1804, Selah Safford, Noadiah Moody, Coleman Gates.
 July 3, 1804, John Gilbert.
 April 8, 1805, Selah Horsford, Henry Curtis, Bushnell Benedict.
 April 3, 1806, Wm. Dunning, Patrick Parks, Wm. Fuller.
 April 6, 1807, Stephen Valentine, Wm. Strang, Jr., Wm. Cooper, Jr., Zerah Wilbur, Wm. Dunning, Jr., Wm. Fellows.

April 4, 1808, Moses Landon.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Reuben Wright, Gardus Downing, Lewis Smith, Peter Fort, Will Davis.
 Feb. 11, 1811, John Valentine, John Wicks, James Bibbins, David Scidmore, Isaac Myers, John Nelson, Jr.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Thomas Cullamer, Earl Whitford, Josiah Johnson, Silas Smith.
 May 23, 1812, Garner Conklin.

VI.—63D REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Thomas Rogers, lieutenant-colonel.
 March 26, 1804, Abel Colwell, adjutant.
 Nov. 2, 1804, Abel Colwell, adjutant.
 April 8, 1805, Nicholas Angle, adjutant.
 April 8, 1805, Thomas Littleton, surgeon.
 April 8, 1805, Billy J. Clark, surgeon's mate.
 March 15, 1806, Nicholas W. Angle, adjutant.
 April 4, 1808, Jesse Billings, quartermaster.
 April 4, 1808, Ziah Barnes, paymaster.
 Feb. 9, 1810, John M. Berry, 1st major.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Malcom Crofoot, 2d major.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Daniel Hicks, surgeon's mate.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Billy J. Clark, surgeon.
 Feb. 29, 1812, James Burnham, 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Henry Reynolds, surgeon's mate.
 April 1, 1812, Jeremiah Terhune, adjutant.

Captains.

March 14, 1803, Jonah Mead, John Thompson, Asa Welsh, James Milligan, Walter Hewitt.
 March 26, 1804, James Burnham, Harmanus Van Veghten.
 Nov. 2, 1804, Philip Delano.
 April 8, 1805, David Tillotson, John Pettit.
 April 3, 1806, Harmon Gansevort, John S. Taylor, Luke Fenton, Ebenezer Brown.
 April 4, 1808, Jacob Dennis, Thomas Lang, Thomas Reed, Wm. Burnham.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Seth Perry.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Wm. Ross.
 Feb. 29, Selah Bishop, Daniel Finch, Daniel Lindsay, James Mott.

Lieutenants.

March 14, 1803, John Pettit, James Vandewerker, Thomas Breed, Seth Perry, Jr., Josiah St. John, John J. Taylor.
 March 26, 1804, Selah Bishop, Walter Van Veghten, Solomon Dunham, Ebenezer Brown.
 April 8, 1805, Abel Caldwell, Eldad Garnsey.
 April 3, 1806, Wm. Harris, Jr., Peter Butler, Samuel Ludluns, Joseph Rockwell.
 April 4, 1809, Wm. Wilcox, Wm. Chub, Daniel French, John Payne, Wm. Smith, Daniel Finch.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Dudley Emerson, Samuel Crompton.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Wm. Ross, Samuel Crippen, Wm. Wilcox, Daniel Lindsay.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Elijah Dunham, Wm. Kings, David Patterson, John McDowell, Abraham Bennett, Josiah Perry, Jr.

Ensigns.

March 14, 1803, David Walker, Eldad Garnsey, Wm. Harris, Daniel Finch, Dudley Emerson, Lewis Scott, Solomon Dunham, Aaron Hale.
 March 26, 1804, Paulinus Potter, Jacob S. Vicle, John McDowell, Peter Butler.
 April 8, 1805, Samuel Crippen, Richard McHess.
 April 3, 1806, Albert Terhune, Joseph Wyman, James W. Berry, Luke Johnson.
 April 4, 1808, Richard Emond, Wm. Ross, David Pattison, Sylvester Lewis.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Rozell Perry, Will King.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Daniel Lindsay, Wm. King, Henry Stafford.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Jeremiah Terhune, Thomas Dunham, Wm. Clark, Jr., John Patterson, Benjamin Merrill, Henry Chapman, Thomas B. Thompson, Curtis Wheeler.

VII.—59TH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Rufus Price, lieutenant-colonel.
 March 29, 1803, Isaac Young, 2d major.
 April 2, 1804, Asa C. Barney, surgeon.
 April 8, 1805, Gideon Goodrich, lieutenant-colonel.
 April 8, 1805, John Prior, 1st major.
 April 8, 1805, Samuel Bailey, 2d major.
 April 8, 1805, Daniel Hicks, surgeon's mate.
 April 3, 1806, Joshua Swan, paymaster.
 April 4, 1808, Howell Gardner, adjutant.
 April 4, 1808, Abel Baldwin, surgeon's mate.
 May 31, 1809, Isaac Young, quartermaster.
 March 12, 1810, John Prior, lieutenant-colonel.
 March 12, 1810, Samuel Bailey, 1st major.
 March 12, 1810, John Boeckes, 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Walter Hewitt, 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Darius Johnson, surgeon's mate.

Captains.

March 29, 1803, Abel Deuel.
 April 2, 1804, Eli Couch.
 April 8, 1805, Caleb Bailey, George Peck, Ezra Starr, Wm. G. Boss, Wm. Waterbury.
 April 6, 1807, Samuel Annable.
 May 31, 1809, Lewis Scott, Asher Taylor, Giles Fitch.
 Feb. 11, 1811, George H. Benham, Jacob Kellogg, John Smith, Jr.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Aaron Hale, Jr., Wm. Scofield, Joseph Morehouse, Jr., Alsop Weed.

Lieutenants.

March 29, 1803, Amos Smith, Stephen Seamans.
 April 8, 1805, Lewis Scott, Isaac Darrow, Aaron Hale, Jr., William Waterbury.
 April 3, 1806, Perez Billings, Isaac Van Austin, William Scofield, Joseph Morehouse, Samuel Annable.
 April 6, 1807, John Ladd, John Billings, Barzillai Richmond.
 April 4, 1808, George Eglumee.
 May 31, 1809, Lotus Watson, John King, Zachariah Curtis, Isaac Van Ostrand, David Bockes.
 March 12, 1810, George H. Benham, John Smith, Jr., Darius Wright, Abner Medberry.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Edward Gilman, Alsop Weed, Burr Hendrick.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Potter Johnson, Nathaniel Ingerson, William W. Denke, Jonathan Kellogg, Nicholas Carpenter.

Ensigns.

March 29, 1803, Joseph Morehouse, Jr., David Foster, Hezekiah Lippert.
 April 2, 1804, William S. Chapin.
 April 8, 1805, Jonathan Rogers, John King, Archibald Wheeler, Lemuel Hale, Samuel Annable.
 April 3, 1806, Elias Manning, William Clark, Nathaniel Ingerson, Gershorn Morehouse, Bezaleel Richmond.
 April 6, 1807, George Eglumee, Giles Fitch, Jr., Asa Taylor.
 April 4, 1808, Jacob Richards, Lotus Watson.
 May 31, 1809, Charles Hoyt, Nicholas Carpenter, Abner Medberry, Darius Wright, Abel Whalen, John Smith.
 March 12, 1810, Edward Gilman, Burr Hendrick, Caleb Strong, Justin Day.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Alexander C. Kellogg, Jonathan Kellogg, Jr., Nathan Daniels, Justin Day, Abel Whalen.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Bunzon B. Wiggins, Henry Bump, Asahel Fancher, John Ambler, Stephen Medberry, Jeremiah Eddy, Nathaniel Leavens.

VIII.—144TH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Hezekiah Ketchum, lieutenant-colonel.
 March 29, 1803, Gradus Clute, 2d major.
 March 29, 1803, Joseph Ketchum, adjutant.
 April 8, 1805, John Stearns, surgeon.
 April 8, 1805, Elijah Porter, surgeon's mate.
 March 22, 1806, John Haswell, adjutant.
 March 22, 1806, Henry Ten Broeck, 2d major.
 March 22, 1806, Henry Fanning, paymaster.
 April 4, 1808, Henry Fanning, quartermaster.
 April 4, 1808, Joshua Mandeville, paymaster.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Henry Bailey, 2d major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Samuel Stewart, 2d major.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Nathan Bailey, adjutant.
 Feb. 11, 1811, George W. Ten Broeck, quartermaster.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Samuel D. Lockwood, paymaster.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Elijah Porter, surgeon.
 Feb. 11, 1811, John Haight, surgeon's mate.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Samuel G. Huntington, 2d major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, William McDonald, paymaster.

Captains.

March 29, 1803, Samuel Stewart, Benjamin Mix, Jacobus Rosecrans, John Mow, Christian Sackrider.
 April 8, 1805, Joseph Peck, Nathan Garnsey.
 March 22, 1806, Joseph Ketchum, William Comstock, Adam T. Van Vranken, Samuel Weldon.
 March 31, 1809, Cornelius C. Van Santford.
 March 12, 1810, Andrew Emigh.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Nathan Bailey, Joshua Mandeville, Samuel Demarest, William Neff, Jr., Jonathan Irish, Ephraim Knowlton.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Anthony S. Badgely.
 May 23, 1812, Andrew Frasier.

Lieutenants.

March 29, 1803, James Welden, Joseph Peck, Peter Davis, Jason Gillespie.
 April 8, 1805, Samuel Demarest, Andrew Emigh, John Cramer, Gideon G. Degraff, John Barnes.
 March 22, 1806, Benjamin Hicks, Wm. Neff, David Garnsey, Ephraim Knowlton, Jonathan Irish.
 April 4, 1808, Francis Drake.
 June 13, 1808, Cornelius C. Van Santford.
 May 31, 1809, Jacob Pudney.
 March 12, 1810, Anthony S. Badgely.

Feb. 11, 1811, Felix Tracy, Asahel Philo, Tertullus Frost, John Nestle, Garret J. Van Vranken, Smith Irish, Frederick Clements.
 Feb. 29, 1812, John Stewart, Silas Sweetland, David Ash, Wm. Gates.
 May 23, 1812, Laurence Travers, Benjamin Chamberlain.

Ensigns.

March 29, 1803, Selah Blatchley, Gideon Degraff, Benjamin Hicks, John Cramer.
 April 8, 1805, Daniel G. Garnsey, Jonathan Irish, Anthony Badgely, George W. Ten Broeck, Alfred White, William Neff, Jr., David Garnsey.
 March 22, 1806, Tertullus Frost, Frederick Clements, Daniel Lane, Smith Irish, John Hubbs.
 April 4, 1808, Tertullus Frost, Garret Van Vranken, Cornelius Van Santford, John Hubbs.
 June 13, 1808, Jacob Pudney.
 May 31, 1809, Nathan Bailey.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Felix Tracy.
 March 12, 1810, Wm. Gates.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Silas Cogswell, John Stewart, Samuel G. Huntington, Andrew Fraiser, Grandus Levisce, David Ash, Silas Sweetland, Isaac B. Mix.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Charles H. Wetmore, Benjamin Chamberlain, Robert Powers, Michael Weldon, Henry Clow, Luther Brown.
 May 23, 1812, Ira Moe, David Spencer.

IX.—CAVALRY.

The first squadron of the Seventh Regiment was composed of the cavalry in the county of Saratoga.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Feb. 29, 1812, Henry Edson, adjutant.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Daniel Dickinson, quartermaster.
 Feb. 29, 1812, William Rolands, major.
 May 20, 1812, Isaac Q. Carpenter, adjutant.

Captains.

Feb. 11, 1811, Daniel Montgomery, John Linnendoll, Daniel Starr.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Sidney Berry, Jr., Curtis Burton, Noah Vibbert, Nathan Rogers.
 May 20, 1812, John Sayles.

Lieutenants.

Feb. 11, 1811, Daniel Dickinson, Isaac Q. Carpenter, Sidney Berry, Jr., George Reynolds, Jr., Curtis Burton, Parker Manning, Henry Duell, Charles Foster.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Henry Duell, James Meeker, Isaac Q. Carpenter, John Sayles, George Reynolds, Seth Pope, Parker Manning, Samuel Bacon, Stephen Swan, Elijah E. Smith.
 May 20, 1812, Hezekiah Reynolds, Jeremiah Rundle.

Cornets.

Feb. 11, 1811, John Sayles, Seth Pope, Samuel Bacon, James Meeker, Stephen Swan.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Samuel Sweetland, Hezekiah Reynolds, Lyon Emerson, James Hawkins, Jr., Charles Tripp.
 May 20, 1812, Lodowick Vicle.

X.—ARTILLERY.

ARTILLERY APPOINTMENTS FOR THE 2D BATTALION OF THE 4TH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

March 27, 1805, Amos Potter, 2d major.
 March 30, 1809, Kiah Harnden, paymaster.

Captains.

April 4, 1805, Solomon Day, Cornelius Whitney, James Hawley.
 April 3, 1806, Joseph I. Green.
 April 6, 1807, Lott Wood, James Garnsey.
 March 30, 1809, David Richardson.

(This appears to be entered in the military records as a part of the 5th Regiment about 1810, and composed of the artillery in Saratoga, Montgomery, and Schoharie.)

Feb. 9, 1810, Joseph Ketchum.
 Feb. 11, 1811, David Waterman, Simeon Simmons.
 June 5, 1811, Samuel Drake.
 May 23, 1812, Thomas Mackin, Jr.

First Lieutenants.

April 4, 1805, Israel Hand, Butler Beckwith, John Savage.
 April 3, 1806, John M. Thompson.
 April 6, 1807, Wm. Van Kark, Lemon Foot, Walter Reed.
 March 30, 1809, Absalom Daley.

Second Lieutenants.

April 4, 1805, John Baker, Isaac Phelps, Jr., Abner Stone.
 April 8, 1805, George W. McCracken.
 April 3, 1806, Aaron Waters, Ebenezer Rice, Robert Archibald.
 April 6, 1807, Solomon Warner, Thomas Talmage, Peter Roe.
 March 30, 1809, Henry Harris, Abel Foster.

(Changed apparently to the 5th Regiment.)

First Lieutenants.

Feb. 9, 1810, Francis Drake.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Chauncey Guernsey, Hiram Mosher.
 June 5, 1811, Jacob Snyder, John B. Miller.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Wm. H. Satterlee.
 May 23, 1812, John Yatman, John G. Murray, Nathaniel Stewart.

Second Lieutenants.

Feb. 9, 1810, Jesse Tracey.
 Feb. 11, 1811, Wm. H. Satterlee, Ely Foster.
 June 5, 1811, Peter Sternberg, Wm. Fowler.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Jessup Raymond.
 May 23, 1812, John Eddy, Silas Wood.

SARATOGA COUNTY BATTALION, AFTERWARDS FORMED INTO THE 166TH REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

April 3, 1806, George Taylor, major.
 March 2, 1809, John Cornwall, adjutant.
 Feb. 9, 1810, William Leavens, 2d major.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Ira Woodworth, paymaster.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Levi Scovill, major.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Avery Benedict, surgeon.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Willard Leavens, quartermaster.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Isaac Woodworth, paymaster.

Captains.

April 3, 1806, Daniel Hunt.
 April 6, 1807, Daniel Church, John Lindsay.
 March 22, 1809, David Walker.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Joseph Rockwell, Ira Heath.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Peter Butler.

Lieutenants.

April 3, 1806, David Walker.
 April 6, 1807, Gideon Orton.
 March 22, 1809, Wm. Johnson, Ira Heath, John Taylor.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Luke Johnson, Lawrence Barber.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Artemus Aldrich, David Hemstreet.

Ensigns.

April 6, 1807, William Johnson, Joel Sprague, Ira Heath.
 March 22, 1809, Artemus Aldrich, David Hemstreet, Elijah Buttolph, John Schofield, Lawrence Barber.
 Feb. 9, 1810, Laban Keatch, Levy Heath.
 Feb. 29, 1812, Isaiah Palmater, Jonathan Flanders.

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,"

"CITY OF NEW YORK, April 13, 1812.

"SIR,—In pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, I have determined by lot the numbers of the several brigades and regiments of infantry and cavalry in this State, and have now the honor of communicating to you the result.

"WM. PAULDING, JR., *Adjutant-General.*"

So far as this order applied to Saratoga County, it assigned to the command of "the 9th Brigade," Brig-Gen. Samuel Clark, and this brigade is to be formed of six regiments,—the 24th, commanded by Isaac Gere; the 32d, commanded by David Rogers; the 41st, commanded by John Dunning; the 59th, commanded by John Prior; the 63d, commanded by Thomas Rogers; the 144th, by Hezekiah Ketchum.

The order further provided that the militia of Saratoga, Montgomery, and Schoharie should constitute "the 4th division," and Abram Veeder was appointed major-general in the place of Gen. Gansevoort, resigned.

XI.—ROLL OF OFFICERS COMMISSIONED IN THE YEARS 1830–32.

Oct. 30, 1830, Egbert C. Noxon, Half-Moon, 1st lieut., 1st Art., 3d Brig., 2d Div.
 Oct. 30, 1830, Joel Gould, Clifton Park, capt., 1st Art., 3d Brig., 2d Div.
 Nov. 20, 1830, Gilbert Purdy, Saratoga, capt., 63d Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Nov. 20, 1830, Leonard Adams, Wilton, lieut., 63d Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Nov. 20, 1830, James McCreedy, Saratoga, ensign, 63d Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Aug. 7, 1830, Leman A. Grippen, Corinth, ensign, 166th Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Aug. 7, 1830, Alfred Mallory, surgeon's mate, 166th Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Aug. 14, 1830, Francis Milliman, lieut., 24th Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Aug. 14, 1830, Ira Swan, ensign, 24th Inf., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Aug. 4, 1830, John S. Andrews, Milton, major, 7th Cav., 3d Brig., 1st Div.
 Feb. 3, 1831, William Fuller, Ballston, capt., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Feb. 3, 1831, Isaiah Blood, Ballston, lieut., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Feb. 3, 1831, Samuel Irish, Saratoga Springs, ensign, 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.

Feb. 19, 1831, Joseph W. Wood, Ballston, capt., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Feb. 19, 1831, Samuel Rue, Ballston, lieut., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Feb. 19, 1831, William D. F. Jennings, Ballston, ensign, 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 April 30, 1831, Aaron R. Pattison, Ballston Spa, col., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 April 30, 1831, Archibald Spiers, Jr., Ballston, lieut.-col., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 April 30, 1831, Jas. A. Brinkerhoff, Ballston, maj., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 April 30, 1831, Samuel Irish, Milton, lieut., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 April 30, 1831, Ira Howell, Ballston Spa, ensign, 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 April 30, 1831, Isaiah Blood, Milton, capt., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 May 7, 1831, John Penfield, Ballston, capt., 7th Cav., 3d Brig., 2d Div.
 April 30, 1861, Daniel P. Wakeman, Ballston Spa, adjt., 32d Cav., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 May 7, 1831, Elijah W. Weed, Saratoga Springs, 1st lieut., 7th Cav., 3d Brig., 2d Div.
 May 7, 1831, Clement Patchin, Milton, 2d lieut., 7th Cav., 3d Brig., 2d Div.
 May 7, 1831, Hiram Loomis, Milton, cornet, 7th Cav., 3d Brig., 2d Div.
 June 1, 1821, Thomas M. Burtis, Saratoga Springs, paymaster, 7th Cav.
 April 23, 1831, Thomas L. Hewitt, Galway, ensign, 24th Regt., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 Sept. 2, 1830, Thomas C. Hale, Greenfield, ensign, 59th Regt., 51st Brig., 15th Div.
 June 4, 1831, George Hanford, Galway, major, separate battalion Riflemen.
 July 4, 1831, John Shurter, Malta, capt., 41st Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 July 4, 1831, Elisha D. Miller, Ballston, lieut., 41st Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 July 4, 1831, Hiram Hutchinson, Malta, ensign, 41st Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 July 2, 1831, Henry Van Duzen, Clifton Park, capt., 144th Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 July 2, 1831, George Peck, Clifton Park, lieut., 144th Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 July 2, 1831, Lewis E. Sheldon, Clifton Park, ensign, 144th Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Sept. 30, 1831, Lemuel Spiers, Ballston, surg., 32d Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Sept. 10, 1831, Jesse Morey, Ballston, capt., 32d Regt., 9th Brig., 15th Div.
 Dec. 10, 1830, Henry C. Rice, Stillwater, capt., 41st Regt.
 Nov. 11, 1830, Gilbert Purdy, Saratoga, capt.
 Nov. 11, 1830, Leonard Adams, Wilton, lieut.
 Nov. 11, 1830, James McCreedy, Saratoga, ensign.
 Sept. 3, 1831, Ephraim Hill, Saratoga, ensign.
 Sept. 28, 1831, Chauncey D. Bull, Saratoga, surgeon's mate.
 Nov. 12, 1831, Henry D. Chapman, Saratoga, col.
 Sept. 14, 1831, Clark Taber, Providence, capt.
 Sept. 14, 1831, Pardon Soule, Providence, lieut.
 Sept. 14, 1831, Huestin McMullin, Providence, ensign.
 Sept. 24, 1831, Philip James, Galway, capt.
 Sept. 24, 1831, Richard M. Livingston, Jr., Galway, lieut.
 Sept. 24, 1831, John H. Dingman, Galway, ensign.
 Nov. 12, 1831, Samuel Lewis, Northumberland, lieut.-col.
 Nov. 12, 1831, Henry Holmes, Saratoga, maj.
 Oct. 29, 1831, Rensselaer Thompson, Moreau, capt.
 Oct. 29, 1831, Charles A. Sill, Moreau, lieut.
 Oct. 29, 1831, Richard Davenport, Moreau, ensign.
 Aug. 27, 1831, Benjamin F. Prior, Greenfield, capt.
 March 10, 1832, Lodewick P. Shaw, Providence, col.
 March 10, 1832, John S. Green, Galway, ensign.
 March 10, 1832, Jonathan Bristol, Edinburgh, capt.
 March 31, 1832, George W. Downing, Edinburgh, lieut.
 March 31, 1832, George B. Robinson, Edinburgh, ensign.
 Oct. 5, 1831, James A. Swartwout, Wilton, ensign.
 April 16, 1832, Henry L. Swartwout, Wilton, q-m.
 March 10, 1832, Jonathan Edgercomb, Galway, maj.
 March 31, 1832, Seth Warren, Galway, capt.
 March 31, 1832, Thomas L. Hewitt, Galway, lieut.
 March 31, 1832, Solomon Ellithorp, Edinburgh, lieut.-col.
 May 12, 1832, Archibald Spier, Ballston Spa, col.
 May 12, 1832, Wm. Fuller, Ballston, lieut.-col.
 May 12, 1832, Isaiah Blood, Milton, maj.
 May 10, 1832, Joshua T. Blanchard, Saratoga Springs, q-m. cav.
 April 28, 1832, Andrew Taylor, Half-Moon, 1st lieut. cav.
 April 28, 1832, Christopher Snyder, Half-Moon, 2d lieut. cav.
 April 28, 1832, Mina Morse, Half-Moon, cornet, cav.
 April 28, 1832, Duncan McMasters, Chilton, capt.
 April 28, 1832, Wm. Fowler, Charlton, lieut.
 April 28, 1832, Robert Gilchrist, Charlton, ensign.
 Aug. 18, 1832, Wright I. Esmoud, Half-Moon, capt.
 Aug. 18, 1832, Wm. Gates, Jr., Half-Moon, lieut.
 Aug. 18, 1832, Abraham James, Half-Moon, ensign.
 Aug. 20, 1832, Shadrach Burlison, Waterford, capt.
 Aug. 20, 1832, Harry B. Scott, Waterford, lieut.
 Aug. 20, 1832, Mason K. Eastman, Waterford, ensign.
 Aug. 27, 1831, Rensselaer Ballou, Greenfield, lieut.
 Aug. 27, 1831, Alvin Day, Greenfield, ensign.
 Oct. 7, 1831, Isaac Ambler, Greenfield, q-m.
 Sept. 3, 1831, Uriah B. Couch, Milton, lieut.
 Sept. 3, 1831, Charles M. L. Andrus, Milton, ensign.
 Sept. 3, 1831, John Potter, Milton, capt.

Sept. 3, 1831, Isaac K. Frink, Milton, lieutenant.
 Sept. 3, 1831, Porter W. Earl, Milton, ensign.
 Oct. 8, 1831, Daniel D. A. Green, Milton, lieutenant-col.
 Oct. 29, 1831, Uriah D. Conch, Milton, captain.
 Oct. 29, 1831, Charles M. L. Andrus, Milton, lieutenant.
 Oct. 29, 1831, Benjamin N. Loomis, Milton, ensign.
 Dec. 31, 1831, Gordon Jenkins, Hadley, captain.
 Dec. 31, 1831, Cornelius Dubois, Hadley, lieutenant.
 Dec. 31, 1831, Jefferson Jeffers, Hadley, ensign.
 Nov. 26, 1831, Ephraim Hill, Saratoga, captain.
 Nov. 26, 1831, Giles B. Slocum, Saratoga, lieutenant.
 Nov. 26, 1831, James A. Granger, Saratoga, ensign.
 Dec. 10, 1831, Stephen Welch (2d), Schuylerville, captain.
 Dec. 10, 1831, Orra Warner, Moreau, 1st lieutenant.
 Dec. 10, 1831, John W. Vandenburg, Saratoga, 2d lieutenant.
 Sept. 10, 1831, Isaac E. Garnsey, Clifton Park, captain.
 Sept. 10, 1831, William Golden, Ballston, 1st lieutenant.
 Sept. 10, 1831, John Cole, Stillwater, 2d lieutenant.
 Aug. 27, 1831, David T. Zimmerman, Stillwater, captain.
 Aug. 27, 1831, John A. J. Comtryman, Stillwater, 1st lieutenant.
 Aug. 27, 1831, Cornelius Cronkrite, Stillwater, 2d lieutenant.
 Sept. 10, 1831, Wm. McGregor, Jr., Wilton, q-m.
 Sept. 10, 1831, Wm. H. Walton, Greenfield, paymaster.
 April 13, 1832, John R. McGregor, Wilton, aid-de-camp.
 July 7, 1832, Samuel Rice, Ballston, captain.
 July 7, 1832, A. R. Redfield, Ballston, lieutenant.
 July 7, 1832, James Wakeman, Ballston, ensign.
 June 30, 1832, Hiram Barnes, Greenfield, ensign.
 June 30, 1832, Roswell Finch, Saratoga, captain.
 June 30, 1832, Henry W. Peck, Saratoga, 1st lieutenant.
 June 30, 1832, Robert Burdee, Saratoga, 2d lieutenant.
 June 30, 1832, Henry W. Denison, Saratoga, ensign.
 June 9, 1832, Alvah Dake, Greenfield, 2d lieutenant.
 June 9, 1832, Levi B. Alcott, Greenfield, ensign.
 March 9, 1832, Wm. Stewart, Edinburgh, captain.
 March 9, 1832, Orson Wright, Edinburgh, lieutenant.
 Aug. 31, 1832, Azariah E. Stimson, Galway, adjt.
 Aug. 31, 1832, John O. Elithorp, Edinburgh, q-m.
 Sept. 14, 1832, Clark Tabor, Providence, captain.
 Sept. 14, 1832, Pardon Soule, Providence, lieutenant.

CHAPTER XXI.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

I.—SARATOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE act of the Legislature to provide for the formation of county agricultural societies was passed May 15, 1841. The friends of the movement were prompt in Saratoga County to commence action in accordance with its provisions. The county clerk, Archibald Smith, issued a call, and the first meeting was held at the court-house June 24, 1841, but little more than a month after the act had received the executive approval. Howell Gardiner, of Greenfield, was appointed chairman, and Archibald Smith, of Ballston Spa, secretary. The following resolution was adopted, after ample consideration had been given to it:

“*Resolved*, That an agricultural society be formed in this county, pursuant to the provisions of said statute.”

A committee of five, consisting of Calvin Wheeler, A. J. Chadsey, Judiah Ellsworth, Increase Hoyt, and J. A. Corey, was appointed to draft the constitution and by-laws. The first officers chosen were—

President.—Howell Gardiner, Greenfield.

First Vice-President.—Calvin Wheeler, Providence.

Second Vice-President.—Jacob Denton, Saratoga Springs.

Treasurer.—Hiram E. Howard, Milton.

Corresponding Secretary.—Archibald Smith, Ballston Spa.

Recording Secretary.—John A. Corey, Saratoga Springs.

An executive committee was also constituted, consisting of two members from each town in the county:

Ballston.—Isaac Curtis, Stephen Merchant.

Charlton.—John Low, Henry Ostrom.

Clifton Park.—Abijah Peck, Jr., Henry Palmer.

Corinth.—David Rogers, Edward Edwards.

Day.—E. M. Day, Amos Hunt.

Edinburgh.—Samuel Batcheller, Ira Beecher.

Galway.—Jesse H. Mead, Jeremiah Whitlock.

Greenfield.—Joseph Daniels, Henry Lincoln.

Hadley.—Charles Stewart, Harman Rockwell.

Half-Moon.—N. G. Philo, Stephen R. Smith.

Malta.—John Tallmudge, Seneca Hall.

Milton.—Seth Whalen, George B. Powell.

Moreau.—Thomas S. Mott, G. P. Reynolds.

Northumberland.—Walter Doty, Coles Golden.

Providence.—William V. Clark, Seymour St. John.

Saratoga.—Henry D. Chapman, William Wilcox.

Saratoga Springs.—P. H. Cowen, John H. Beach.

Stillwater.—Lewis Smith, Yates Lansing.

Waterford.—Jobu Knickerbocker, John Cramer (2d).

Wilton.—John Morris, Duncan McGregor.

The successive presidents of the society have been Howell Gardiner, 1842; Elisha Curtis, 1843; Joseph Daniels, 1844; David Rogers, 1845; Henry D. Chapman, 1846; Samuel Cheever, 1847; Samuel Young, 1848; Jesse H. Mead, 1849; Seth Whalen, 1850; Lewis E. Smith, 1851; William Wilcox, 1854; Seneca Daniels, 1855; Chauncey Boughton, 1856; Nathaniel Mann, 1857; Oscar Granger, 1858; Isaac Frink, 1859; William Wilcox, 1860; Joseph Baucus, 1861; Sherman Batcheller, 1862; James Thompson (to fill vacancy), 1862; Samuel J. Mott, 1863; Edward Edwards, 1864; Chauncey Boughton, 1865; Isaiah Fuller, 1866 and 1867; Frank D. Curtis, 1868; De Witt C. Hoyt, 1869; John Titcomb, 1870; John P. Conklin, 1871 and 1872; William Lape, 1873; Henry C. Holmes, 1874; Joseph B. Enos, 1875; A. B. Baucus, 1876; Charles Leland, 1877; B. F. Judson, 1878.

The recording secretaries have been John A. Corey, 1841 to 1854; Edmund J. Huling, 1855 to 1859; Frederick S. Root, 1860; John A. Corey, 1861; John H. White, 1862; John A. Corey, 1863 to 1869; Jonathan S. Howland, 1870 to 1871, died in office, and B. S. Robinson appointed to fill vacancy; B. S. Robinson, 1872 to 1877; John W. Shurter, 1878.

The annual fairs were held for two or three years at Ballston Spa, and then for ten years consecutively at Mechanicsville. At the expiration of this period the society located permanently at Saratoga Springs, purchasing grounds and erecting the necessary fixtures. These were sold about 1870, and in 1871 the society secured a lease for twenty years of the beautiful grounds at Glen Mitchell. No fair was held in 1866, on account of the fact that the State Society held its annual fair at Saratoga Springs.

Among those delivering annual addresses before the society have been Col. Samuel Young, 1842; Daniel Shepherd, 1844; Wm. I. Gilchrist, 1845; Gen. E. F. Bullard, 1847; John W. Fowler, 1851; John A. Corey, 1853; Hon. James H. Titus, 1855; Hon. James B. McKean, 1857; E. L. Fursman, 1860; Hon. Wm. A. Sackett,

1861; Hon. Augustus Bockes, 1862; Hon. Reverdy Johnson and A. B. Conger, 1863; Gen. B. F. Bruce, 1865; Hon. Horace Greeley, 1867; Hon. Horatio Seymour, 1868; Hon. Charles S. Lester, 1869; X. A. Willard, 1870; Hon. Fernando Wood, 1871; Hon. Martin L. Townsend, 1875; Hon. L. Bradford Prince, 1876.

II.—SARATOGA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The formation of the American Bible Society will ever be regarded as a most remarkable era in the history of Bible Societies in this country. But before that was formed nearly sixty local societies already existed, thirty-five of which united in forming the American Bible Society, on the 8th of May, 1816.

The Saratoga Bible Society was organized on the 24th of August, 1815, nearly one year before the formation of the American Bible Society, and only seven years later than the formation of the Philadelphia Bible Society, which was the first society formed in the United States.

To give anything like a detailed history of the county society, for these sixty years and upwards of its existence, its steady progress and wide, extended usefulness, however pleasant it might be, would be wholly inconsistent with the designs and limits prescribed to this volume.

The following is an exact copy of the minutes of the first meeting, at which the society was organized, and of the constitution as presented and adopted at that meeting:

“BALLSTON, August 24, 1815.

“Agreeably to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the inhabitants of the county of Saratoga assembled at the court-house, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society in said county.

“The Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D., was chosen chairman, and the Rev. Gilbert McMaster clerk.

“The occasion of the meeting was briefly and appropriately stated by the chairman, who then opened it by prayer.

“It was moved and seconded that a Bible Society be formed in this county; which motion, after an interesting discussion of the subject, was unanimously agreed to.

“A draft of a constitution was read, and the several articles thereof, after various amendments, were adopted, with the following preamble:

“Impressed with a deep sense of the value of the Holy Scriptures, and their salutary influence upon society, not only in correcting the morals of men, and restraining their vicious propensities, but also in forming their characters for eternity, and convinced that many individuals and families in this county and its vicinity are destitute of those heavenly means of instruction, we, the subscribers, have agreed to form ourselves into a society for the gratuitous distribution of the Holy Bible.”

Sixty-eight names were subscribed to the constitution then adopted, in the order below given.

ORIGINAL SIGNERS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SARATOGA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Samuel Blatchford.	Guert Van Schoonhoven.
Parker Adams.	Ezra Nash.
Reuben Sears.	William Bangor.
Samuel G. Huntington.	Abijah Blanchard.
Richard Davis.	Isaac B. Payne.
Elisha Powell.	James Thompson.
George Palmer.	John W. Taylor.
John Thompson.	Ezra Buell.
William Gilechrist.	Daniel Montgomery.
Philo Hurd.	Loyd Wakeman.
Salmon Child.	Moses Hunter.
H. Ketcham.	William Foster.

William Fellows.
Alphens Goodrich.
Elisha Andrews.
John McCrea.
R. Schnyler.
Onesimus Hubble.
John Dunning.
S. Hawling.
James Grassie.
John Taylor.
John Lowe.
William Blain.
James Mairs.
J. L. Viele.
Raymond Taylor.
Lewis Waterbury.
David Morris.
Daniel Noble.
William Garrett.
William Cooper.
John K. Davis.
John Kelly.

Gilbert McMasters.
Jeremy Rockwell.
Abijah Peck.
Terence P. Donnell.
Amos Hodgman.
Alex. Gilechrist.
John House.
James Comstock.
Joseph Taylor.
Jonathan Wood.
Joseph Wood.
James Olmsted.
Thomas Palmer.
Peter Andrews.
Jesse Seymour.
Thomas Fellows.
Jeremiah Rundle.
Dennison Andrews.
Amos Hawley.
Dirck C. Lansing.
James Brisbin, Jr.
H. Metcalf.

At that meeting the following officers were chosen:

President.—Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Dirck C. Lansing; Rev. James Mairs.

Corresponding Secretary.—Rev. Gilbert McMasters.

Recording Secretary.—Rev. Reuben Sears.

Treasurer.—Elisha Powell, Esq.

Managers.—Samuel Child, Greenfield; Parker Adams, Waterford; Isaac B. Payne, Northumberland; John Taylor, Charlton; Ezra Nash, Milton; George Palmer, Stillwater; John W. Taylor, Ballston; John Dunning, Malta; Amos Hawley, Moreau; Jeremy Rockwell, Hadley; William Foster, Galway; Rev. Abijah Peck, Half-Moon; James Brisbin, Jr., Saratoga; Guert Van Schoonhoven, Waterford.

Elisha Powell, Reuben Sears and James Thompson were appointed a committee to publish the constitution of the society, with an address to the inhabitants of the county.

The foregoing constitution was revised and amended in 1827, and again in 1844, but it is substantially the basis upon which the society has operated through all the eventful years of its successful career.

The first president of this society, Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D., was one of the honorable sixty members of the convention which formed the American Bible Society, nearly a year after the Saratoga County Bible Society was organized.

The following were the first presidents of the society in order, and their respective terms of service:

Rev. Samuel Blatchford, D.D., two years in succession.

Rev. James Mairs, nineteen years in succession.

Rev. Francis Wayland, one year.

Rev. Darius O. Griswold, three years in succession.

Rev. John Clancy, four years in succession.

John House, Esq., one year, 1846.

Thomas Lowe, Esq., one year, 1847.

R. R. Kennedy, Esq., one year, 1848.

Jesse H. Mead, Esq., one year, 1849.

Lebbens Booth, Esq., one year, 1850.

Abraham Marshall, Esq., one year, 1851.

John Lowe, Esq., one year, 1852.

Howell Gardiner, Esq., one year, 1853.

From the above statement it will be seen that for the first thirty years and upwards clergymen were uniformly chosen to preside over this society, since which time, laymen, with two exceptions, have been the presiding officers.

The following is a list of presidents of the Saratoga County Bible Society since 1853:

Rev. Reuben Smith.	Prof. H. A. Wilson.
John Wood, Esq.	Thomas Mairs, Esq.
Wm. T. Hamilton, Esq.	George Harvey, Esq.
Hon. John House.	Hon. John C. House.
Garnsey Kennedy, Esq.	Samuel B. Howland, Esq.
Hon. R. H. Walworth.	George F. Watson, Esq.
Henry D. Chapman, Esq.	B. S. Robinson, Esq.
Hon. Jas. B. McKean.	Hon. C. S. Lester.
P. H. McOmber, Esq.	Wm. Shepherd, Esq.
Samuel H. Cook, Esq.	Rev. Alexander Prondfit.
John Lowe, Esq.	Henry Ostrom, Esq.
Hon. John C. House.	Joseph Kingsley, Esq.
Jesse H. Mead, Esq.	Hon. Abraham Marshall.

Henry Doolittle was secretary from 1844 to 1868, since which time H. A. Wilson has been the continued secretary, and is so at present.

The organization of two of the town auxiliaries is mentioned in the society's centennial memorial, 1876.

That of Ballston was very early, as shown by the following notice and record:

BIBLE SOCIETY.

"The members of the Bible Society of Saratoga County, residing in the town of Ballston, are requested to meet at the Presbyterian meeting-house in said town, on Monday, the 2d day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing a Department Society for said town. Dated September the 25th, 1815.

"JOHN W. TAYLOR, *Manager*."

At a meeting of the members of the Bible Society of Saratoga County, residing in Ballston, held on the second day of October, in the year 1815, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of organizing a Department Society for said town, the following members were present: John W. Taylor, Lloyd Wakeman, O. Hubbell, John K. Davis, Joseph Taylor, Samuel Young, James McCrea, Nathaniel Booth, David Bacon, D. L. Palmer, Samuel De Forest, Edmond Lacy, Sarah Garusey, John Gibson, J. Peter Dibble.

Samuel Young was then chosen chairman, James McCrea, assistant chairman, Joseph Taylor, clerk, and John K. Davis, treasurer, who, together with Onesimus Hubbell, Lloyd Wakeman, and Peter Dibble, compose the committee of charity.

The Northumberland Bible Society was organized December 18, 1821, four years after the formation of the American Bible Society. A constitution and by-laws were presented and adopted, to which twenty inhabitants of the town affixed their signatures, not one of whom is now living. With but few exceptions, yearly meetings have been regularly held, and the organization has been, from the first, kept in a healthy working condition.

As far as can be ascertained, this society has raised and paid to the Saratoga County Bible Society, and to the parent society, one thousand five hundred and seventy dol-

lars, averaging thirty dollars a year. The town has been thoroughly canvassed several times, the last time in 1869, when twenty-one families were found destitute and supplied.

The society has had eleven different presidents. John Craig, its first president, served fourteen years. It has had only three secretaries. Hon. Abraham Marshall is the present incumbent, and has held this office almost forty years, being now upwards of seventy years of age. This noble veteran in the Bible cause, with the exception of only two or three times, has been present at all the anniversary meetings of the county society. In the various capacities of president, secretary, and collector, he has served the Northumberland Bible Society for nearly forty-five years, and has been president of the county society several times.

The American Bible Society during the past few years has received the following liberal legacies from individuals deceased, late of this county, viz.:

Phebe Jones, late of Ballston Spa, in November, 1870.....	\$10.00
Hon. Austin Fuller, late of Saratoga Springs, in February, 1871.....	840.00
Mrs. L. Stratton, late of Jonesville, in August, 1872.....	1000.00
Mr. H. Boggs, late of West Galway, in May, 1873.....	500.00
Catharine S. Bailey, late of Waterford, in May, 1873.....	25.00
Margaret Wilcox, late of Saratoga County, in April, 1875..	250.00

Making a total of..... \$2625.00

The sixty-second anniversary, held in the Presbyterian church, Ballston Spa, Jan. 26, 1876, was a meeting of unusual interest, occurring as it did in the centennial year of the republic.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Rev. A. Prondfit, of Saratoga. The session was opened with the reading of a part of Psalm CXIX. by the president, and prayer by Rev. J. B. Ford, of Bacon Hill.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The chairman of the executive committee presented the following annual report, which was adopted:

"Upon the return, this day, of another anniversary of our county Bible Society, our friends no doubt are looking for the annual report of the executive committee. In laying this before them, we would be glad if we possessed some specially interesting matter for their gratification and encouragement; but so few of our auxiliary associations have presented their annual reports, that we have but little to lay before you; and as our plan continues to work as favorably as any other that has been suggested, we have nothing new in this respect, in the way of change, to propose for your consideration.

"We are satisfied that this plan, if we are only seconded by the persistent and active support of the friends of the Bible cause throughout our county, and especially by the faithful supervision of our vice-presidents in their various localities, would prove more and more successful in advancing the noble work in which we are engaged.

"We congratulate our friends in meeting them once more on this occasion, and under circumstances so favorable. While, from the peculiarity of the times, all our benevolent operations have been carried on amidst much difficulty and embarrassment, the Bible cause, we trust, still maintains its strong hold upon the affection and support of its friends, its grand mission recognized by the community at large, and its claims liberally responded to."

The following is a list of the officers of the Saratoga County Bible Society at the present time:

President.—Hon. Abraham Marshall.

Vice-Presidents.—Henry Clark, Elisha Curtiss, John Skinner, Mathew Owens, Wm. H. Van Vranken, Lucius M. Smith, Jas. H. Clark, Jas. H. Paine, I. J. Flansburg, Winslow E. Snow, G. R. Crouch, Charles D. Gardiner, John J. Best, R. H. Barber, Frederick Dodd, S. B. Howland, Wm. H. Coon, Geo. H. Thompson, C. S. Skinner, B. F. Edwards, J. H. De Ridder, Alfred W. Gray, John C. House, Henry Kieler, and Geo. H. Traver.

Treasurer.—E. W. Lee.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary.—H. A. Wilson.

Executive Committee.—Rev. A. Proudfit, Paola Durkee, Rev. W. R. Terrett, Rev. Giles P. Hawley, and Rev. Abram Viele.

Chairman of Executive Committee.—Rev. A. Proudfit.

Secretary of Committee.—H. A. Wilson.

We add the following valuable tabular statements:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Donations to Parent Society, first fifty-five years.....	\$19,979.85
" " " in 1871.....	803.72
" " " 1872.....	841.20
" " " 1873.....	1,270.00
" " " 1874.....	990.00
" " " 1875.....	990.00

Amount of Donations..... \$24,874.77

Paid to Parent Society on Book Account, first fifty-five years.....	\$14,475.42
" " " " " in 1871.....	870.85
" " " " " 1872.....	909.15
" " " " " 1873.....	425.63
" " " " " 1874.....	372.55
" " " " " 1875.....	110.96

Amount paid for Books..... \$17,364.26

It is estimated that the incidental expenses of the Society since its organization have been in the aggregate about.....	\$3,000.00
Paid Donations.....	24,874.77
Paid for Books.....	17,364.26

Making a grand total of..... \$45,239.03

REPORT OF DEPOSITARIES AND DEPARTMENTS, 1875.

LOCATION.	PRESIDENT.	COUNTY VICE-PRESIDENT.	DEPOSITARY.	AMOUNT APPORTIONED.	AMOUNT RAISED.	BOOK ACCOUNT, 1873-75.			
						Sales.	Donations.	Paid to Members.	Books on hand.
Ballston Spa.....	E. W. Lee.....	T. M. Mitchell.....	H. Crapo.....	\$120.00	\$31.00	\$184.50	\$78.06	\$85.00	\$353.65
Ballston Centre.....	Elisha Curtiss.....	Elisha Curtiss.....	None.....	70.00	44.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacon Hill.....	.....	.....	Stephen O. Burt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlton.....	Henry Ostrom.....	John H. Skinner.....	.....	104.00	36.75	18.34	4.30	4.20	8.49
West Charlton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	.....	90	.....	5.60
Cornuth.....	.....	M. Owens.....	N. W. Buckmaster.....	35.00	11.00	28.25	50	1.00	92.30
Clifton Park.....	Francis N. Vischer.....	W. H. Van Vranken.....	None.....	104.00	39.28	.....	.....	.....	.....
C Park & Newton.....	.....	.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crescent.....	.....	N. F. Philo.....	N. F. Philo.....	25.00	21.35	17.84	15.65	5.00	77.40
Day.....	.....	I. J. Flansburg.....	I. J. Flansburg.....	10.00	.....	18.90	2.40	.....	8.20
Edinburgh.....	.....	Winslow E. Snow.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galway.....	Rev. J. H. Coleman.....	G. R. Krouch.....	Dr. C. Preston.....	100.00	100.92	6.10	7.95	48.00	36.38
Greenfield.....	Rev. E. N. Howe.....	C. D. Gardiner.....	M. Spaulding & Bros.....	50.00	40.24	9.15	9.10	13.40	16.10
Gausevoort.....	.....	.....	Harlow Lawrence.....	.....	.....	20.04	5.40	.....	38.86
Jonesville.....	Joseph Kingsley.....	Joseph Kingsley.....	James Edwards.....	60.00	70.96	7.30	2.66	47.86	60.95
Ketchum's Corners.....	.....	R. H. Barber.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quaker Springs.....	.....	Frederic Dodd.....	.....	.....	18.39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanicville.....	Rev. M. A. Wicker.....	S. B. Howland.....	R. Richards.....	107.00	80.54	48.08	59.36	121.50	236.60
Malta.....	.....	W. H. Coon.....	.....	42.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland.....	Alex. B. Bancus.....	Abraham Marshall.....	Harlow Lawrence.....	85.00	80.35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock City Falls.....	.....	P. S. Kilmer.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs.....	Geo. Harvey.....	Geo. F. Blackmer.....	E. R. Stevens.....	250.00	250.00	645.68	68.69	103.15	524.35
Schuylerville.....	Samuel Wells.....	J. H. DeRidder.....	Isaac Whitman.....	104.00	82.00	50.50	16.20	34.00	85.50
Stillwater.....	Jared W. Haight.....	Alfred W. Gray.....	O. T. Bestwick.....	80.00	42.11	50.96	9.35	21.75	33.94
Waterford.....	.....	John C. House.....	John C. House.....	120.00	46.73	87.57	20.50	16.50	132.77
Wilton.....	.....	Geo. H. Traver.....	.....	40.00	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
						\$1193.71	\$301.02	\$501.36	\$1714.09

III.—SARATOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Saratoga County Medical Society was organized at the court-house in Ballston Spa, the first Tuesday of July, 1806.

Wm. Patrick was chosen chairman of the meeting, and John Stearns secretary.

In attendance were Drs. Daniel Bull, William Patrick, John Stearns, Asa C. Barney, Elisha Miles, Samuel Pitkin, Wm. C. Lawrence, Billy J. Clark, Thomas S. Littlefield, Daniel Hicks, Elijah Porter, Alpheus Adams, Ephraim Childs, Jesse Seymour, Grant Powells, Samuel Davis, Isaac Finch, Francis Pigsley.

The meeting being in order for business, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—Dr. Daniel Bull.

Vice-President.—William Patrick.

Secretary.—John Stearns.

Treasurer.—Samuel Davis.

Censors.—Elijah Porter, Asa C. Barney, Samuel Pitkin, Billy J. Clark, Ephraim Childs.

Delegate to the New York State Medical Society.—John Stearns.

Elijah Porter, John Stearns, and Asa C. Barney were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the future regulation of the society.

In addition to those before mentioned the following are among the earlier and active members of the society, and were distinguished for their zeal and energy in the advancement of not only every interest connected with the successful pursuit of the profession of their choice, but the advancement of every philanthropic enterprise. They were of the strong men of the age in which they lived, viz.: Daniel Hicks, Northumberland, now Wilton; Beroth Bulhard, Saratoga Springs, now Greenfield; John H. Steel, Saratoga Springs; Josiah Pulling, Galway; Nathan Thompson, Galway; Oliver Brisbin, Schuylerville; Samuel Free-

man, Ballston Spa, afterwards Saratoga Springs; John D. Bull, Stillwater; Henry Reynolds, Northumberland, afterwards Wilton; William Tibbitts, Mechanicville; Silas Wood, Abel Baldwin; Darius Johnson, Greenfield; Francis Pixley, George Burroughs, Gideon Thompson, Isaac Youngs.

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF SARATOGA
FOR 1877-1878.

President.—B. W. Noxon, M.D.

Vice-President.—I. G. Johnson, M.D.

Secretary and Treasurer.—C. C. Bedell, M.D.

Delegates to State Medical Society.—No vacancy.

Delegates to American Medical Association.—W. H. Hall, M.D., F. M. Boyce, M.D., S. N. Rowell, M.D.

Censors.—R. C. McEwen, M.D., F. M. Boyce, M.D., J. G. Bacon, M.D., C. C. Bedell, M.D., T. G. Parkman, M.D.

Committee of Revision.—J. G. Bacon, M.D., F. M. Boyce, M.D., W. H. Hall, M.D., C. C. Bedell, M.D.

Committee of Publication.—J. G. Bacon, M.D., F. M. Boyce, M.D., T. B. Reynolds, M.D., C. C. Bedell, M.D.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
SOCIETY IN 1866.

Present Members and their Post-Office Address.

Austin, J. M., New York.	Hammond, H. L., Killingly, Ct.
Babeock, M. N., Canstatt, Germany.	Heartt, P. T., Waterford.
Bacon, J. G., Saratoga Springs.	Hodgman, W. H., Sar. Springs.
Ballou, N. H., Mechanicville.	Houghton, N. M., Corinth.
Bedell, C. C., Saratoga Springs.	Johnson, I. G., Greenfield Centre.
Beekwith, G. S., Charleston, S. C.	Lewis, Morgan, Ballston Spa.
Boughton, C., Waterford.	McEwen, R. C., Sar. Springs.
Boyce, F. M., Saratoga Springs.	Moore, Leverett, Ballston Spa.
Bull, C. D., Stillwater.	Murry, B. J., Wilton.
Burger, A. B., Gansevoort.	Noxon, B. W., Ballston Spa.
Burrus, D. R., Burnt Hill.	Parkman, T. E., Rock City Falls.
Colby, M. H., Saratoga Springs.	Preston, J. R., Schuylerville.
Cooper, H. C., Clifton Park.	Preston, Calvin, Galway.
Creal, C. E., Saratoga Springs.	Putnam, L. B., Sar. Springs.
Crothers, T. D., Binghamton.	Reynolds, T. B., Sar. Springs.
Ensign, C. W., Mechanicville.	Rowell, S. N., Dunning St., N. Y.
Freeman, S. H., Albany.	Sherman, F. A., Ballston Spa.
Garbut, Frank, Mechanicville.	Steenburgh, H. W., Green Island.
Gow, Frank, Schuylerville.	Van Vranken, G. D., Saratoga Springs.
Grant, C. S., Saratoga Springs.	Van Woert, Abram, Amity.
Hall, W. H., Saratoga Springs.	Young, T. A., West Charlton.

Deceased Members.

Adams, Alpheus.	Bryan, M. L.
Allen, J. H.	Carey, William.
Allen, R. L.	Carpenter, Cyrel.
Andrus, C. H.	Carpenter, Abner.
Atwell, P. P.	Chadsey, A. J.
Baldwin, Abel.	Childs, Ephraim.
Bannister, Jason.	Childs, J. W.
Barney, A. C.	Childs, A. F.
Barnum, T.	Chambers, W.
Barrus, J. J.	Clark, B. J.
Baxter, Hiram.	Colhy, J. B.
Benham, G. H.	Cole, John.
Benedict, Avery.	Crandell, E. G.
Bent, Stephen.	Crandell, E. F.
Bennett, John.	Culver, D. W.
Berry, Abram.	Davidson, Oliver.
Billings, S.	Davis, Samuel.
Boyd, David.	Davis, R. R.
Brislin, Oliver.	Day, Roswell.
Brown, C. B.	Deac, Josiah.
Bruce, N. F.	Derbyshire, R.
Bullard, Beroth.	Defreest, J. C.
Bull, Daniel.	Dickinson, E.
Bull, J. D.	Dimmick, Ira.
Burroughs, Geo.	Drake, Samuel.

Everett, Jesse.	Powell, Grant.
Finch, Isaac.	Powling, Josiah.
Finch, M. L.	Pulling, J.
Fiske, J. M.	Raymond, O. P.
Fitch, Asa.	Rathbun, John.
Fletcher, P.	Reynolds, Henry.
Freeman, S.	Reynolds, J. H.
Gaylord, S.	Richards, R. R.
Gow, Archibald.	Rixby, Francis.
Green, N. J.	Rigsley, F.
Griswold, H.	Sabin, L. D.
Goodrich, O.	Saile, John.
Hamilton, Silas.	Savage, Wm.
Haight, John.	Saunders, Henry.
Hart, R. H.	Scott, W. K.
Hatch, Ira.	Sears, Isaac.
Hewitt, D. J.	Simpson, S. M.
Hicks, Daniel.	Sherman, D.
Hicks, F. B.	Shaw, Wm.
Hicks, M. D.	Shelton, D. S.
Higgins, John.	Smith, J. W.
Howard, J.	Shumway, D.
Johnson, Darius.	Safford, Joseph.
Johnson, G. F.	Sprague, L.
Johnson, T. E.	Sprague, Peter.
Keeney, B. M.	Sprague, J. H.
King, John.	Spencer, James.
Kinley, John.	Spencer, A. J.
Landon, H. J.	Stearns, John.
Langworthy, James.	Steel, John H.
Lathrop, M. D.	Strang, Ira.
Lee, James.	St. John, E.
Littlefield, Thomas.	Seymour, Jesse.
Losce, H. D.	Taylor, Miles.
Low, David.	Tibbitts, Wm.
Miles, Elisha.	Tinker, Martin.
Millard, W. M.	Tippet, Wm.
Martin, F. M.	Thomas, James.
McLean, W. H.	Thompson, C. N.
McLeary, Samuel.	Thompson, Gideon.
Mott, Walter.	Thompson, G.
Mulford, E.	Tourtlot, F.
North, M. L.	Torry, Cave.
Northrop, Booth.	Tracy, S. M.
Patriek, William.	Underhill, A. K.
Pearce, Wm.	Upham, Timothy.
Pedrom, J. W.	Van Woert, A. W.
Perry, J. L.	Walls, J. W.
Perry, J. C.	Webber, A. B.
Peters, Samuel.	Weed, Isaac W.
Pitkin, L.	Wells, David.
Potter, Stephen.	Wetmore, C. H.
Porter, James.	Wood, Silas.
Porter, Elijah.	Williams, J. W.
Porter, E. H.	Wright, Ira.
Porter, D. L.	Wright, Newell.
Porter, S.	Youngs, Isaac.
Portery, W. P.	Youngs, Israel.

IV.—HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF SARATOGA
COUNTY.

This society was organized in 1863. Its annual meetings are held on the second Tuesday in July.

LIST OF MEMBERS LAST REPORTED.

B. F. Cornell, Fort Edward; Zina Clement, Saratoga Springs; S. J. Pearsall, Saratoga Springs; Thomas E. Allen, Saratoga Springs; J. F. Doolittle, Ballston Spa; William E. Rogers, Rexford Flats; A. G. Peckham, Waterford.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

President.—B. F. Cornell.

Vice-President.—J. F. Doolittle.

Secretary and Treasurer.—A. G. Peckham.

Censors.—J. F. Doolittle, S. J. Pearsall, A. G. Peckham.

Delegates to State Society.—Thomas E. Allen, J. F. Doolittle.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PRESS OF SARATOGA.

I.—THE BALLSTON PRESS.

COURT-HOUSE HILL, in the town of Ballston, one mile and a half southwesterly from the village of Ballston Spa, was the first place in the county of Saratoga in which a newspaper was established. In French's "Gazetteer of the State of New York," published in 1860, it is stated that "the *Waterford Gazette*, established at Waterford about 1801, was the first paper published in the county;" but this is an error,—the first of several, occurring in the notices of the county press, which have been detected by the investigations entered into by the author of this sketch.

Seventy-nine years have elapsed since the first Ballston printing-office was opened, and during this period ten different weeklies have made their bow to the public; only two of which continue to be published at the county-seat,—one of them being the *Ballston Democrat*, first issued in 1845; the other the *Ballston Journal*, the first in chronological order, and now in its eightieth year. Its lineage is as follows:

1. The *Saratoga Register* or *Farmer's Journal*, issued June 14, 1798; size of page eleven inches by eighteen; four columns to a page; sheet about one-half the present size of the *Ballston Journal*. Under the title, and extending across the page, were these words: "BALLSTON, SARATOGA COUNTY: printed every Wednesday morning, by INCREASE and WILLIAM CHILD, over the Store of Messrs. Robert Leonard & Co., nearly opposite the Court House.—Where subscriptions for this paper, articles of intelligence, miscellaneous pieces, advertisements, &c., are thankfully received, and printing in general executed with neatness and dispatch, and on moderate terms."

The *Journal* supported the administration of President John Adams, then the head of the political party which bore the name of Federal, and which was opposed by the party called Republican, whose acknowledged leader was Jefferson.

These party divisions had grown out of discussions in Congress during the first administration of Washington, whose second election was a triumph of the Federal party, as was also the election of Adams, under whose presidency the "alien and sedition laws" were passed, with features so obnoxious as to defeat him at his next candidacy.

The *Journal* favored those laws, as is shown by the following articles copied from the issue of August 22, 1798:

"There is at the present so strong an opposition to the measures of the general government prevailing through the counties of Ulster and Orange, that it is dangerous for a man to applaud the administration, and he is fortunate to escape personal injury. In many parts of those counties

the friend of the government is viewed as an enemy to the general cause, and is treated with marked contempt and disrespect. Almost every town exhibits a *Liberty Pole*, as they falsely term it, which these sons of Belial have erected to their idol faction. Our informants saw these poles at Newburg, New Windsor, Montgomery, Wardsbridge, Goshen, Florida, Warwick, etc., etc., but they could give us no information concerning the intention of this combination of knaves and fools to oppose the execution of the laws by force. We believe, however, they know too well their own insignificance and weakness to be the deliberate authors of their own destruction. The sedition and stamp acts, added to their long-invited enmity to the constitution, are the chief cause of this display of democratic fervor. The former of these laws will never give a moment's uneasiness to any *good* citizen; and the latter imposes a tax which promises to be highly productive, and not felt by the agriculturist, as it will fall almost exclusively on the mercantile part of the community."

From the same issue is copied the following:

"MARRIED.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. DAVID MAKER, of Stillwater, to the amiable Miss ELIZA SWEET, of Milton."

"COMMUNICATION.

"GREENFIELD, AUG. 14, 1798.

"In the field of Elisha Carpenter, Esq., of this town, were pulled this day a number of ears of Corn, completely filled out and fit for roasting, which were planted on the 14th of June, on a piece of land which was never plowed, and the said corn was never hoed."

FIRST BOOK PRINTED, 1798.

Soon after the press of the Childs was set up, they got out the first book ever printed in the county, with this title-page: "A Plain Account of the Ordinance of Baptism; in which all the texts in the New Testament relating to it are proved, and the whole Doctrine concerning it drawn from them alone. In a Course of Letters to the Right Rev. Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, late Lord Bishop of Winchester; author of the 'Plain Account of the Lord's Supper;' ye shall not add unto the word which I have commanded you, neither shall you diminish from it. First Ballston Edition. London. Printed: Ballston. Re-printed by I. & W. Child. Sold at their Printing-Office, nearly opposite the Court-House. 1798."

In April, 1800, the firm of Increase & William Child dissolved, the former retiring and the latter taking sole charge.

SECOND BOOK PRINTED, 1800.

In that year William Child printed a book of two hundred and twenty-two pages, entitled "A Plea for the Non-conformists," by Thomas Delaune, with a preface by Rev. Elias Lee, pastor of the Baptist church at Ballston Spa. It was published by subscription, and the names of the subscribers, numbering over one thousand, are printed at the end of the volume.

Mr. Child continued the paper under its original name until September 27, 1808, on which day it was issued under the name of *The Independent American*. Its politics were unchanged.

James Madison was elected President in 1809 by the Republican party, after an unusually excited campaign. Party spirit ran high, and was kept up long after the inau-

guration in 1809. From the issue of June 6 of that year are taken the following extracts, to show that political writing was as harsh and severe as in these modern times:

"It is whispered in private Democratic circles at Washington that Madison has turned a damned Federalist. The next President is to be pledged beforehand to a certain line of policy. General Snyder has been mentioned as a candidate, but it is generally thought that though he has by no means too much sense, he has too little nerve, as he did not carry on the war against the United States with sufficient energy.

"The gentlemen who now appear to be most peculiarly possessed of what are now settled to be the true Democratic qualifications for the presidency, are Mr. Smilie, Mr. Alston, and Mr. Alexander Wilson; the last a representative of Virginia, as different a man in point of mind from his namesake, the author of the 'American Ornithology,' as a Satyr is different from a Hyperion.

"Some of the Democrats now begin to cast the blame of the recent settlement with Great Britain upon the President's wife. They say she is a Federalist, and has too much influence over her spouse. What a happy circumstance it would have been for this country had Thomas Jefferson been governed by such a woman!"

From the same old paper we obtain something of the same miscellany as at present.

"MARRIED.—On Saturday evening, the 27th ult., Mr. John Vandenberg, Jr., of Half-Moon, to Miss Belsey Patrick, daughter of Captain Robert W. Patrick, of Ballston."

"DIED.—At Stillwater, on the 26th ult., of typhoid fever, Miss Phebe Woodworth, aged fifteen years, daughter of Ephraim Woodworth, Jr., of that place."

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Money is said to be the root of all evil; nevertheless, the Post-riders are willing to run the risk of receiving their dues from the subscribers for the past two quarters."

Margaret Cornell, who seems to have been advertised by her husband, indignantly retorts:

"He should have showed that he had a bed, for this is the first time I ever knew that he was the owner of one. Indeed, I am now inclined to believe that he alludes to one of mine. He says I have left his board. Now he never provided any board, except now and then a scanty meal of potatoes. As for running him in debt he need have no apprehension, as no one will trust him where he is so unfortunate as to be known."

Politicians in those days were up to "tricks that were vain and ways that were dark," equally with those of the present time. Joshua Burnham seems to have written a private letter, which the opposite party obtained possession of, and published it broadcast as follows in a hand-bill:

"LANSINGBURG, April 23, 1806.

"SIR.—Mr. T— has been up from Albany, and says the county ticket nominated at Troy must not be elected. At all events, he says keep F— out if possible. You must therefore turn out at the election every day. It won't cost much. Eat your breakfast late and you can stand it till the poll adjourns. Do all you can against F—. He is our mark. Tell the people that he makes cards out of old Bibles and then carries them to Claverack, and gets folks drunk, and then cheats them. Tell them it is he that makes those awful lights in the north. The ignorant Dutchmen will believe it. Tell them everything published in the hand-bills about F— is true—stop—no, that won't do. There are some of them that recommend him that are really true. These you must say are all lies. Lest you should be confounded, mind this rule. Everything in his favor say it is a lie, everything against him say it is true, and you can prove it by D— I—. D— is good at that you may depend. In short tell them F— has done everything except shoot his daddy.

"Yours, in haste,

"Mr. J— V—.

"J— B—."

After seventeen years of service, Mr. Child sold to James Comstock in 1815, and the name was changed to *The People's Watch Tower*.

In 1820, Horatio Gates Spafford, LL.D., became proprietor, and changed the name to *The Saratoga Farmer*. In 1821 he made the title, *The Ballston Spa Gazette and Saratoga Farmer*. Mr. Spafford was a learned, intelligent, well-informed man, and an indefatigable worker. He compiled and published the first complete Gazetteer of the State in 1813, and in 1824 republished it, with large additions, making it more accurate and complete, embodying a vast amount of useful information from which others have drawn in later years.

He removed to Albany in 1822, disposing of his paper to its former proprietor, Mr. Comstock, who abbreviated its name to *The Ballston Spa Gazette*, under which it was continued until 1847. For thirty years Mr. Comstock had charge of the paper, conducting it ably and successfully.

THIRD BOOK PRINTED, 1822.

In 1822 he issued from his press the third book printed in Ballston, entitled "The Friend of Peace," a volume of three hundred and eight pages, designed to show the evils of war and the blessings of peace.

In April, 1847, the establishment was bought by J. O. Nodyne, who changed the name to the *Ballston Democratic Whig Journal*, the date of his first issue being the 20th.

January 18, 1848, Albert A. Moor, Esq., became joint proprietor with Mr. Nodyne, the latter continuing to occupy the chair editorial, and the name being shortened to *The Ballston Journal*. January 25, Mr. Moor first appears as one of the editors, and on December 5 he became sole editor, occupying that position about twelve years. He was a good writer, a member of the bar, and for several years one of the loan commissioners for the county.

In April, 1860, the journal passed into the hands of H. L. Grose, who enlarged its size, and otherwise improved its appearance.

In 1864 it was again enlarged, increasing its dimensions beyond that of most country papers. It has remained under his control from that day to this, and during the period of seventeen years its patronage and circulation have steadily increased. During most of this time Mr. Grose's four sons have been associated with him in office work, business management, and editorial charge. Three of them are now in the establishment. The fourth is the New York correspondent of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*.

The political relations of the paper whose career is now sketched will readily be known by the character of the presidential administrations which it has supported or opposed, and for that character any general history of our country may be consulted. The administrations opposed were those of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, and Johnson, extending over a period of forty-four years. It supported the administrations of John Adams, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Harrison and Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes, extending over a period of thirty-seven years.

2. In 1804, David C. Miller began at Court-house Hill the publication of the *Saratoga Advertiser*, size of page,

thirteen by eighteen, or one-fourth that of the present *Ballston Journal*; terms of subscription not stated; politics anti-Federal. In the issue of Sept. 23, 1806, appeared the following advertisement:

"FOR SALE.—A healthy middle-aged negro wench and child. For particulars, inquire of the printer."

In that year a man named Riggs was taken into partnership. He was bought out in 1807 by Samuel R. Brown, and the name was coolly changed to *The Aurora Borealis and Saratoga Advertiser*. In 1808, Mr. Brown retired from the establishment, and Mr. Miller restored the original name. It was discontinued in 1811, and the office merged into that of *The Independent American*. Mr. Miller moved to Batavia, Genesee Co., and there, in connection with Benjamin Blodgett, started the *Republican Advocate*, which is still published. Mr. Miller continued to issue the *Advocate* until near the end of the year 1828. He printed the Morgan pamphlet, which professed to disclose the secrets of the first three degrees of Freemasonry; and a weekly paper, called *The Morgan Investigator*, was issued from his office in 1827, continuing about a year. At that day he was a conspicuous and famous man. Mr. Brown went to Saratoga Springs in 1809, and in that year began the publication of the *Saratoga Patriot*. He moved his establishment to Albany in April, 1812, and gave his paper the name of the *Albany Republican*. He sold out in the latter part of the year 1813, and went to Auburn, Cayuga Co., where in 1814 he started the *Cayuga Patriot*, which he conducted for several years.

3. *The Saratoga Journal*, first number was published in the village of Ballston Spa, by Isaiah Bunce, in the first week of January, 1813; terms, two dollars, payable quarterly; size of page, fourteen by eighteen. In politics it was Republican, the name of the party then opposed to the Federal party. The Federals in Saratoga County were few—the Republicans many; and having everything their own way, in 1816 there was a split in their ranks, one part being called "Old Liners," embracing such prominent men as John W. Taylor, David Rogers, George Palmer, Thomas Palmer, Seth C. Baldwin, L. B. Langworthy, A. W. Odell, Esek Cowen, and others. The "New Liners," so called, embraced such men as Judge James Thompson, Colonel Samuel Young, Joel Lee, Judge Salmon Child, William Stillwell, Colonel Isaac Gere, and others. (These names will be found in the official list given in another part of this work.) The *Journal* was very violent in its opposition to the "New Liners," and consequently they established an organ of their own, whose history follows.

4. *The Saratoga Courier* was issued at Ballston Spa, in 1816, with Ulysses F. Doubleday as editor. This reduced the patronage of the *Journal*, without securing sufficient for its own maintenance, and, after about three years of Kilkenny fighting, both papers suspended indefinitely. Mr. Doubleday went to Auburn and bought an interest in the *Cayuga Patriot*, of which he became the editor. He was elected a member of Congress in 1831 and 1835, and made himself conspicuous among the public men of the time.

In collecting the facts respecting the papers thus far noticed, material aid has been rendered by Hon. G. G.

Scott, of Ballston Spa, who has preserved a rare collection of old papers and documents.

5. *The Saratoga Recorder and Anti-Masonic Democrat* was started in 1831 by Thomas Jefferson Sutherland. The purpose of its publication is indicated by the title. At the end of a year it was discontinued.

6. *The New York Palladium* was begun in 1831 by Ansel Warren. It supported the administration of General Jackson. In 1832 it was bought by Israel Sackett, and the name was changed to *The Schenectady and Saratoga Standard*. Elias G. Palmer became proprietor in 1833, and gave it the name of *The Ballston Spa Republican*. It supported the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren until the latter part of the year 1839, when it was discontinued.

7. *The Ballston Democrat* was started in 1845 by Newell Hine. The name indicates its politics, and it gave its best support to James K. Polk for President. In 1848, Thomas G. Young, Esq., son of Hon. Samuel Young, of Ballston, became proprietor and editor, and so continued until 1853, when he sold to Seymour Chase, Esq., who consolidated it with

8. *The Northern Mirror*, which he established in 1850, —and first named it the *Gem of the North*. After the union the title was *The Ballston Democrat and Mirror*.

9. In November, 1856, Mr. Chase purchased *The Ballston Spa American*, an organ of the "Know Nothings," which was first issued in the early part of the year 1855, by Joseph S. Brown.

Upon this consolidation the name chosen was *The Ballston Atlas*, in politics following the *Albany Atlas*, which supported the Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party under the lead of Martin Van Buren. In 1860 it supported the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency, and subsequently ranked itself among the organs of the Democratic party.

Abraham A. Keyser became proprietor January 1, 1861, and in April following sold to Ephraim W. Reynolds, now one of the publishers of the *Auburn Daily News*. In 1864, Mr. Reynolds sold to Daniel Shepherd, who moved the office to Saratoga Springs, and continued the weekly issues under the name of the *Saratoga County Democrat* for a few months, when he suspended the publication.

In December, 1865, it was revived by Sanford H. Curtis and Enos R. Mann, of Ballston Spa, at which place it was issued under the original name, *The Ballston Democrat*. Mr. Curtis was a good practical printer; Mr. Mann an easy, clever writer, now connected with the *Albany Argus* as reporter and correspondent. John M. Waterbury became proprietor in 1866, and changed the name to *The Ballston Register*. He sold in 1868 to his brother, William S. Waterbury, who restored the original name under which he still continues its publication, *The Ballston Democrat*, which was enlarged in 1877 to an eight-column page. It has supported the administrations of Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, and opposed those of Taylor, Lincoln, Grant, and Hayes. For this historical chain, I am mainly indebted to E. R. Mann, Esq.

10. In January, 1853, *The Temperance Helper* was

established by the Carson League, a county temperance organization, and issued by a committee of publication, with Prof. J. McCoy, of the Ballston Law School, as editor. It was printed at the *Journal* office about one year, after which time the publishing committee opened a new printing-office, in which was set up the first cylinder press ever used in the county. In 1855 the establishment was sold to Potter & Judson, and removed to Saratoga Springs. In 1856 they made it a political paper, and gave it the name of *The Saratogian*, which it still bears.

REV. H. L. GROSE.

The publishers of this work are under obligation to Rev. H. L. Grose for the above full and accurate history of the press of Ballston. His own active career as a journalist and pastor may properly be added to this sketch.

Mr. Grose's connection with journalism began in his native town in Montgomery county in 1832. His first paper was *The Fort Plain Gazette*, neutral in politics. In 1834 the name was changed to *Fort Plain Republican*. Politically, it favored the nomination of Martin Van Buren for the presidency. In 1835 the paper was sold to C. W. Gill, the politics remaining the same. In 1836, Mr. Grose was connected with the *Owego Advertiser*, of which the present *Owego Times* is the regular successor. Some years before this Mr. Grose had completed a course of study in medicine, but never gave himself wholly to that profession. From 1837 to 1840 he studied for the ministry, and in December, 1840, was ordained to that work in the Baptist denomination. He then served as a pastor for twenty years, during a portion of which time he also practiced medicine.

In 1860 he bought the *Ballston Journal*. In 1863, though still retaining the *Journal*, he bought a half-interest in the *Schenectady Daily Star*. This he sold to W. D. Davis in 1864. From 1868 to 1874 he served again as a pastor in Vermont; keeping, however, his interest in the *Journal*. In 1874 he was appointed school commissioner in place of Hon. Neil Gilmour, resigned. In November following he was elected to the same office. This long and varied service has left him still a vigorous and successful worker in whatever field of labor he may engage.

II.—THE PRESS OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The establishing of newspapers was not so early by several years at Saratoga Springs as at Ballston. It is stated that an effort was made in 1802, and a weekly paper published for a short time by Mathew Lyon. Inquiries among old residents, however, develop nothing but the tradition, as there seems to be no record of the enterprise, nor any copies of the paper preserved.

It is stated in the "New York Gazetteer" that the *Saratoga Gazette* was published here in 1810; but no account seems to be obtainable of either the paper or the publisher.

In 1809, as shown in the account of the *Ballston Press*, Samuel R. Brown came from Ballston to Saratoga Springs and established the *Saratoga Patriot*. Two years later he removed the paper to Albany. There was then an interval of seven years, during which there seems to have been no paper published here.

The *Saratoga Whig*, alluded to in the account of the *Sentinel*, was started in 1839 by Huling & Watts. In 1840 it passed into the hands of G. W. Spooner, and afterwards to E. G. Huling. In 1851 it was changed to the *Saratoga County Press*. A daily edition, started in 1844, was published in 1855 as the *Saratoga Daily News*. Huling & Morehouse were the publishers.

A few other publishing enterprises of brief duration may be noticed.

The *Old Letter* was issued at Saratoga Springs in 1849, by A. H. Allen.

The *Advent Review and Sabbath Helper* was published semi-monthly in 1850, by James White.

The *Temperance Helper*, started at Ballston Spa in January, 1850, was soon after removed to Saratoga Springs.

THE SARATOGA SENTINEL.

The *Saratoga Sentinel*, the only pioneer paper that has survived the changes in this now world-renowned watering-place of Saratoga Springs, was first issued in 1819, by Gideon Mason Davison, a practical printer, a native of Vermont. He continued the publication, assisted in later years by his sons, until 1842, when he transferred the subscription-list and good-will to Wilbur & Palmer, continuing his book-printing office himself. Wilbur & Palmer, after a few years, sold the paper to Castle & Paul, and they sold the same to Cowen & Butler. It was finally merged in the *Saratoga Republican* (established in 1844 by John A. Corey). In 1853 Thomas G. Young purchased the *Saratoga Republican*, and Allen Corey continued the publication of the *Sentinel*. In 1859 the *Republican* and *Sentinel* were again united, the paper taking the joint title of *Republican and Sentinel* for a time, but the old title of *The Saratoga Sentinel* was soon adopted again as the sole name, and so continued by Mr. Young. In February, 1872, the firm of Huling & Co. became the proprietors; Edmund J. Huling, who commenced his newspaper career in the office of the newly-established *Saratoga Whig* in March, 1839, becoming the editor and business manager, bringing his experience of over thirty-two years in connection with the press of Saratoga Springs to the conduct of the paper. The *Sentinel* was Bucktail and Democratic in politics when under the control of Mr. Davison, supporting Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren as candidates for President in 1824, 1828, 1832, 1836, and 1840. It was continued as a straight Democratic paper until 1848, when it supported Mr. Van Buren as the Free-Soil candidate for President. In after-years it became again Democratic, supporting Franklin Pierce in 1852, Mr. Buchanan in 1856, John C. Breckinridge in 1860, and the regular Democratic candidates following up to 1872. It took liberal ground in 1872, supporting Mr. Greeley for President before and after his adoption by the Democratic national convention. Its distinctive features since 1872 have been great care in the collection of local news relating to the county and vicinity, and independent criticisms of passing events.

EDMUND J. HULING.

Edmund James Huling, one of the proprietors and the manager of *The Saratoga Sentinel*, was born in the town

of Milton, Saratoga Co., Dec. 18, 1820. He was the only son of Beekman Huling and his wife, Maria Smith. He is a direct descendant from Captain Alexander Huling, who was a prominent citizen of North Kingstown, R. I., who died there in 1725, after having filled various prominent positions in his town. His grandson (John), a son of his younger son, born in 1731, emigrated to Dutchess Co., N. Y., with a younger brother, Walton, and there a son, John, was born in 1762, who married Charity Eighmy for a second wife. Beekman Huling, father of E. J. Huling, was the fifth child and second son of the aforesaid John Huling and Charity Eighmy, and was born in the town of Beekman, Dutchess Co., Nov. 20, 1794. John Huling moved to Saratoga County with his family about the year 1800, settling first in the town of Malta, and a few years afterwards he removed to the north part of the town of Milton, about half a mile north of where the present stone church stands, on the farm on which E. J. Huling was born and resided until March 29, 1831. On that day Beekman Huling and family removed to Saratoga Springs, and there E. J. Huling has resided ever since. He attended the common schools there, also select schools taught by E. H. Jenny (afterwards an editorial writer on the *New York Tribune*) until Feb. 1, 1835, when he became a clerk in the store of Rockwell Putnam, remaining in that place for three years. In February and March, 1833, after leaving the store of Mr. Putnam, he attended a select school kept by Alanson Smith. In the season following he was a clerk in the Union Hall, then kept by Washington Putnam and Asher S. Taylor. In the winter following he taught a district school for two months in the town of Milton. In February, 1839, James C. Watts, assisted by Rockwell Putnam, Beekman Huling, Peter V. Wiggins, James R. Wescott, and other prominent citizens, established *The Saratoga Whig* newspaper, the second paper established in Saratoga Springs.

In the following month, March, on the closing of his school, E. J. Huling entered the office of *The Whig*, his father having become a partner with Mr. Watts therein. He learned the business as a practical printer, and began writing for the paper, so that he took the charge of its columns the following winter, which Mr. Watts spent in New York in the editorial charge of Horace Greeley's *New Yorker*, while Mr. Greeley acted as legislative reporter of *The Albany Evening Journal*, and correspondent of the *Saratoga Whig*. In the spring following the *Whig* was sold to George W. Spooner, of Brooklyn, E. J. Huling occasionally acting as assistant thereafter, and also Saratoga correspondent of the *New York Tribune* and *New York Express*, while assisting his father in his book-store. In February, 1842, E. J. Huling purchased the drug-store of Henry Y. Allen, and in the following month of March he married Anna R. Spooner, sister of George W. Spooner, of *The Whig*, and third daughter of Alden Spooner, of Brooklyn, who established *The Long Island Star*, and was a prominent editor for many years. Mr. Huling's inclinations for the newspaper business, which led him to keep up his connections with *The Whig* and other papers, finally led to his selling out his drug-store in February, 1851, and he at once started a job-printing office. In September he started

a weekly paper, which, in the November following, was merged in *The Saratoga Whig*, of which he became sole proprietor. He continued *The Whig* (changing the name, in 1855, to *The Saratoga County Press*) until January, 1863, when he sold it to Potter & Judson, and it was merged in *The Saratogian*, upon which paper he took a position during the summer following. In September, 1863, he edited the Newark, New Jersey, *Daily Mercury* for a few weeks, spending the winter following, however, in Saratoga Springs. In June, 1864, he was appointed acting assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, and ordered to service in the Mississippi squadron, under Admiral Porter. He served until the close of the war on the steamer "Huntress," cruising from the mouth of the Ohio river to Memphis. Returning home in August, 1865, he made up his accounts, and was honorably discharged in November following. In June, 1866, he took the local editorship of *The Saratogian*, which he held until Oct. 1, 1870. In 1871 he was elected a coroner of the county, and the following February, 1872, became one of the proprietors and manager of *The Saratoga Sentinel*, a position which he has held ever since.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY SARATOGIAN.

The *Weekly Saratogian* is the parent of the *Daily Saratogian*, the former having attained the respectable age of twenty-seven years in January, 1878, the *Daily Saratogian* completing its ninth year in June, 1878. The *Weekly Saratogian* was the product of *The Temperance Helper*, a weekly paper about the size of the present *Daily Saratogian*, advocating as a specialty the temperance cause, and published for one dollar per year by B. F. Judson & Co. *The Helper* was started in February, 1855, with B. F. Judson & Co. as proprietors. On the 3d of January, 1858, the change of name was announced, and the name of M. E. Willing appears as the editor. At that time the prohibitory law was the uppermost theme in State politics, both *The Helper* and *The Saratogian* sustaining it, and energetically opposing its repeal. The leading article in the first number of *The Saratogian* concludes with these words, referring to the possible repeal of this law: "Let no rude hand tear from the statute-book this great charter of protection to a bruised and bleeding community." The same number contains a report of a debate before the Young Men's Association on the all-engrossing topic, *Shall the prohibitory law be repealed?* Hon. James B. McKean, then county judge, since chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, opposed the repeal, Mr. C. S. Lester, since county judge, taking the affirmative. The *Saratogian* records the triumph of the temperance people by stating that only five votes were cast in favor of the affirmative. The name of Mr. Willing appears connected with the paper but a few months, Waldo M. Potter, who had been interested in the paper, contributing most of the editorials, and doing most of the editorial work. Mr. Potter was at this time studying law, which pursuit he subsequently relinquished to become a business partner with Mr. Judson, and the editor of the paper for a long term of years.

On the 24th of April, 1856, the name of George W. Demers, then about eighteen years of age, appears as the

editor of the paper, although the forcible pen of Waldo M. Potter contributed many of the political articles during the eventful political campaign of that year, the *Saratogian* ardently and ably sustaining the Republican ticket, with John C. Fremont at its head as candidate for President. During the fall of 1856 its columns were filled with powerful arguments in defense of the then infant party, the words of Fremont, declaring his equal opposition to either the extension of or the interference with slavery, standing at the head of its editorial columns through the period of the campaign. It was also an industrious and zealous exponent of prohibition principles. Mr. Potter's name first appears as the responsible editor in the issue of May 14, 1857, in which number is a vigorous reply, two columns in length, to the assaults of Mr. Bennett, of the *New York Herald*, on the hotels of Saratoga Springs, and on the village generally.

The first number of the *Summer Daily*, with the title of the *Daily Saratogian*, was issued on the 23d of June, 1855, George W. Demers editor. The paper was twenty by twenty-eight inches square, and contained a full list of the arrivals till the close of the season, together with brief abstracts of general news, local items, personal gossip, etc. The *Daily* was discontinued on the 23d of August, and in the following year it was again published during July and August, Waldo M. Potter being its editor, and B. Frank Judson publisher. From that time to the present a daily paper was issued every summer only, till June, 1869, when the publication of a permanent daily was begun, and has continued uninterruptedly to the present date.

On the 11th of February, 1858, Mr. Potter having then fairly entered upon the practice of the law, formed a co-partnership with B. F. Judson, under the firm-name of Potter & Judson. This continued till Sept. 22, 1870, when Mr. Potter disposed of his interest to B. F. Judson, Mr. Potter being succeeded as editor by David F. Ritchie, who had, since June, 1869, been the assistant editor of the paper. Mr. Judson remained the sole proprietor of the paper till July 1, 1873, when Mr. Ritchie purchased a half-interest in the office, retaining the position of editor of the daily and weekly editions.

From 1868 to June, 1869, the date of the first issue of the daily, a semi-weekly was published. This ceased with the publication of the daily.

On the 23d of December, 1876, Charles F. Paul purchased Mr. Judson's interest in the establishment, the style of the new firm being Paul & Ritchie, Mr. Ritchie remaining still the editor.

This sketches the proprietary and editorial conduct of the paper during the period of its existence up to the present time. To narrate the history of its life, embodying its treatment of political and social topics, would require space far exceeding that allowed in these pages. Coming into existence as a special champion of temperance principles, as indicated by its original name, the *Temperance Helper*, it was for about three years a sturdy and formidable advocate of the theory of prohibition, when it espoused with vigor and power the rising fortunes of the Republican party. Mr. Potter, its editor, was a born controversialist, and both with voice and pen did much to build

up the political party the principles of which he ardently espoused.

The *Saratogian* has from the beginning been a Republican journal, and is regarded as the leading exponent of its party in the political district in which it is published. It has always had a wide circulation, especially in the summer season, when it reflects, day after day, the marvelous picture of life in America's great watering-place. Both politically and socially, *The Saratogian* wields an extended and potent influence, its peculiar location rendering it more cosmopolitan in character than most newspapers of the interior.

DAVID FRANCIS RITCHIE,

editor of the *Daily and Weekly Saratogian*, was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1840. He was the son of George Gavin Ritchie, a Baptist preacher. Mr. Ritchie was educated by his father, in various select and public schools, and at the Utica Academy. In 1860 he became the city editor of the *Utica Herald*, having previously done some writing for various journals. Immediately after the assault on Fort Sumter, April 13, he enlisted as a private in the Utica Citizens' Corps, which, as "A" Company of the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, was sent to Washington in June. In the fall of 1861 he was promoted to be second lieutenant of "A" Company, First New York Light Artillery, rising to the grade of captain, and serving through the entire war. He was brevetted major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel for faithful services in the field. In July, 1865, he became one of the assistant editors of the *Utica Herald*; in January, 1866, assumed the management of the *Utica Evening Telegraph*; and in 1869 came to Saratoga as assistant editor of the *Daily Saratogian*. In 1870 he became the editor of *The Saratogian*, Waldo M. Potter having retired, which position he still holds.

The *Saratoga Sun* was started in September, 1870, by A. S. Pease. It is the leading Democratic journal of the county.

ALBERT S. PEASE.

Mr. Pease was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and in his youth served a full apprenticeship at the printing business in the office of the *Poughkeepsie Telegraph*. On becoming of age he became partner with E. B. Riley in the publication of that paper, and upon Mr. Riley's death, sole editor and manager for five years.

He was postmaster of the city of Poughkeepsie during the whole term of President Pierce.

He afterwards sold the *Telegraph* and entered the State and National Law School of John W. Fowler. He first graduated an attorney, and was also admitted to practice as attorney and counselor-at-law, after examination, by the general term of Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

He bought the *Poughkeepsie Daily Press* in 1858, and published it until 1863, when he moved the material to Troy, and in July of 1863 issued the first number of the *Troy Daily Press*. In 1861 he entered the Union army as first lieutenant of Twentieth Regiment N. Y. S. M. (subsequently Eightieth Volunteers), Col. George W. Pratt, commanding. He sold the *Troy Daily Press* in 1867, and the *Troy Weekly Press* in 1868.

The material of the *Troy Weekly Press* came back into his hands, and he moved it to Saratoga Springs, and in August of 1870 issued the first number of *The Saratoga Sun*, which is still published,—weekly throughout the year, a daily edition being added during the summer season.

III.—THE PRESS OF WATERFORD.

The *Waterford Gazette* was established about 1801, by Horace L. Wadsworth, and was continued until after the close of the War of 1812.

The *Waterford Reporter* was published in 1822, by Wm. L. Fish.

The *Anti-Masonic Recorder* was issued at Waterford in 1830, by J. C. Johnson.

The *Waterford Atlas* was started December 1, 1832, by Wm. Holland & Co. In 1834 it became the *Waterford Atlas, Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Journal*. It was soon after discontinued, perhaps unable to bear so long a name.

The *Democratic Champion* was published in 1840, by H. Wilbur.

The *Waterford Sentinel* was started May 18, 1850, by Dr. Andrew Hoffman, now of Albany. In 1858 it was sold to J. H. Masten. He sold it to Wm. T. Baker. Baker continued it two or three years until 1870, when it was sold to Haywood & Palmateer. This partnership ended in 1871 by the death of Mr. Haywood. The office was then purchased by S. A. Hathaway. In April, 1872, the *Waterford Advertiser* was started by R. D. Palmateer, who purchased the interest of the *Sentinel* in July, 1873, since which time there has been but one paper, the *Advertiser*, published by R. D. Palmateer.

Dr. Hoffman enlarged the *Sentinel* twice, and continued it eight years. J. H. Masten, who bought of him, was the publisher of the *Cohoes Cataract*, and he issued the *Sentinel* from the same office. Mr. Haywood, spoken of above, had been an early publisher of one of the Waterford papers. Dr. Hoffman went from Waterford to Vermont, and published for a time the *Northfield Herald*, a Democratic paper, also the *Vermont Christian Messenger*, a Methodist journal. Then he published the *Coxsackie Union* for three years, and finally settled in Albany, in the practice of his profession of dentistry.

IV.—THE PRESS OF SCHUYLERVILLE.

The *Schuylerville Herald* was published at Schuylerville, in 1844, by J. L. Cramer. This was the first attempt to establish a newspaper in the town. It was finally discontinued. In 1848 the *Old Saratoga* was established by Allen Corey. This was discontinued in 1852. The *Battle Ground Herald* was published by R. N. Atwell & Co. from Aug. 1, 1853, to July 31, 1857, and discontinued. In December of the same year *The Saratoga American* was started by J. R. Rockwell. He published this to the fall of 1861, when he enlisted, and became captain of Company K, Seventy-seventh Regiment, and the paper was discontinued. R. N. Atwell continued a job-printing office for several years. Finally other parties established the *Schuylerville News*, about the year 1867.

In the spring of 1870 this was succeeded by the present

Saratoga County Standard, a large and handsome sheet, issued weekly by the Standard Publishing Co.

V.—THE PRESS OF STILLWATER.

The *Stillwater Gazette* was started at Stillwater village, in 1845, by Isaac A. Pitman, and was published three years.

The *Coldwater Battery* was also published in 1845, by Isaac A. Pitman. It had only a brief existence.

VI.—THE PRESS OF MECHANICVILLE.

The *Hudson River Chronicle* was published at Mechanicville from October, 1856, to March, 1868, by Samuel Heron.

The *Morning Star* was published at Mechanicville, in 1854-55, by C. Smith & Co. It was an experiment continued for only a short time.

VII.—THE PRESS OF CRESCENT.

The *Crescent Eagle* was published in 1852, by C. Ackerman.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SARATOGA COUNTY IN THE GREAT REBELLION OF 1861.

THE citizens of the county of Saratoga are justly proud of her brilliant record in the great southern Rebellion. In the following pages we give two separate accounts of the doings of the 77th Regiment of New York Volunteers, and one account of the 30th Regiment of New York Volunteers. The first account of the 77th has been kindly written for this work by General French, and the reader will find it a highly interesting and exhaustive article. The second account of the 77th Regiment has been kindly furnished by a prominent officer connected with the regiment, and although it duplicates some matters touched in the first account, it is so interesting that it is given entire. The account of the 30th has been written by Col. Searing, and will be perused with equal interest.

I.—THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

The 77th Regiment New York State Volunteers, also called "The Bemus Heights Battalion," was organized in and largely recruited from Saratoga County. Three of its companies had their skeleton organizations outside of the county,—one in Westport, and one in Keeseville, in Essex county, and one in Gloversville, Fulton county. On the 21st day of August, 1861, Hon. James B. McKean, of Saratoga Springs, then being in Congress as a representative from the Fifteenth (now Twentieth) district, issued the following circular letter to his constituents:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,—Traitors in arms seek to overthrow our constitution and to seize our capitol. Let us go and help to defend them. Who will respond because we lost the battle of Bull Run? Our fathers lost the battle at Bunker Hill, but it taught them how to gain the victory at Bemus Heights.

"Let us learn wisdom from disaster, and send overwhelming numbers into the field. Let farmers, mechanics, merchants, and all classes—for the liberties of all are at stake—aid in organizing companies.

"I will cheerfully assist in procuring the necessary papers. Do not misunderstand me. I am not asking for an office at your hands. If you who have most at stake will go, I will willingly go with you as a private soldier.

"Let us organize a Bemis Heights Battalion, and vie with each other in serving our country, thus showing we are inspired by the holy memories of the Revolutionary battle-fields upon and near which we are living.

"JAS. B. MCKEAN.

"SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 21, 1861."

This call met with a prompt and patriotic response from every town in the county, and from other parts of the congressional district. Company organizations and recruiting stations were established in various localities. Everywhere, indeed, the fife and drum could be heard calling to arms, and enthusiastic young men went from place to place bearing the stars and stripes, and urging their fellows to enlist for the war.

Orders were at once issued from the adjutant-general's office at Albany, establishing a branch depot and recruiting-station at Saratoga Springs, and directing all companies organizing for the regiment to assemble there preparatory to being mustered into the United States service.

The county fair-grounds lying a little east of the village of Saratoga Springs were chosen and very soon put in readiness for the reception of the recruits. This rendezvous was called "Camp Schuyler," and before the 1st of October seven companies, containing over six hundred men, had enlisted, marched into its inclosure, and chosen their company officers, as follows:

Saratoga Company.—Captain, B. F. Judson; first lieutenant, L. M. Wheeler.

Ballston Company.—Captain, C. C. Hill; first lieutenant, N. P. Hammond.

Wilton Company.—Captain, W. B. French; first lieutenant, John Carr.

Northumberland Company.—Captain, Calvin Rice; first lieutenant, James Terhune.

Greenfield Company.—Captain, Lewis Wood; first lieutenant, William R. Carpenter.

Charlton Company.—Captain, A. F. Beach; first lieutenant, N. H. Brown.

Westport Company.—Captain, R. W. Arnold; first lieutenant, William Douglas.

Then came the Waterford company, Jesse White commanding; the Stillwater and Half-Moon company, J. C. Green commanding; the Clifton Park company, J. B. Andrews commanding; and the Edinburgh and Providence company, J. J. Cameron commanding; all of which organizations were soon after consolidated into one company, with J. B. Andrews as captain, Jesse White as first lieutenant, and John J. Cameron as second lieutenant, Mr. Green retiring on account of ill health.

The Keeseville company soon after arrived, Wendell Lansing commanding; also a company from Greenwich, Washington county, Henry R. Stone commanding; both of which were subsequently consolidated, and chose Wendell Lansing captain, and Jacob F. Haywood first lieutenant. Gloversville sent a full company, commanded by N. S. Babcock, which was the last, and completed the ten company organizations of the regiment.

Here at "Camp Schuyler" the soldiers had their first

experience of army life. They were fed by R. H. McMichael, one of the proprietors of Congress Hall, and soon became accustomed to the tin-plate and pint cup, roll-call, reveille, and tattoo. They were instructed in the school of the soldier and guard and camp duty.

The officers, for a while, shared the quarters of their comrades, but afterwards procured accommodations at Congress Hall, and there remained, studying military tactics, and receiving instruction in the manual of arms, sword practice, and army regulations, until the regiment moved to the front. Recruits were added daily, and the company officers directed all their energies in obtaining sufficient men to enable them to choose second lieutenants and non-commissioned officers, and thus complete the company organization.

Some changes were made in company officers already chosen. Winsor B. French, who had been elected captain of the Wilton company, and held the rank of fourth captain, at the request of the colonel, resigned and accepted the appointment of adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant. Wendell Lansing resigned the captaincy of the Keeseville company on account of age and ill health, and Franklin Norton, of Greenwich, was elected in his place. James Terhune also resigned the first lieutenantcy of the Northumberland company, George S. Orr being chosen in his place. At length all the companies, having obtained the requisite number of enlisted men, elected their second lieutenants and completed their organization. The captains then drew by lot their places and rank in the line, as follows: A being first; B, second, etc.

Company A.—Read W. Arnold, captain; William Douglas, first lieutenant; James H. Farnsworth, second lieutenant,—Westport, Essex Co.

Company B.—Clement C. Hill, captain; Noble P. Hammond, first lieutenant; Stephen S. Horton, second lieutenant,—Ballston Spa, Saratoga Co.

Company C.—Benjamin F. Judson, captain; Luther M. Wheeler, first lieutenant; John Patterson, second lieutenant,—Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co.

Company D.—John Carr, captain; Winsor B. French, adjutant and first lieutenant; Chester H. Fodow, second lieutenant,—Wilton, Saratoga Co.

Company E.—Lewis Wood, captain, Greenfield, Saratoga Co.; William B. Carpenter, first lieutenant, Providence, Saratoga Co.; Halsey Bowe, second lieutenant, Saratoga, Saratoga Co.

Company F.—Judson B. Andrews, captain, Mechanicville, Saratoga Co.; Jesse White, first lieutenant, Waterford, Saratoga Co.; John J. Cameron, second lieutenant, Saratoga, Saratoga Co.

Company G.—Calvin Rice, captain; George S. Orr, first lieutenant,—Gansevoort, Saratoga Co. Lucius E. Shurtleff, second lieutenant and quartermaster, Galway, Saratoga Co.

Company H.—Albert F. Beach, captain; N. Hollister Brown, first lieutenant, Charlton, Saratoga Co. George D. Story, second lieutenant, Malta, Saratoga Co.

Company I.—Franklin Norton, captain, Greenwich, Washington Co.; Jacob F. Haywood, first lieutenant; Martin Lennon, second lieutenant,—Keeseville, Essex Co.

Company K.—Nathan S. Babcock, captain; John W. McGregor, first lieutenant; Philander A. Cobb, second lieutenant,—Gloversville, Fulton Co.

Field and staff officers were then appointed as follows:

Colonel.—James B. McKean, Saratoga Springs.

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Joseph C. Henderson, Albany.

Major.—Selden Hetzel, Albany.

Surgeon.—John L. Perry, M.D., Saratoga Springs.

Assistant Surgeon.—George T. Stevens, M.D., Westport.

Chaplain.—David Tully, Ballston Spa.

Adjutant.—Winsor B. French, Wilton.

Quartermaster.—Lucius E. Shurtleff, Galway.

All of which officers were duly commissioned by the governor of the State of New York, and on the 23d day of November, 1861, with the enlisted men, mustered and sworn into the United States service "for the term of the war unless sooner discharged," and on the 28th day of November marched out of camp and started for Washington, D. C. They numbered as follows:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Field and staff.....			8
Company A.....	3	84	87
" B.....	3	91	94
" C.....	3	78	81
" D.....	3	80	83
" E.....	3	80	83
" F.....	3	82	85
" G.....	3	83	86
" H.....	3	80	83
" I.....	3	79	82
" K.....	3	87	90
In all.....			864

A few men of each company were left behind on account of absence and sickness, and joined the regiment afterwards, First Lieutenant N. P. Hammond being left in command of the depot.

During the fall about fifty recruits were enlisted by him and sent on to the regiment; and in the summer of 1862, the regiment having become greatly depleted by losses sustained in the peninsular campaign, disease, and resignations, efforts were made to fill it up, and Capt. John R. Rockwell, 1st Lieut. William H. Fursman, and 2d Lieut. Cyrus F. Rich, with a company of eighty-nine men raised at Schuylerville, were added to it. At the same time Lieuts. S. S. Hastings, Joseph H. Loveland, and John W. Belding organized a company of sixty men and joined the regiment. Lawrence Van Demark, of Stillwater, and Alonzo Howland, of Mechanicville, recruited about sixty-four men, were commissioned first and second lieutenants respectively, and with their men were also assigned places. Maj. W. B. French and Lieut. David J. Caw, and others, while the regiment was lying at Harrison's Landing, were sent home on recruiting service, recruited two hundred and thirty men, and thereafter about fifty men were added to the regiment and six officers appointed from civil life, making in all fifty-two officers and fourteen hundred and sixty-nine men who, from first to last, joined the regiment. Of these a large number re-enlisted in 1864 for three years more.

The regiment thus organized proceeded by rail to Albany, thence by boat to New York city, where the resident sons of Saratoga gave them a splendid collation, and a beautiful regimental banner and guidons. "The banner was an ex-

quisite piece of work, of the richest fabric,—a blue ground, with elegant designs in oil. On one side was represented an engagement, in which the American soldiers, led by Washington, were fighting under the old flag,—thirteen stripes and the union jack. On the reverse was pictured the surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, under the new flag,—the stars and stripes,—first unfurled in the goodly city of Albany, and first baptized in blood at the decisive battle of Bemus Heights, which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne and the virtual success of the Revolution.

"We had already a beautiful national flag, the gift of the patriotic young ladies of Mr. Beecher's seminary at Saratoga."

The regiment arrived at Washington on the 1st day of December, and were at once ordered into camp at Meridian Hill, about two miles north of the city. On the 15th day of February, 1862, the regiment crossed the Potomac and joined the 3d Brigade of the 2d Division, at Camp Griffin, with which organization it remained through the war. It will be interesting to know that, at this first advance of the enemy, it took one hundred and thirty mule teams to move the camp equipage, and that after Chancellorsville but one team was allowed to each regiment for that purpose. The brigade comprised, besides our own regiment, the 33d and 49th New York, and the 7th Maine, and was commanded by Gen. Davidson. Gen. W. F. Smith ("Old Baldy") commanded the division.

Soon after arriving in camp the regiment had its first experience in night marching, having been ordered out on a reconnaissance about six miles towards Vienna and return. The New York papers called it a general advance of the army. The army moved on the 8th day of March to Manassas, but finding no enemy it was decided to proceed against Richmond by way of Fortress Monroe and the Peninsula. Accordingly, the army was embarked and sent down the Potomac to the mouth of the James river, and debarked at Fortress Monroe, the 77th at Hampton, a little deserted village near by. On March 26 a grand advance, or reconnaissance in force, was ordered.

Here began a weeding-out process, graphically described by Dr. Geo. T. Stevens as follows:

"In this advance or reconnaissance of the whole army the qualities of the individual soldiers composing it were brought out in bold relief. The effect on our own division was marked. During the months we had been in winter quarters many officers and men had established marvelous reputations for bravery and hardihood, merely by constantly heralding their own heroism. But from this time these doughty heroes went back. Officers suddenly found cause for resigning, and enlisted men managed to get sent to the rear, and never showed their faces at the front again. On the contrary, some who were really invalids insisted on dragging themselves along with the column, fearful that an engagement might take place in which they would not participate. A *sifting process* was thus commenced throughout the whole division, and, to its honor, the poltroons were very soon sifted out; and from that time forth Smith's division never afforded a comfortable resting-place for men of doubtful courage. 'They went out from us, because they were not of us.'"

FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

On April 4 the regiment received its first baptism of fire at a small place on Warwick creek called Lee's Mills. Here the enemy were intrenched, waiting to receive the attack. Their line of earthworks extended across the Peninsula about seven miles, Yorktown being about three miles to the east of Lee's Mills; and here began a "sifting process" that came near destroying the whole army.

Frank Jeffords, Company C, was the first of our regiment killed. Comparatively few were killed outright in battle, but the more deadly scourge of camp fever held high carnival and swept our ranks as with the besom of destruction. Nearly one-fifth of the regiment was put *hors-de-combat* at this place. On the 3d and 4th of May the enemy retreated to Williamsburg, where they were attacked and defeated after a long and severe engagement.

The 77th, with Smith's Division, stood in reserve all day ready to be called into action if needed, but was not actually engaged. On the 15th day of May, the army advanced to White House on the Pamunky, where the 6th Corps was organized and the 2d Division made a part of it; and thereafter during the period of its service the 77th formed a part of the 3d Brigade, 2d Division, and 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

On May 23 the regiment first came in sight of the rebel capital, and from a small eminence received the fire of a battery and the 7th and 8th Georgia Regiments, who stood guard in front of the little village of Mechanicsville. Dr. Stevens describes the affair as follows: "Wheeler's battery responded nobly to the rebel artillery, and presently Gen. Davidson ordered Col. McKean to charge the village with his regiment. The men rose to their feet and started forward with a yell. Down the hill they rushed impetuously, cheering and yelling; but the two rebel regiments, the 7th and 8th Georgia, startled by the shouts, seized their muskets and ran, firing but one parting salute. Their battery also limbered up and beat a hasty retreat."

From this delightful village the regiment was recalled, and on June 5 transferred to Golden's Farm, on the south bank of the Chickahominy, and their advance on the city of Richmond, towards which they had so long toiled and struggled, forever postponed. The regiment lay here about three weeks, and so near the enemy that rifle-bullets from their picket lines frequently came whistling into camp.

At this time Col. McKean was compelled on account of sickness to abandon the front and leave the regiment. The terrible hardships of the march, the bivouac, the camp, and the Chickahominy swamp fevers had fearfully scathed the regiment, and many of its bravest officers and men were compelled to yield to the ravages of disease. Many died and many were discharged, the absent and sick often outnumbering those present and fit for duty. On June 26 Gen. Lee began the first of the series of battles that drove McClellan's once magnificent army from in front of the rebel capital to Harrison's Landing on the James river. The result of the first day's fight was announced as a great victory for the Union army. The joy of the army at this announcement knew no bounds. Bands of music played which had not sounded a note for nearly two months (not

even a roll-call or drum-beat had been allowed, lest the enemy should learn our exact position); but now the air was filled with music, the camps were ablaze with patriotic fervor. All expected to march into Richmond at daylight. All night the regiment was under arms awaiting the hoped-for order to advance. Alas! alas! the order was passed in whispers from camp to camp, "Leave your tents standing; save a few of your most valuable effects; destroy the balance; the army must retreat. Be ready to meet any attack on your front and to march instantly on receiving the order." On the next day came the great battle of Gaines' Hill, just across the Chickahominy, in plain view of the regiment, which was all day under arms, and on June 28 the battle of Gaines' Farm.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, June 29, the 2d Division, as the rear-guard of the army, quietly withdrew and marched to Savage's Station. Then came the battle of Savage's Station, and another repulse of the enemy; after that a long and terrible night march to White Oak swamp, which was reached about daylight; then a short rest, when a terrible artillery fire was opened upon the division by the rebels, described by Dr. Stevens as follows:

"Suddenly, like a thunderbolt, seventy-five pieces of artillery belched forth their sheets of flame and howling shells, and in an instant our whole division was thrown into the most perfect confusion by the deadly missiles which flew among us in every direction. Such cannonading had never before been heard by our army, and before our batteries could reply with any effect the horses were killed, the gunners dispersed, and the pieces disabled. It was a most perfect surprise; no one was prepared; men ran hither and thither seeking shelter behind any object which seemed sufficient even to conceal them from the view of the enemy."

Then the retreat was continued. The 77th led; Gen. Davidson directing that Adj. French ride at the head of the regiment and at his side, ready to receive any orders to be given to his "*dear 77th*," as he always afterwards called it. On the next day occurred the great battle of Malvern Hill. The 6th Corps held the right of the line, and was not actually engaged; then the further retreat to Harrison's Landing. Dr. Stevens thus speaks of the part the 77th took in this campaign:

"Since the arrival of the army on the Peninsula the experiences of the regiment have been varied. With the other regiments of Smith's Division it has spent a month at Yorktown, within musket-shot of the enemy. At Williamsburg it, with other regiments of its brigade, supported batteries in front of Fort Magruder, and when, in the afternoon, it received the order to go with the 49th to the assistance of Hancock, it started forward with cheers; the men going through the mud at double-quick. But when the two regiments arrived on the field their gallant brothers of Hancock's and of their own brigade had nobly accomplished the work in which they would gladly have assisted.

"We have seen how gallantly the regiment routed the rebels at Mechanicsville, capturing a flag and other trophies; and when on the Chickahominy Smith's Division held the line closest upon the enemy, it bravely assumed its part of the labor and danger. A portion of the regiment on picket

on the 28th of June exhibited sterling heroism; and we need hardly refer to the noble sacrifice of that brave young soldier, John Ham. Disease and exhaustion had made terrible inroads upon the 77th. Instead of nearly a thousand men, with whom we came to the Peninsula, inspection in the middle of June showed only about two hundred and fifty men present for duty. Although this regiment had, from the very beginning, occupied an exposed position in the very front line; although it composed a part of Smith's Division, which had already become famous, both in the Union and rebel armies, for being always in closest proximity to the enemy, yet it had thus far lost very few men in battle. All the rest of those now absent had been stricken down by fevers, or worn out by the exhausting labors and exposures of the campaign. Among those attacked by typhoid fever was Col. McKean. After suffering a few days in the vain hope of soon being able to place himself again at the head of his regiment, he was removed from the poisonous atmosphere of the swamps to Washington, and thence to his home in Saratoga. The men looked upon his departure with sincere regret, for they not only respected him as an able commander, but loved him for his never-failing interest in their welfare. He had been to the regiment in the capacity of commander and father. His leave of the regiment was destined to be final; for, except as an occasional visitor, he never returned to it.

"Lieut. Bowe, a young man of fine abilities and greatly beloved by his regiment, after several weeks of absence, returned to camp on the 18th of July restored to health. On the very next day, while standing with several officers in a tent, he was fatally wounded by an accidental shot from a pistol, and died soon after.

"Changes occurred among the officers. The lieutenant-colonel and major left the service,—the first by resignation; the other by dismissal. Adj. French was made major, and afterwards lieutenant-colonel, which office he held during the remainder of the term of the regiment."

THE RETREAT FROM THE PENINSULA.

On the 16th of August came the order to "pack up and be ready to move," and at midday the regiment left with delight its camp at Harrison's Landing. Two days' march brought it to Williamsburg, a third to Yorktown, another to Big Bethel, and a fifth to Hampton, where boats were waiting to transport the army to Alexandria. What a change! Five months before it had debarked on those very wharves, and stepped proudly out, the most splendid army in the world; now it was broken, dispirited, beaten, and humiliated. Look at the 77th. *Then* the ranks were full, officers and men healthy, proud, full of *esprit de corps*, firmly believing that nothing could oppose their onward march. *Now*, how changed! Not a field-officer present to command it, many of its bravest and best lying scattered from Hampton to Richmond in unmarked graves, many dying in rebel hospitals and prison pens, and many languishing on beds of sickness; the remainder bronzed and brown, hardened by war, saddened by defeat, drilled into veterans, ready for victory or for defeat.

The regiment arrived at Alexandria, with the 6th Corps, on the 23d of August. It was not engaged in the second

Bull Run battle, but acted as part of the rear-guard of Pope's retreating army from Centreville to Washington. It participated in the Maryland campaign, and took part in the battles of Crampton Pass and Antietam.

Its share in the latter battle is thus described by Dr. Stevens:

"It was at this critical moment, when Sumner's troops, weary and almost out of ammunition, were for the third time repulsed, . . . that the Sixth Corps, our second division in advance, arrived upon the field. The scene before us was awful. On the left, as far as the eye could reach, the lines of the contending forces, stretching over hills and through valleys, stood face to face, in some places not more than thirty yards apart. The roar of the musketry rolled along the whole extent of the battle-field. The field upon which we had now entered, thrice hotly contested, was strewn with the bodies of friend and foe. Without waiting to take breath, each regiment, as soon as it arrives on the field, is ordered to charge independently of the others. . . . On the right of the 7th Maine come the glorious 49th and our own 77th, Capt. Babcock in command. On the right of all is the old 33d, within supporting distance. The men of the 77th rush forward and receive the fire nobly, and although far ahead of all the other regiments, it stands its ground and returns the fire with spirit, although it is but death to remain thus in the advance. The brave color-bearer, Joseph Murer, falls shot through the head; but the colors scarcely touch the ground when they are seized and again flaunted in the face of the enemy. Volley after volley crashes through our ranks; our comrades fall on every side; yet the little band stands firm as a rock, refusing to yield an inch. At this juncture Gen. Smith, riding along the line and discovering the advanced and unprotected position of the regiment, exclaims, 'There's a regiment gone,' and sends an aid to order it to retire. . . . It did so, and reformed again with a loss of thirty-three killed and wounded.

"The advent of the 6th Corps upon the field had decided the contest upon the right of the line, and after the first charge of the 3d Brigade the battle lulled. Of all the brilliant charges made in the army on that memorable day, none was more gallant or more important in its results than this noble charge of the 3d Brigade of Smith's Division."

Before the army left Harrison's Landing, Maj. French, Lieut. Caw, and others had been ordered to Saratoga Springs on recruiting duty, and through their exertions, aided by the patriotic efforts of the people of Saratoga County, large accessions were made to the regiment. Dr. Stevens thus describes some of the methods used and the prevailing excitement:

"In Saratoga a large concourse of people . . . gathered for a war-meeting. Stirring speeches were made. Ladies offered their diamond rings, their watch-chains, their watches, and other valuables to those who should come forward and enter the service. Under the influence of such enthusiasm many came forward and enrolled their names, and received the jewels from the fair hands of the patriotic donors."

In October, 1862, Col. French, with Lieut. Caw and a large number of recruits, joined the regiment, took command, and thoroughly reorganized it, Co.'s F and K being

consolidated, and Co. K being replaced by the new company from Schuylerville, and other recruits were assigned to Co.'s D. and I. The regiment was held in reserve at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and met with no loss. It went into winter quarters at White Oak Church, shared in "Burnside's mud march," and all the festivities of the camp so pleasantly described by Dr. Stevens.

"We had our share of disease and desertions. We had our ball-players and our violinists, our singers and our story-tellers, as every regiment had, and at regimental headquarters matters went on gayly."

FREDERICKSBURG.

On May 1, 1863, the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rappahannock a second time, and the 6th Corps was ordered to carry by assault the "Heights of Fredericksburg." Storming columns were formed; the 3d Brigade of the 2d Division preceded by the 77th, under command of Col. French, as skirmishers, led the advance. Stevens writes:

"It was a moment of contending emotions of pride, hope, and sadness, as our gallant boys stood face to face with those heights, ready to charge upon them. At double-quick and in splendid style they crossed the plain. Our line was perfect. The men could not have made a more orderly appearance had they been on drill. Proud of their commands, Gens. Howe and Neill, and Col. Grant, cheered the men onward, while Lieut.-Col. French, in charge of the skirmish line, inspired by his own intrepid behavior the utmost confidence and bravery in his men. They took the matter as coolly as though on parade. . . . A more grand spectacle cannot be imagined. There were the hills, enough to fatigue any man to climb them without a load and with no one to oppose. At the foot of the hills were thousands of the enemy, pouring into them volleys of musketry, and on the heights were their lines of earthworks with their artillery, from which poured grape and canister in a frightful storm. But the boys pushed nobly, steadily on, the rebels steadily retreating, the division coming up in splendid style, Gens. Howe and Neill and Col. Grant directing the movements and cheering on the men as they pressed undauntedly against the murderous storm of iron and lead that met them from above. Our men were falling in every direction, but the lines were immediately closed and on they passed. With shouts and cheers that drowned the roar of artillery, the noble division with bayonets fixed mounted the heights, the rebels retreating in confusion. Of that noble column, the skirmishers of the 77th first reached the heights of Marye's Hill, the 33d New York in line of battle following, and then the 6th Vermont. . . .

"The 77th New York captured a stand of colors belonging to the 18th Mississippi regiment, two heavy guns, a large number of prisoners, among whom was Col. Luce, of the 18th Mississippi, and great numbers of small arms. As the regiment reached the heights and took possession of the guns, Gen. Howe rode up and, taking off his hat, exclaimed, 'Noble 77th! you have covered yourselves with glory!' The general's words were greeted with tumultuous cheers. . . . Thus the heights were won. It was a glorious day for the 6th Corps. Never was a charge

more gallantly made. But it was a sad day, for many scores of our brave comrades lay stretched in death along the glacis and on the steep ascent, in the ravines and along the road. . . . The 77th New York was among the greatest losers. . . .

"Captain Luther M. Wheeler, of the 77th, was shot while we halted at the foot of Marye's Hill. It was a sad loss to this regiment and to the corps. Few more gifted young men could be found in the army. He was one of our bravest and most efficient officers. Gentle in his relations with his fellows, cool and daring in battle, his youthful face, beaming with fortitude, was a continual joy to his men in time of danger. He died as he had lived, a hero."

In the next day's fight, when the 6th Corps was pressed by Lee's whole army, the 77th held the left front of the line and bore the shock with the same intrepidity as before.

After the army had been withdrawn from this disastrous campaign it remained encamped near White Oak Church until called to follow Lee into Pennsylvania.

The march from that encampment to Manchester, Pennsylvania, will ever be remembered by the regiment. It tested the strength and endurance of the men to the utmost. In four days they had marched over one hundred miles, and at midnight of the fourth the stern command, "Fall in!" rang out, and the wearied men roused themselves at once and started to relieve Reynolds at Gettysburg. All night and all day the men pressed on, on, on, only halting ten minutes for breakfast. The roads being occupied by the artillery and wagon-trains, the infantry picked their way through the fields. In fourteen hours the regiment marched thirty-six miles, with only such food and drink as the men could snatch during occasional five-minute halts. The field of battle was reached, however, in time, and the knowledge that the "fighting 6th Corps" was in reserve nerved the arms of their comrades in that most terrible of modern combats. It was not actually engaged, but stood a sure support at the post of greatest honor,—in reserve.

After Gettysburg the 3d Brigade followed Lee's army over the mountains to Waynesboro', and among the pleasantest incidents of army life were the encampment and picket duty on Antietam creek, the march again across the Potomac, along the Blue Ridge among the blackberries to Warrenton, the delightful camp at Hart's Mills, outpost duty on the banks of the Rapidan, with no enemy visible in front, and the three weeks at Stone House Mountain. It was at the latter place that occurred the pleasant incident of the presentation to Col. French of an elegant sword by the line-officers of the regiment, the festivities incident thereto, the torch-light procession of the 7th Maine Regiment, marching into camp to offer congratulations to the officers and men on the pleasant relations existing between them.

At length, on December 1, came the short and fruitless campaign of Mine Run,—those bitter cold nights of suffering,—and the return to camp at Brandy Station. The regiment had the extreme right-front in the expected attack, and was rear-guard to the whole army on its withdrawal across the Rapidan.

After the winter's cantonment of 1863-64 at Brandy Station, came

THE WILDERNESS CAMPAIGN.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the regiment broke camp and marched beyond the Rapidan, and on the next day took an active part in the first of that terrible series of engagements known as the battles of the Wilderness, in all of which it actively participated.

SPOTTSYLVANIA.

On the 8th of May the 6th Corps arrived at Spottsylvania, and on the 10th was called upon to make one of the most remarkable charges on record, which is described by Dr. Stevens as follows :

At five o'clock the men of the corps were ordered to unslung knapsacks and divest themselves of every incumbrance, preparatory to a charge. Col. Upton, commanding the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, was directed to take twelve picked regiments from the corps and lead them in a charge against the right centre of the rebel line. The 77th was chosen one of the twelve. "It was indeed an honor to be selected for this duty, but it was an honor to be paid for at the cost of fearful peril. . . .

"At six o'clock all things were ready, and the artillery, from the eminences in our rear, opened a terrific fire, sending the shells howling and shrieking over the heads of the charging column and plunging into the works of the enemy. This was the signal for the attack, and Col. Upton's clear voice rang out : '*Attention, battalions ! Forward, double quick ! Charge !*' And in an instant every man was on his feet, and with tremendous cheers, which were answered by the wild yells of the rebels, the column rushed from the cover of the woods. Quick as lightning a sheet of flame burst from the rebel line, and the leaden hail swept the ground over which the column was advancing, while the canister from the artillery came crashing through our ranks at every step, and scores and hundreds of our brave fellows fell, literally covering the ground. But, nothing daunted, the noble fellows rushed upon the defenses, leaping over the ditch in front and mounting the breastworks. The rebels made a determined resistance, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, until, with their bayonets, our men had filled the rifle-pits with bleeding rebels. About two thousand of the survivors of the struggle surrendered, and were immediately marched to the rear under guard. Without halting for breath, the impetuous column rushed towards the second line of works, which was equally as strong as the first. The resistance here was less strong than at the first line, yet the gray occupants of the rifle-pits refused to fly until forced back at the point of the bayonet. Our ranks were now fearfully thinned, yet the brave fellows passed on to the third line of the defenses, which was also captured. . . .

"Capt. Carpenter, of the 77th, one of its first and best officers, and Lieut. Lyon, a young officer of great bravery, were killed in the interior line of works, and many other noble fellows of that regiment were left on that fatal field."

On the next day occurred the struggle for the "Angle," when the regiment fought hand to hand with the enemy ;

after that a long night march, and on the 17th of May a charge, under a galling fire, across a field covered with abatis to the second line of the enemy's works, and a repulse therefrom with heavy loss. Then the marches by night and fights by day until Cold Harbor was reached, where the useless sacrifice of life was terrible ; the 77th Regiment holding the front and most advanced line most of the time, and being constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, it not ceasing even during the night. On the 10th of June the army was moved to Petersburg, where the regiment again received the shock of battle. Here it was that the three James',—James Barnes, James Lawrence, and James Allen,—all belonging to Company A, each lost a leg and two others wounded by the explosion of a single shell fired from the enemy's guns in the midst of the regiment. On the 9th of July the 1st and 2d Divisions of the 6th Corps left the front at nine o'clock in the evening, and, marching all night, arrived at City Point on the James river at daylight, whence it was immediately transported to Washington, to defend the capital against the threatened attack by the rebels under Jubal Early.

Thus the regiment left the Army of the Potomac, with which it had fought so long and so well, and to which as a regiment it was never destined to return. The two divisions arrived at Washington on July 13, and marched through its crowded streets amid the shouts of the people, who came out to meet them, crying, "This is the old 6th Corps," "These are the men who took Marye's Heights," "We are safe now." The city, which a few hours before had been wild with fright, was now calm with the assurance that their homes were safe, and that the invaders would soon be driven from their soil by the boys who wore the *Greek cross*.

The President and large numbers of the city officials had gathered in Fort Stevens, before which Early was stationed, to witness the fight. Soon Col. French was ordered to take his own, the 7th Maine, and the 49th New York Regiments, and drive the enemy from its position in front of the fort ; and to that end, to move his command under the brow of a hill to a point designated, and, when ready to advance, to signal the corps commander. The new flag of the 77th, not yet baptized in blood, waved the signal of readiness. The guns of the fort sent a few rounds of shell towards the enemy, doing no apparent damage, however, and Gen. Wright gave the signal for the charge, which is thus described by Dr. Stevens :

"In magnificent order and with light steps they ran forward up the ascent, through the orchard, through the little grove on the right, over the rail-fence, up to the road, making straight for the first objective point,—the frame house in front. The rebels at first stood their ground, then gave way before the impetuous charge. The President, the members of his cabinet, and the ladies, as well as the military officers in the fort, and the crowd of soldiers and citizens who had gathered about it to witness the fight, watched with breathless interest the gallant advance as our boys pushed forward, keeping their line of battle perfect, except when now and then some regiment, having the advantage of ground in its favor, in its eagerness got a little in advance of others, until they saw the rebels take to

flight. Then the crowd at the fort rent the air with exultant cheers, and, as the boys reached the house, the people were wild with excitement, shouting and clapping their hands, leaping and dancing with joy. But the rebels did not yield without resistance. They met our men bravely, and, though forced to seek safety in flight, turned and poured their volleys into the ranks of their pursuers, which told fearfully on them, and many were killed and wounded.

. . . "Col. French, of the 77th, was injured, but not severely. The commanding officer of every regiment in the brigade was either killed or wounded."

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE "VALLEY."

After the battle of Fort Stevens the 6th Corps joined the Army of the Shenandoah, to the command of which, after a long series of marches and countermarches, and much time spent in dancing attendance on Early, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was assigned, and very soon attacked and routed the enemy at Winchester, in which battle the 77th participated, losing heavily. There it was that Sheridan, riding up to Gen. Bidwell, in the very front, shouted, in the presence of the 77th, "Press them, general, they'll run! G—d d—n them, I know they'll run! Press them." The result justified his spirited prophecy. After Winchester, Early retreated to Strasburg, where he occupied a position seemingly impregnable. Our leader, however, was not a man to be daunted, and at once made his arrangements to drive the rebels from their strong position. Here Col. French, who had charge of the corps picket line, was slightly wounded in a preliminary skirmish. The attack was soon made, and the rebels utterly discomfited.

On October 19 occurred the battle of Cedar Creek, that glorious struggle, where a reinforcement of one man—Sheridan, who was at the time absent at Winchester—changed defeat into victory. Early attacked at two o'clock in the morning, and completely surprised the 8th Corps, which became utterly demoralized and panic-stricken. The 19th Corps was vigorously attacked, and forced to retreat in confusion, and, to quote from Dr. Stevens,—

"It was at this critical moment that the warning was given to the 6th Corps. Gen. Wright being in command of the army, the corps was in charge of Gen. Ricketts. He at once faced the corps to the rear, and moved it over the plain in the face of the advancing hosts of the enemy. . . . The 2d Division held the left of the new line, the 1st the centre, and the 3d the right. . . .

"We now waited the onset of the victorious columns which were driving the shattered and disorganized fragments of the 8th and 19th Corps, beaten and discouraged, wildly through our well-formed ranks to the rear. The hope of the nation now rested with those heroes of many bloody fields. Now that peerless band of veterans, the wearers of the Greek cross, whose fame was already among the choicest treasures of American history, was to show to the country and the world an exhibition of valor which should tower above all the grand achievements of the war. The corps, numbering less than twelve thousand men, now confronted Early's whole army of more than thirty thousand men, who, flushed with victory, already bringing to bear against

us the twenty-one guns which they had just captured from the two broken corps, rushed upon our lines with those wild, exultant yells, the terror of which can never be conceived by those who have not heard them on the field. With fearless impetuosity the rebel army moved up the gentle rise of ground in front of the 6th Corps, and the attack from one end of the line to the other was simultaneous. It was like the clash of steel to steel. The astonished columns were checked. They had found an immovable obstacle to their march of victory.

"The 2d Division, on the left nearest the pike, had received the most severe shock of the attack. Bidwell's Brigade held the extreme left, the key to the pike, and sustained the attack of the whole of Kershaw's rebel division, which came up in compact order to within very close range. The gallant brigade received the onset with full volleys, which caused the right of the rebel line to stagger back, and the whole line was, almost at the same moment, repulsed by the corps. The cavalry on our flank—and never braver men than the cavalry of our little army mounted saddles—were doing their best to protect the pike leading to Winchester, and it was the great aim of both the cavalry and the single organized corps of infantry to hold this pike; for on this depended the safety of the whole army and, more, of our cause. Gen. Bidwell ordered his brigade to charge. Rising from their places in the little grave-yard and the grove, the brigade rushed forward, the rebels breaking and running in confusion down the declivity which they had but just ascended with such confidence, and across the little stream. But the rebel artillery sent our men back to their places, to the shelter of the roll of ground. The charge cost us dearly. . . . Capt. Lennon of the 77th was mortally wounded, Lieut. Tabor was killed, . . . and many other valuable lives were lost; but the most severe blow to the brigade and the corps was the loss of our gallant Gen. Bidwell. He fell, while bravely directing the charge, with a frightful shell wound.

. . . "The fall of Gen. Bidwell left Col. French of the 77th in command of the brigade. The line was quickly reformed in the position from which the charge was made, and again the rebels came on with cheers and yells. They were as bravely met as before, and a second countercharge sent them again in disorder across the creek, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The greatest shock of the second charge of the rebels had fallen upon our 3d Brigade, and nobly had it been met. . . . At length a new line was formed just north of Middletown, which was about two miles in the rear of the position held by the 2d Division of our corps early in the morning. . . .

"The grand old 6th Corps, directed by our own loved Gen. Getty, had turned the fortune of the day. It was now ten o'clock; far away in the rear was heard cheer after cheer. What was the cause? Were reinforcements coming? Yes; Phil. Sheridan was coming, and he was a host. He had ridden from Winchester at amazing speed, and now, as he passed the long trains of ambulances in which were the hundreds of bleeding victims of the morning's work, the wounded men, whose shattered limbs or mangled bodies attested that they had not run away, raised themselves and cheered with wild enthusiasm the hero of the valley. . . .

"Dashing along the pike, he came upon the line of battle. 'What troops are those?' shouted Sheridan. 'The 6th Corps,' was the response from a hundred voices. 'We are all right!' said Sheridan, as he swung his old hat, and dashed along the line towards the right. 'Never mind, boys, we'll whip them yet! We shall sleep in our old quarters to-night!' . . .

"At three o'clock, Sheridan gave the order to move, wheeling from right to left, as a gate swings upon its hinges. The 3d Division, on the right of our corps, became for a moment embarrassed in passing through a strip of woods; the 1st Division moved slowly but firmly, gaining a strong position. The 2d Division also advanced, but were ordered to go very slowly, and this was far more difficult than to rush quickly over the ground. Yet the division obeyed the order, and forced the rebels to fall back. In front of the 1st and 2d Brigades was a stone wall. This they seized and were at once partially sheltered; but there was no such protection for the 3d Brigade. In its front was a meadow and a gradually inclined plane, and behind a wall, which skirted the crest, was the rebel line. Between that line and ours, in a hollow, stood a brick mill, from the windows of which the enemy's sharpshooters picked off our men. The galling fire from the line of battle, and the fatal shots of the sharpshooters in the mill, made it impossible to advance slowly, and the line fell back. Our best men were falling fast.

"The color-sergeant of the 77th fell dead; another sergeant seized the flag and fell. Adj. Gilbert Thomas, a youth of rare beauty and surpassing bravery, seized the fallen flag. He cried, 'Forward, men!' and fell dead with the staff grasped in his hands. 'I cannot take my brigade over that field slowly,' said Col. French. 'Then go quickly,' responded Gen. Getty. The word was given, and with a bound and a shout the noble brigade went across the field, quickly driving the Confederates from their strong position.

"By this time the right of the army had started the rebels, and their whole line was giving way. The three divisions of the 6th Corps bounded forward and commenced the wildest race that had ever been witnessed, even in that valley, so famous for the flight of beaten armies. The rebel lines were completely broken, and now in utmost confusion every man was going in greatest haste towards Cedar creek. Our men, with wild enthusiasm, with shouts and cheers, regardless of order or formation, joined in the hot pursuit. There was our mortal enemy, who had but a few hours since driven us unceremoniously from our camps, now beaten, routed, broken, bent on nothing but the most rapid flight.

". . . From the point where we broke the rebel ranks to the crossing of Cedar creek was three miles, an open plain. Over this plain and down the pike the panic-stricken army was flying, while our soldiers, without ever stopping to load their pieces, were charging tardy batteries with empty muskets, seizing prisoners by scores and hundreds. . . ."

So the battle ended, and the 6th Corps was ordered to occupy the same spot from which it so suddenly decamped to meet the enemy in the early morning.

With this grand and wonderful battle the fighting ex-

perience of the 77th Regiment closed, and, its term of service having expired, it was ordered to Saratoga Springs to be mustered out, where it arrived on the 23d of November, 1864, just three years after the day of its mustering in. The regiment was received with all the love and honor a patriotic people could bestow. A committee of the most prominent citizens had been appointed to make arrangements for its reception, and an immense crowd assembled at the depot to welcome the little (only fourteen officers and one hundred and five men) band of *war-worn soldiers*,—a mere remnant of the thirteen hundred and sixty-nine noble men who had gone from there three years before. They were escorted to the public hall, where they were welcomed by the president of the village on behalf of the people of Saratoga, and, after a prayer by D. E. Tully, the first chaplain, Col. James B. McKean delivered an address, which was responded to by Col. French, after which Dr. Luther F. Beecher read a poem of welcome, written by Mrs. M. C. Beecher. In the evening a splendid banquet was tendered them by the citizens of Saratoga Springs, at the American Hotel. Speeches were made by Hon. C. S. Lester, William A. Sackett, Hon. James M. Marvin, Hon. A. Pond, Dr. Beecher, Hon. James M. Cook, W. M. Potter, and others, and by many officers and soldiers of the regiment.

On the 13th day of December, 1864, the 77th Regiment was duly paid and mustered out of the service, having served faithfully for three years, the whole term of its enlistment. As has been previously stated, many of the men who enlisted during the winter of 1863-64 re-enlisted, and, together with the recruits added to the regiment in 1862 and later, were formed into a battalion, under the command of Capt. D. J. Caw, and assigned to the place vacated by the regiment, and remained in the service until the close of the war. The battalion, with the 6th Corps, on Dec. 9, 1864, returned to the vicinity of Petersburg.

On the 26th of March the 3d Brigade was ordered to take and hold the rebel picket line to the left of our army, which it did with some loss, Capt. Oakey, Lieut. Pierce, and many others being killed. In the charge of the 6th Corps, April 2, which broke the rebel lines, the 77th and 49th New York had the advance, the corps being formed *en echelon*, like a wedge. Dr. Stevens thus describes the charge:

"Axemen were ready to be sent forward to remove abatis, and Capt. Adams had twenty cannoneers ready to man captured guns. Every commanding officer of battalions was informed what he was expected to do, and thus all was in readiness. At half-past four in the morning of April 2 the signal-gun from Fort Fisher sounded the advance. Without wavering, through the darkness, the wedge which was to split the Confederacy was driven home. The abatis was passed, the breastworks mounted, the works were our own. Thousands of prisoners, many stands of colors, and many guns were our trophies, while many of our friends, dead or wounded, was the price of our glory."

This was the crowning act of the war. Lee's army was broken and put to rout; then came the fight at Sailor's creek, and then the surrender of the Army of Virginia, which for three years had stood before the Army of the

Potomac like a wall of fire. The war over, the battalion returned to Albany, where it was mustered out June 27, 1865.

This is the history, in brief, of Saratoga County's pet regiment, the 77th, a record of noble deeds without a single blot. It never by any act on the field or in the camp, on the march or in the fight, disgraced the county from which it was sent. It never flinched or wavered from any duty, however perilous, which was assigned to it, nor, until properly ordered, did it ever turn its back upon the foe. From the beginning to the end of its service the regiment bore its colors untouched by the hands of the enemy. They were often shattered and torn by shot and shell, often leveled to the dust by the death or wounds of their bearers, but they were always kept sacred, and on the muster-out of the regiment were deposited in the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany.

A beautiful Quincy granite monument, surmounted by a bronze statue of a soldier, erected to the memory of the dead of the regiment, stands in a public square in the village of Saratoga Springs. The plain Greek cross and the words "77th Regiment New York State Volunteers," cut upon its face, indicate that the soldiers whose deeds it commemorates belonged to the 77th Regiment New York State Volunteers, of the 2d Division of the 6th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

The following is a list of the officers of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, N. Y. Vols., with promotions, discharges, resignations, and deaths, from Nov. 23, 1861, to close of war:

FIELD AND STAFF.

James B. McKean, col., resigned July 27, 1863.
Joseph C. Henderson, lieutenant-col., resigned June 19, 1862.
Selden Hetzel, maj., dismissed by order of secretary of war, May 15, 1862.
Lucius Shurtliffe, q. m., resigned June 21, 1862.
John L. Perry, surg., resigned Feb. 1, 1862.
Augustus Campbell, surg., resigned Feb. 7, 1863.
John M. Fay, asst. surg., dismissed March 2, 1863.
David Tully, chap., resigned July 8, 1862.
Winsor B. French, adj., promoted maj. June 1, 1862; lieutenant-col. July 18, 1862; col. Aug. 25, 1863 (not mustered out as col., regt. being reduced below minimum number of men; breveted brig.-gen. U. S. Vols. for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field; mustered out with regt.).
Nathan S. Babcock, capt., promoted maj. Aug. 31, 1862; mustered out with regt.
William H. Fursman, 1st lieutenant, Co. K, promoted adj. May 3, 1863; resigned Feb. 12, 1864.
Lawrence Van Demack, 2d lieutenant, Co. C, promoted 1st lieutenant Feb. 13, 1864; adj. Feb. 23, 1864; resigned Sept. 30, 1864.
William W. Worden, sergt., Co. C, promoted 2d lieutenant Nov. 23, 1863; adjt. Oct. 24, 1864; mustered out with regt.
Thomas M. White, private, Co. C, promoted Feb. 27, 1863; com. sergt. Feb. 10, 1865; 2d lieutenant; March, 1865, 1st lieutenant and adjt.; mustered out with battalion; breveted major for services rendered in battle, April 2, 1865.
Jacob F. Hayward, 1st lieutenant, Co. I, promoted quar.-mas. June 21, 1862; mustered out with regt.
George T. Stevens, asst. surg., promoted Feb. 27, 1863, surg.; mustered out with regt.
Justin G. Thompson, asst. surg., Nov. 17, 1862; transferred and mustered out with battalion.
Norman Fox, Jr., chaplain, appointed from civil life Dec. 10, 1862; mustered out with regt.
Job S. Safford, promoted from sergt., Co. F, to sergt.-major.
Seymour Bunch, sergt.-major; discharged Feb. 1, 1862.
Wendell Lansing, com. sergt.; discharged.
Aaron B. Quivey, private, Co. C, promoted June 5, 1862, com. sergt.; discharged March 1, 1863; re-enlisted, and killed on picket May 18, 1864.
Luther F. Irish, prin. musician; discharged.
Isaac D. Clapp, corp., Co. C, promoted May 15, 1862, sergt.-major; June 1, 1862, adjt.; June 6, 1863, capt.; June 13, 1864, major (but not mustered); mustered out with regt.
Wm. A. De Long, asst. surg., appointed from civil life March 2, 1863; mustered out with regt.

Chas. D. Thurber, private, Co. D, promoted q.-m. sergt.; afterwards 2d lieutenant, Co. E; then q.-m.; mustered out with battalion.
Andrew Van Wie, private, Co. C, promoted July 1, 1864, prin. mus.
Alex. P. Waldron, private, Co. D, promoted Sept. 8, 1862, hosp. stew.
Sidney O. Cronmach, sergt., Co. B, promoted May 3, 1863, sergt.-maj.; June 5, 1863, 1st lieutenant; discharged March 11, 1865.
George H. Gillis, sergt., Co. C, promoted Nov. 17, 1862, sergt.-maj.; Feb. 25, 1863, 2d lieutenant; mustered out with regiment.
Edward S. Armstrong, corporal Co. C, promoted Jan. 1, 1862, q.-m. sergt.; May 19, 1862, 1st lieutenant, Co. B; discharged Jan. 14, 1864.
Thomas S. Fowler, private, Co. D, promoted April 3, 1862, q.-m. sergt.; Oct. 2, 1863, 2d lieutenant; discharged on account of wounds, Aug. 12, 1864.
Gilbert F. Thomas, corporal Co. C, promoted Jan. 6, 1863; 2d lieutenant, May 1, 1863; killed in action Oct. 19, 1864, Cedar Creek.
Chas. H. Davis, sergt., Co. D, Feb. 18, 1865, promoted a lj. of battalion; April 22, 1865, captain; mustered out with battalion.
Obed M. Coleman, private Co. C, promoted q.-m. sergt.
Edward H. Thorn, private Co. C, promoted com. sergt.
David J. Caw, promoted to 2d lieutenant, Co. H, May 21, 1862; 1st lieutenant, Sept. 23, 1862; capt. Dec. 10, 1862; maj. Dec. 20, 1864; lieutenant-col. Dec. 24, 1864; col. July 6, 1865 (not mustered as colonel); mustered out with battalion.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.

Capt. Ruel W. Arnold, resigned April 3, 1862.
1st Lieut. William Douglas, resigned April 21, 1862.
1st Lieut. Stephen S. Hastings, resigned Dec. 23, 1862.
2d Lieut. James H. Farnsworth, resigned Feb. 8, 1862.
Capt. George S. Orr, promoted from lieutenant, April 3, 1862; lost right arm at Cedar Creek; mustered out with regt.
Capt. Charles E. Stevens, promoted March 21, 1862, 2d lieutenant; Jan. 23, 1863, 1st lieutenant; Sept. 16, 1864, captain; commissioned but not mustered colonel; mustered out with battalion.
2d Lieut. Lewis T. Vanderwerker, promoted Jan. 27, 1863, 2d lieutenant; Nov. 10, 1863, 1st lieutenant; mustered out with regt.
2d Lieut. Sorell Fountain, promoted April 22, 1865, 2d lieutenant; mustered out with regt.
1st Lieut. Adam Flansburgh, promoted 1st lieutenant in battalion.

Company B.

Capt. C. C. Hill, resigned July 1, 1862.
Capt. Stephen S. Horton, promoted from 2d lieutenant to capt., July 25, 1862; discharged May 31, 1863, on account of wounds received at Antietam.
Capt. Fred. Smith, dismissed.
1st Lieut. Noble P. Hammond, resigned July 24, 1862.
2d Lieut. G. R. McGunnigle, dismissed.
2d Lieut. Sidney O. Cronack. (See *Staff*.)
2d Lieut. Wm. H. Quackenbush, promoted Feb. 16, 1865; mustered out with battalion.

Company C.

Capt. Benjamin F. Judson, resigned March 29, 1862.
Capt. Luther M. Wheeler, 1st lieutenant, promoted March 29, 1862; killed in action at Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1864.
1st Lieut. John Patterson, resigned Sept. 8, 1862.
Capt. E. W. Winne, 1st sergt., promoted March 29, 1862, 2d lieutenant; Sept. 8, 1862, 1st lieutenant; captain Co. F, May 9, 1863; discharged Sept. 9, 1864.
2d Lieut. Gilbert F. Thomas. (See *Staff*.)
2d Lieut. Stephen H. Pierce, transferred to battalion; promoted March 15, 1864, 1st lieutenant; killed in action, March 25, 1865.
2d Lieut. David Pangburn, promoted from sergt.

Company D.

Capt. John Caw, resigned, May 18, 1862, at White House, Va., on account of disability, and died before reaching home.
Capt. Seth W. Deyoe, promoted from 1st sergt. to 1st lieutenant, Nov. 24, 1861; Sept. 3, 1862, capt.; discharged July 26, 1864, on account of wounds received in action.
2d Lieut. Chester H. Fodow, resigned May 31, 1862.
2d Lieut. Robert H. Skinner, promoted June 4, 1862, 2d lieutenant; discharged on account of wounds received in action, March 12, 1863.
1st Lieut. Joseph H. Loveland, promoted Nov. 2, 1863, capt.; mustered out with regt.
Capt. Sumner Oakley, sergt., promoted Sept. 16, 1864, 1st lieutenant; transferred to battalion 77th, Jan. 20, 1865; killed in action March 25, 1865.
2d Lieut. Robert E. Nelson, sergt., promoted May 25, 1864, 2d lieutenant; Aug. 20, 1864, 1st lieutenant; transferred to and mustered out with battalion.
Capt. Lewis Wood, discharged on account of disability, Oct. 4, 1862.
Capt. William B. Carpenter, 1st lieutenant; promoted apt. Dec. 25, 1862; killed in action May 10, 1864.
2d Lieut. Halsey Bowe, accidentally shot in camp at Harrison's Landing, Va., and died of the wound at Philadelphia, Aug. 16, 1862.
1st Lieut. Henry C. Rowland, promoted from sergt. Jan. 23, 1863; mustered out with regt.
2d Lieut. William F. Lyon, promoted March 17, 1863; missing; supposed to have been killed in action May 10, 1864.
2d Lieut. Chas. D. Thurber. (See *Staff*.)

For this call see previous account at page 106 of this work.

time was raised a regiment composed, not of "city roughs" or "bounty-jumpers," but of the best blood, morals, and intellects of the rural regions and beautiful villages of the most classical and historic portions of the State.

When, after the fall of Sumter, the Baltimore bridges were burned, and Washington was cut off from communication with the north, although Congress was not in session, several senators and representatives were in the city. Not a few of them hired private conveyances, left the supposed-to-be-doomed capital, traversed the State of Maryland, and escaped into Pennsylvania. McKean remained.* Detectives discovered that secret Confederate military organizations existed there, and were drilling in halls in the night-time, with closed doors and windows. The President and cabinet were in imminent peril of being kidnapped and carried off to Richmond. The government had not a single company of troops in or near the city. The permanent residents of the city were almost wholly disloyal. History has not yet given sufficient prominence to the awful peril of that moment. A movement was set on foot to organize, if possible, the non-resident friends of the government then hemmed in there into an armed force. McKean threw himself zealously into this movement; and after inviting and urging everybody he knew to co-operate, he enlisted as a private soldier in Cassius M. Clay's battalion. Another battalion was organized under Gen. J. H. Lane, of Kansas.

These two battalions, consisting of several hundred men, were regularly enrolled in the War Department, and armed by the government. Clay's battalion headquarters were in Willard's Hotel assembly-room, opening on "F" street. There, by day and by night, a reserve of the force was on duty; while the rest were patrolling the city and guarding the departments and the executive mansion. Armed with a breech-loading carbine, with fixed ammunition in his pockets, Judge McKean frequently paced to and fro as a sentinel before the front door of the "White House" in the night-time, while President Lincoln slept. Soon after these demonstrations were commenced, the most active leaders of the secret Confederate organizations slipped over the Potomac into Virginia and disappeared. At the end of about two weeks troops arrived from Massachusetts and New York. They were hailed as deliverers by the few beleaguered loyalists in Washington.

That peculiar phase of "the times that tried men's souls" having passed away, Clay's and Lane's battalions now petitioned to be mustered out of the service. The petition was granted, and they were honorably discharged, with the written thanks of Secretary Cameron and President Lincoln. Some day some competent historian will write the history of those two battalions. It will make an interesting chapter in our national annals.

Events crowded fast upon each other in those days. Soon the Federal and Confederate armies were to meet. Obtaining a pass from Gen. McDowell, Judge McKean was present at the battle of Bull Run. A month thereafter he issued his call for troops, and soon had a regiment.

The battle of Bemus Heights was fought in the year 1777,

and in the numbering of the regiments raised in this State during the war the number 77 fell to the Bemus Heights Battalion. It is known in the records as the "77th Regiment New York State Volunteers." The officers and men of the regiment unanimously elected Judge McKean to be colonel. He was commissioned by Gov. Morgan, and accepted the position.

The ladies of Dr. Luther Beecher's Female Seminary at Saratoga Springs presented the regiment with a beautiful silk stand of national colors; and a new organization, called "Sons of Saratoga Resident in New York City," wrote to Colonel McKean, apprising him that it was their intention to present to him, for his regiment, a State regimental flag, and asking him to suggest some device to be painted upon the flag by a competent artist. Col. McKean answered, calling their attention to the historic facts that the first flag ordered by the Continental Congress was a flag of *union*, but not a flag of *independence*, consisting of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, but retaining the field of the British flag, indicating the union of the colonies, but loyalty to the home government; while the second flag, ordered about the time of the "Declaration," was indicative both of union and independence, and consisted of the thirteen stripes, red and white, and thirteen argent stars arranged in a circle on a blue field. He called attention to the further fact that the battle at Bemus Heights was fought under the first of these flags, while, when Burgoyne's army marched out to surrender, the second was thrown to the breeze. He therefore suggested that two devices be painted on the regimental flag, one representing American troops, in Continental uniform, in action under the first flag, and the other representing a commander and troops in British uniform surrendering to the Americans under the second flag. About this time, Samuel B. Eddy, Esq., of Stillwater, presented to Col. McKean a pike-head or halberd, which had been captured from the British at Bemus Heights.

On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, 1861, amid the huzzas and adieux of thousands of people of the village and surrounding country, Col. McKean and his regiment marched from their barracks to the railroad depot, and embarked for the seat of war. In New York city the "Sons of Saratoga" entertained the regiment with refreshments, and presented the gorgeous banner bearing the devices suggested by the colonel, with the pike-head presented by Mr. Eddy crowning the tip of the staff.

(The battered and tattered remains of this beautiful banner are now—1878—preserved among the archives of the State at Albany, while the pike-head is retained by the first colonel of the regiment as one of his mementos.)

The "Old Cooper Shop" of Philadelphia, where men made barrels by day, and the ladies fed the marching troops by night, has become famous. While many chivalrous and knightly soldiers were entertained there, some were very coarse and rude. One night a regiment, largely composed of New York city "roughs," had behaved very badly there, and the lights had to be turned down before the profane and boisterous boors could be got rid of. The next regiment marched in in perfect order, filed round the tables, came to an "order arms," "rest," and stood as if on dress

* For a biographical sketch of Judge McKean, see history of Saratoga Springs.

parade. With the utmost civility they partook of what was offered them, and the "Old Cooper Shop" was as quiet as the dining-room of a first-class hotel. The ladies and their few male companions could be overheard saying, "Did you ever see such a contrast? What gentlemanly fellows they are!" An officer of the regiment was asked a question by a lady, and, saluting in true military style, he answered, "The 77th New York, Col. McKean commanding." The lunch ended, the colonel called "Attention!" and then proposed the sentiment: "The loyal ladies of the City of Brotherly Love!" The men gave three rousing hurrahs, passed quietly out, and resumed their march.

At Washington, the regiment was put into the provisional division of Gen. Silas Casey, and went into camp on the grounds of the Porter mansion, on Fourteenth Street, near the north suburbs of the city. The daily sessions of Congress commenced at noon. Col. McKean slept in camp every night, drilled his men, and attended to regimental duties during the forenoon of each day, and at half-past eleven o'clock rode to the capitol, gave his horse into the care of a livery-man near by, took his seat in the House, sat through the session, and in the evening rode back to camp. This busy routine lasted several months. In the spring following the regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia, and the colonel was excused from attending upon the sessions of the House. When the army was organized into corps the 77th became a part of the 4th Corps, Gen. Keyes commanding. Gen. William F. Smith ("Baldy Smith") was division and Gen. John W. Davidson brigade commander. Col. McKean was present in command of his regiment in the second advance upon Manassas, in the descent of the Potomac, in the Peninsular campaign, at the battle of Lee's Mills, in the siege of Yorktown and operations in that vicinity, and at the battle of Williamsburg. While the army was lying on the Pamunky river the 6th Army Corps was organized, and Gen. Smith's division, to which the 77th belonged, became the second division of this new corps,—a corps destined never to be routed, almost always to be victorious, and when compelled to retreat to do so in order and in obedience to command; a corps whose achievements alone would make glorious the military annals of the nation.

A few days before the battle of Hanover Court-House a Confederate force was thrown into Mechanicsville, a hamlet five miles from Richmond, and on the most direct road by which reinforcements could be sent from that city to Hanover. A Federal force was sent forward to take that key to the position, and, after a sharp artillery duel, Col. McKean and the 77th, in double-quick, charged into, took, and held Mechanicsville, the Confederate artillery galloping away, their infantry throwing off their knapsacks and flying across the fields. Before this charge was made several men of the 77th had been struck by the enemy's shot, but during the charge not a man was hit. This singular result was probably owing to the fact that when they started on the double-quick the Bemus Heights men uttered as terrible a shout as was ever heard on any field. The Confederates, no doubt thinking a whole *corps d'armée* was coming, turned and fled.

In honor of this event, the well-known musical composer, Mr. J. W. ALFRED CLUETT, of Troy, wrote a spirited march, entitled "COL. MCKEAN'S QUICKSTEP," several editions of which have been sold. The colonel preserves among his mementos a rebel flag, the "*Stars and Bars*," captured in this charge.

The battle of Fair Oaks was fought under the following circumstances: Gen. Casey's Division had been thrown over to the right, the Richmond side, of the Chickahominy river. All the rest of the Federal army was for some reason, or without reason, still lying on the left bank. A great storm came on, the little river rose rapidly, overflowed its banks, and spread over the valley. There were no bridges for many miles. And now a Confederate force, greatly superior in numbers, was hurled upon Casey. For hours and hours Casey and his men fought like Spartans, while the rest of the Federal army, almost within speaking distance, were powerless to aid them. But many of the troops on the left bank made herculean efforts to get over the river. Col. McKean and the 77th, and thousands of others, arming themselves with all the axes that could be obtained, went down into the submerged flats, some of them wading waist-deep, and commenced felling the forest-trees, to make, if possible, some sort of bridge by which to go to Casey's relief. For many hours this work went on, and several rods of a rude bridge were made; but when the work approached the centre of the stream the rushing waters were too powerful, and the timbers were swept away. But the tireless workers would not give up, and still tried again and again until night put a stop to their efforts. The next day, the battle being over, the general commanding the army ordered the 6th Corps, and other troops, to join Casey by making a long march down the river, crossing a bridge, and marching up on the other side. Who can tell why this was not done *before* the battle?

On the slow march up the Virginia Peninsula more of our men died of disease than were killed in battle. "Josh Billings" thus defines: "Military strategy—that means tryin' to reduce a swamp by ketchin' the billious fever out of it."

Col. McKean was now prostrated with typhoid fever. He remained in camp, however, until the surgeons decided that, situated as they were, they could do no more for him, and that he must go to the rear or die. He was then taken back to the Hygeia hospital at Hampton. On arriving there Dr. Cuyler, medical director, and Mr. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who happened to be present, decided that he must be sent to his home, and he was accordingly taken back to Saratoga Springs. About two months afterwards, against the advice and repeated protests of his family physician, he returned to the front. Going up the James river to Harrison's Landing, he found that the army had started on its march down the Peninsula. Returning to Hampton Roads, he there rejoined his command and with the army came up the Potomac, and with the 6th Corps went into camp in rear of Alexandria. Gen. Smith said to him, "Col. McKean, your health is not sufficiently restored to justify you in remaining in camp. We shall probably lie here some time. Go up to Washington and take care of your health." The colonel went to Washing-

ton, and was there joined by Surgeon Stearns of his regiment, who had also been down with typhoid fever. In a short time the Confederate forces again made their appearance in the vicinity of Bull Run, and another battle was imminent.

One day, about sunset, McKean and Stearns learned that during the day the 6th Corps had moved on towards Bull Run. As the transport bringing their horses up the Potomac had not yet arrived, the colonel and surgeon went at once to a livery establishment and got horses to take them to the front, but the government seized the horses for other purposes. They then secured other and still other livery horses, which, however, were in every instance seized by the government. They then reported at the headquarters of Gen. Wadsworth, military governor of the city. A staff-officer gave them seats in a vehicle loaded with bread; they traveled thus all night, and on the morrow overtook their command near Bull Run. But it was all in vain. The second battle of Bull Run was lost. Not a single regiment of the 6th Corps was ordered into the fight. The army retreated upon Washington. Col. McKean has always said that retreat was the gloomiest experience of his life. For the 6th Corps to retreat without being beaten, or to be beaten by not being permitted to strike a blow, was well-nigh unbearable.

Soon after these events, Col. McKean was attacked with ulceration of the bowels, and was admonished by physicians that his life was in imminent peril, and that he must leave the army. He thereupon tendered his resignation of his commission, but Secretary Stanton, instead of accepting it, sent him a long leave of absence, and advised that he go to his home in Saratoga, and try to regain his health. He went home, but health did not soon return. Indeed, for six years he was not able to practice his profession, much less to serve in the field. In July, 1863, while confined to his bed, he again tendered his resignation, and it was accepted.

III.—THE 30TH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEERS.

Three companies of the 30th Regiment New York Volunteers were raised in the towns of Saratoga Springs and Greenfield.

Company D was organized by the election of Miles T. Bliven captain, Mervin G. Putnam first lieutenant, and John H. Marston second lieutenant.

Company F, Albert J. Perry captain, Andrew M. Franklin first, and James M. Andrews, Jr., second lieutenant.

Company G, Morgan H. Chrysler captain, William T. Conkling first, and Asa L. Gurney second lieutenant.

The 30th Regiment was organized by the election of Edward Frisby, of Albany, colonel, Charles E. Brintnall, of Troy, lieutenant-colonel, and William M. Searing, of Saratoga Springs, major, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 1st day of June, 1863. After some two weeks' delay, the regiment was armed with old flint-lock muskets altered to cap-lock, and was sent to Washington, and was sent to the front, making its first camp at Bright Wood, near where Fort Stephens was built. From thence it was marched to Arlington, and there brigaded with the 22d and 24th New York and the Brooklyn

14th, afterwards the 84th New York Volunteers, making the 1st Brigade in the 1st Division and 1st Corps in the organization of the army. This brigade formed camps near Upton's Hill, and passed the balance of the year 1861, up to April, 1862, in building forts, and picketing on the front. In April, 1862, Gen. McClellan, after nine months of preparation, prepared to obey the call of "On to Richmond!" that had been ringing in our ears from the north all winter, moved forward with bands playing, drums beating, and colors flying, following our brave leader, "Little Mac," who announced that hereafter his headquarters would be in the saddle,—all joyful that active service had come at last, and confident that the Rebellion would be squeaked in about six months, late in the afternoon of that or the next day were drawn up in battle array in front of those impregnable rebel works at Centre Hill and Manassas. The skirmish line was moved forward, and, being anxious to cover themselves with glory, charged on the works and carried them without giving the rest of the army a chance to participate in the glorious work, captured seven colored persons, eight wooden cannon, and a lot of old shanties, vacated five days before by the rebels. The order was given to bivouac for the night. The next day was spent in inspecting the works and adjacent country, and the next day after this grand army retreated back to our old camp, through a regular Virginia rain-storm, caused, probably, by the dust of battle! This brigade went in to make up the Army of Virginia, under the command of McDowell, and the 1st Division, 1st Brigade ahead, moved for Fredericksburg, Va., by the way of Catlett and Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and arrived there some three or four days before the balance of the division. In this march the brigade earned the name by which it was afterwards known,—“The Iron Brigade.”

Gen. Augur commanded the brigade and Gen. King the division. This regiment served at Fredericksburg, engaged in picket duty and making reconnaissance until in August, 1862, when the division joined Gen. Pope's army, and while under him were engaged in battles as follows: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, three days, White Sulphur Spring, Gaines' Corners, Grafton, and Bull Run (2d). Then, under McClellan, were engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. In the battle of 2d Bull Run, out of four hundred and sixty-three men, there were killed, wounded, and missing, two hundred and fourteen, and from twenty-three officers, seventeen were killed and disabled. Col. Frisby, the brave and noble commander, was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Searing was promoted on the field to its command. At the battle of South Mountain the regiment could muster only one hundred and ten men fit for service. At the battle of Antietam the brigade was put on the skirmish line, and withdrawn as soon as the battle was fairly commenced. The army, then under the command of Gen. Meade, followed the enemy up by the way of Warrenton to Fredericksburg, and on the 12th and 13th of December were engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, and on the 20th of January, 1863, the army, under the command of Burnside, participated in what was generally called Burnside's mud march. The army then went into winter-quarters, the 1st Brigade and 1st Division, commanded by

that brave and good man, Gen. Wadsworth, encamped at Belle Plain near Aquia Creek, Va. The regiment remained there, performing the ordinary camp and picket duty, until the latter days in April or first in May, when the 1st Corps moved to the Rappahannock river, crossed over, and took position in front of the enemy. Gen. Hooker, in command, remained there for two days, when the corps was withdrawn and sent to take the place of the 11th Corps in the battle of Chancellorsville, under Gen. Hooker's immediate command; arrived there and took part in the battle for two days. The regiment then encamped before Fredericksburg, and soon after were ordered home, and mustered out and discharged at Albany, N. Y., June 18, 1863. A large portion of the officers and men of the 30th Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Chrysler, organized the 2d Veteran Cavalry Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and re-entered the service in October, 1863, and served until November, 1865, the close of the war.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

I.—SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

THERE were two semi-centennial celebrations in Saratoga County in the year 1826 that were of especial interest.

The one held at Ballston Spa, July 4, 1826, surpassed in interest and pageantry all Fourth of July observances in this county that have preceded or have followed it. The most prominent feature of the procession was a car forty-two feet long and fourteen feet wide, named the Temple of Industry.

It was drawn by thirteen yoke of oxen, each yoke in charge of a driver clad in a tow frock, and all under the command of Jacob Near, of Malta. Upon the car were thirteen representatives of so many branches of the mechanic arts plying their vocations. Among them were the printer striking off semi-centennial odes, the blacksmith with his anvil keeping time with the music, the cooper making more noise than all the others, and Mr. Wm. Van Ness, who, while the procession was moving, made a pair of shoes for the president of the day, to whom they were presented with an appropriate address and response.

Another interesting feature of the procession was a band of thirty-seven Revolutionary veterans, who kept step to the music in a way that indicated they had not forgotten their military discipline. Lemuel Wilcox, a soldier of the Revolution, bore a standard inscribed "Declaration of Independence." John Whitehead, another Revolutionary veteran, bore a standard inscribed "Constitution of the United States;" and another veteran, Jeremiah Pierson, carried the national standard. Another attractive feature was the corps of Union Cadets, composed of two fine-looking and admirably-drilled uniformed companies from Union College, one commanded by Captain Knox and the other by Captain Jackson, now the senior professor in that institution. The corps was under the command of Major

Holland, the register of the college and a veteran of the War of 1812. The procession moved through the principal streets, amid the salvos from a brass six-pounder, captured from Burgoyne, to the Baptist church, which stood upon the lot now occupied by the railroad water-tank. Samuel Young, then Speaker of the Assembly, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College. The Declaration of Independence was read by Anson Brown, a young lawyer of this village, who died while representative in the Twenty-sixth Congress. The oration was delivered by John W. Taylor, then Speaker of the House of Representatives. His closing remarks were addressed to the Revolutionary soldiers, who arose in a body, and the scene was quite dramatic. The Union cadets dined at the Sans Souci Hotel, and toasts were at the Village Hotel. Among the regular toasts were the following: "John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence. As the measure of their days, so is that of their fame,—overflowing."

When this sentiment was uttered it was not known that since the sun had risen on the morning of that day two of those illustrious patriots had been numbered with the dead, leaving Charles Carroll the sole survivor. By previous arrangement the cadets marched into the room, when the president of the day addressed them in highly appropriate and complimentary terms. Maj. Holland responded, reading from a manuscript in the familiar handwriting of Dr. Nott:

"GENTLEMEN,—In behalf of the corps I have the honor to command, permit me to tender their acknowledgments for your polite attentions. If our humble exertion to aid in the duties of the day have met the approbation of the patriotic assemblage it is the highest gratification we can receive. In retiring, permit me to propose as a toast: The county of Saratoga,—its hills, monuments of valor; its springs, resorts of fashion; its hamlets, signalized by patriots and statesmen."

Union College and its distinguished president were complimented by two of the alumni as follows: By Thomas Palmer, Esq.: "Union College: *Crevit, Crescit, Crescat.*" By Anson Brown, Esq.: "The president of Union College: *Dignum laude circum musa vetat mori.*"

If these sentiments were not duly appreciated by all present, the following was expressed in such plain, unmistakable English, that there was no doubt as to its meaning. By Edward Watrous, Esq.: "The Legitimates of Europe: May they be yoked, poked, and hopped, cross-fettered, tied head and foot, and turned out to browse on the pine plains of Old Saratoga."

In regard to the remaining festivities at the table and the exuberance of patriotic feeling manifested, the truth of history perhaps requires the statement that temperance societies were not then in active operation.

The committee of arrangements consisted of James Merrill, David Corey, William Clark, John Dix, Jerry Penfield, Charles Field, Alexander Russell, Robert Bennett, Roswell Herrick, David F. White, George W. Fish, Hiram Middlebrook, Joseph Barker, David Herrick, Sylvester Blood, Samuel R. Garrett, and Abraham Middlebrook. The general manager of this superb celebration was Ly-

man B. Langworthy, then the sheriff of the county, now living at Rochester, and almost a nonagenarian.

The only survivors of those who officiated on that occasion, beside Sheriff Langworthy and Prof. Jackson, are Joseph Barker, Hiram Middlebrook, and Samuel R. Garrett.

The celebration of the semi-centennial at Schuylerville was also an imposing affair. It is alluded to in the chapter upon the town of Saratoga, in connection with reminiscences of Schuylerville. Of this affair, Giles B. Slocum, of Newton, Wayne Co., Mich., writes:

"The leading actor of the occasion was Philip Schuyler, a grandson of the general. The extensive tables were set on the grounds of old Fort Hardy, with a canopy of evergreens to protect the guests from the sun, although the oration was delivered in a shady grove on the eastern slope of the heights, near where the Dutch Reformed church now stands, by the eloquent but unfortunate Rev. Hooper Cummings, of Albany, at that time a brilliant light in the American pulpit, but destined like a glowing meteor to go suddenly down in darkness and gloom. I well remember also that there were about a dozen old Revolutionary soldiers seated in a row on a bench close under the voice and eye of the orator (so that they could the better see and hear), and that when the speaker in the course of his remarks addressed them personally, it was in such glowing terms of thankfulness and honor for their invaluable services few dry eyes could have been found within hearing of his voice. John Ward, one of the body-guard of General Schuyler, and who was carried off by the Tory Waltermeyer to Canada, when the latter attempted the abduction of the general from Albany, was among those seated on this bench.

"The gathering was a very large one, the people of the whole county being nearly all there. Brigadier-General De Ridder, from across the river, a substantial property-holder and a general in the War of 1812, was mounted on a fine horse at the head of a large troop of light horse (as they were then called), and other military companies. The soul-stirring drum and the ear-piercing fife were the materials in that day in the way of music. I recall the fact also that the breastworks surrounding the fort were then nearly perfect, as General De Ridder, at the head of the military, marched around on the top of the intrenchments."

II.—CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL ADDRESSES.

The preparation of historical material and the delivering of public addresses recommended by Congress for the great centennial year, 1876, was partially responded to in Saratoga County.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS a preliminary meeting was held June 5, 1876, called to order by General E. F. Bullard, Captain J. P. Butler called to the chair, and Frank H. Hathorn chosen secretary. A resolution was adopted inviting N. B. Sylvester to prepare and deliver an historical address.

This invitation was accepted, and the address delivered in the town hall on the evening of July 4, Judge Augustus Boeckes occupying the chair.

In accordance with the arrangements of Congress and

the invitation of the citizens of Saratoga, the address was published and copies deposited in the archives of the county and also at Washington.

AT BALLSTON SPA similar arrangements were made. Hon. George G. Scott delivered the historical address, and I. S. L'Amoreaux pronounced a centennial oration. These valuable documents were published in pamphlet form and copies deposited as requested.

At Schuylerville the address was delivered by General E. F. Bullard. As in other places, the address was published and filed, as requested by the proclamation of the President.

III.—CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, 1877.

AT BEMUS HEIGHTS.

The first of these was at BEMUS HEIGHTS, on the 19th of September, the centennial anniversary of the first of the two battles. For this celebration extensive preparations were made, numerous committees appointed, and the result was a splendid commemoration of the great event. Neighboring towns and counties joined in the patriotic effort.

At Saratoga Springs a meeting was held on the evening of the 12th to make the necessary arrangements, and General French issued the following order of the day:

One hundred guns will be fired at sunrise on the old battle-field by Battery B, Tenth Brigade, Captain A. H. Green.

The procession will be formed on the square at Bemus Heights Hotel, near the river at nine A.M., and march to the battle-field, about half a mile distant, in the following order:

Platoon of Police.

General W. B. French, chief marshal.

Assistants to chief marshal: Colonel Hiram Rodgers, Saratoga Springs; Captain I. S. Scott, Troy; Captain B. F. Judson, Saratoga Springs; Lieutenant Vandermark, Stillwater; Colonel George T. Steenburgh, Troy; J. Willard Lester, Saratoga Springs; Charles L. Pond, Saratoga Springs.

Major-General J. B. Carr and staff.

Brigadier-General Alonzo Alden and staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Doring's band, of Troy.

Tenth Brigade, Third Division, N. Y. S. N. G., in the following order:

Line.	Separate Company.	Captain.
1st.....	Third.....	P. R. Shadwick.
2d.....	Sixth.....	J. W. Cusack.
3d.....	Fourth.....	J. Egolf.
4th.....	Seventh.....	J. H. Patten.
5th.....	First.....	F. S. Atwell.
6th.....	Fifth.....	F. Gleesettle.
7th.....	Second.....	G. T. Hall.

Battery B, Tenth Brigade, Captain A. H. Green, Troy, N. Y.

His Excellency Lucius Robinson, governor and commander-in-chief, and staff.

Brigadier-General J. S. Dickerman, Ninth Brigade, and staff.

President of the day, Hon. George G. Scott, of Ballston, N. Y.

Orator of the day, Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, N. Y.

Poet of the day, Robert S. Lowell, Union College, N. Y.

Reader of the Historical Address, John Austin Stevens, Secretary of the Historical Society of New York.

Eminent speakers from abroad. Lieutenant-Governor

William Dorsheimer, Senator Francis Kernan,

ex-Governor Horatio Seymour.

SECOND DIVISION.

Seventy-seventh Regiment band, Saratoga Springs.

Saratoga Veteran Cavalry, in Centennial uniforms.

Veterans of Bemus Heights Battalion, under command of Captain Frank Thomas.

Soldiers of the War of 1861.

Soldiers of the War of 1861.

Ballston Spa band.

Grand Army of the Republic associations.

Civic associations.

Fire Department of Stillwater, Mechanicville, Schuylerville, Saratoga Springs, Ballston Spa, and Waterford.

THIRD DIVISION.

Veterans of the War of 1812, veterans of the War of Mexico, crippled veterans of the War of 1861, eminent citizens, and invited guests in carriages.

ORDER OF EXERCISES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

1. Opening address by the president of the day, Hon. George G. Scott, of Ballston Spa.

2. Oration by Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, N. Y.

3. Poem by Robert S. Lowell, of Union College.

4. Address by Lieutenant-Governor William Dorsheimer.

5. Collation, at which short speeches will be made by Senator Francis Kernan, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, Judge A. Boekes, Hon. C. S. Lester, of Saratoga Springs, and others.

6. Review of the Tenth Brigade by his excellency, Governor Lucius Robinson.

7. Manœuvring of General Alden's Brigade in evolution of the line, illustrating the engagement on the same ground between the armies of Generals Gates and Burgoyne, one hundred years ago, in which evolution the artillery, cavalry, and infantry present at the celebration will be engaged, thus affording the people assembled an opportunity to form some idea of the battle that won for them their independence, and at the same time giving them a "smell of gunpowder."

By order of the committee of arrangements.

W. B. FRENCH, *Marshal*.

The following had been issued :

"TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE WAR OF 1861."

"Veterans,—The one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bemus Heights will be celebrated on the 19th day of September, on the old battle-field in Stillwater. You should not fail to take part in the interesting exercises then to take place.

That battle was decisive of the American Revolution, and may be said to have achieved the independence which your valor and patriotism has maintained, and secured to yourselves and your posterity.

You are, therefore, earnestly invited to be present on that occasion.

Assemble without uniforms in citizens' dress at the Bemus Heights Hotel, near the battle-ground, at 9 A.M., on the 19th, and report your name, company, regiment, brigade, division, and corps to Captain Frank Thomas, who will give the designation badge and assign you a place of honor in the procession, where the electric touch of the elbow will again inspire you as of yore it did the patriots of 1777.

"By order of the committee.

"W. B. FRENCH, *Marshal of the Day*."

Dated September 11, 1877.

The centennial celebration of the battle of Bemus Heights could not have fallen on a lovelier day. It was one of those beautiful autumn days which are so well known in northern New York. The occasion was improved by the people of the surrounding country, who flocked to the grounds in all sorts of conveyances, on foot, and on horseback, and even on canal-boats. The programme of the celebration was successfully carried out, the affair ending in a fierce sham battle between an imaginary British foe concealed in a clump of woods and General Alden's Brigade. Battery B was on both sides, and did some pretty sharp firing. The troops were manœuvred by Generals Carr and Alden, the former suggesting the movements on both sides, and General Alden carrying them out, handling the troops with ease and swiftness.

The people began to come in before daylight, and continued to arrive in crowds until the sun indicated high noon. Comparatively few came from the cities. It was the country people's holiday, and they observed it faithfully. The road from Mechanicville to the ground was sprinkled, and was in first-class condition early in the morning. Before eight o'clock the dust was nearly a foot deep. This statement may give a faint idea of the numbers of vehicles which passed over it. Saratoga County turned out almost *en masse*. The greatest interest was taken in the sunrise salute to be fired by Battery B. After the salute the final preparations for the celebration were pushed with vigor.

One of the most interesting places in the vicinity of the celebration-grounds was the old Neilson house. This venerable structure was decorated with flags and turned into a refreshment saloon. The chief article on the bill of fare was pumpkin-pie, baked in the room where General Poor had his headquarters, and where the wounded British General Ackland was joined by his wife the day after the second battle. At this house was exhibited a large collection of battle-field relics. Twelve-pound cannon-balls, rifle-bullets covered with the rust of a century, were wonderingly inspected by the crowd who entered the ancient building. There were also a number of Indian weapons and tools, such as stone hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and pestles.

The Troy companies reached the Bemus Heights Hotel at about ten o'clock, where they were joined by the Port Henry, Whitehall, and Glen's Falls companies. At length all the arrangements for the grand procession were completed. At about eleven o'clock the order to march was given.

The following was the arrangement :

FIRST DIVISION.

Police.

Grand marshal—W. B. French, of Saratoga.

Aids to the grand marshal.

Major-General J. B. Carr and staff.

Brigadier-General Alden and staff.

Doring's band.

Chadwick Guards, of Cohoes, Captain P. H. Chadwick commanding.

Troy Citizens' Corps, Captain J. W. Cusack commanding.

Troy Tibbits Corps, Captain J. Egolf commanding.

Troy Tibbits Cadets, Captain J. H. Patten commanding.

Sherman Guards, of Port Henry, Captain F. G. Atwell commanding.

Hughes' Light Guard, of South Glen's Falls, Captain F. Gleesettle commanding.

Burleigh Corps, of Whitehall, Captain G. T. Hall commanding.

Battery B, of Troy, Captain A. H. Green commanding.

Generals Hughes and Tracy, and Colonel Lodowick, of the governor's staff.

Brigadier-General Dickerman, of Albany, and staff.

Hon. George G. Scott, president of the day.

Orators, poet, and clergy.

SECOND DIVISION.

Colonel D. J. Caw, assistant marshal, marshal's aids.

Seventy-seventh Regiment band, of Saratoga.

Saratoga veterans, carrying the old Bemus Heights regimental flag, commanded by Captain Frank Thomas.

Saratoga Continentals, mounted.

Citizens of Saratoga.

THIRD DIVISION.

Captain B. F. Judson, assistant marshal, commanding.

Marshal's aids.

Huling's band, of Ballston.

Eagle engine company, of Ballston.

Hovey fire company, of Ballston.

Ballston veterans.

Citizens of Ballston.

Schnylerville band.

Schnylerville fire-company.

Mounted yeomanry.

Schnylerville citizens.

The procession was very imposing. The Tenth Brigade was the centre of public admiration and the theme of public praise. The Saratoga Continentals were hastily organized, but made a fine appearance.

The procession moved over historic ground and by noted landmarks. Flags and bunting were displayed from every building in the hamlet of Bemus Heights. North of the hotel the site of General Gates' headquarters was visible. The soldier boys could see, over the river, Willard's mountain, from the summit of which, in early September, 1777, Willard, the scout, watched the movements within the British camp, communicating his discoveries by signal or messenger to General Gates. Near the celebration ground

a placard indicated that there stood on the spot, one hundred years ago, a barn which was used for hospital purposes. Passing up a not too steep acclivity, the procession entered the twenty-two acre field in which the exercises were held. The various bodies marched around the grand stand, and also passed over that portion of the ground in which the American and British dead of the battle were interred. This ground was indicated by a small sign-board; there is not, and has not been for many years, a trace of the graves; the soldiers killed in the battle of one hundred years ago have no memorial or monument to this day. After the procession had been dispersed the people gathered about the grand stand. The field was a fine place for a crowd. Although thirty thousand people stood there, there was no crowding. Among the conspicuous persons there were Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, General Hughes, Colonel Lodowick, of the governor's staff, Hon. G. G. Scott, George West, John M. Francis, Martin I. Townsend, G. Robertson, James S. Smart, Henry G. Burleigh, Charity Commissioner Brennan, of New York, T. B. Carroll, C. S. Lester, George W. Chapman, George W. Neilson, Edward Edwards, and Judges Ingalls, Yates, and Crane. Besides these gentlemen, Generals Carr, Alden, and Dickerman, with their staffs, and the general committee occupied seats on the stand. Shortly after noon the vast multitude was called to order, and Doring's band opened the exercises with music. Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, D.D., of Saratoga, offered prayer.

Hon. George G. Scott, president of the day, delivered a brief address. Afterwards he introduced Hon. Martin I. Townsend, who delivered the oration. Mr. Townsend very properly rendered honor to whom honor is due, and gave the credit of the victories of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777, to Benedict Arnold. Speaking of the cause of Arnold's traitorism, he ascribed it to that soldier's infatuation for a Tory lady of Philadelphia.

The poem, by Robert Lowell, of Union College, was read by Judge Yates in an impressive manner.

The historical narrative, by John Austin Stevens, of New York, was a production of great merit. Mr. Stevens gave a history in detail of the campaign, and, departing from the general custom, instead of depreciating Gates' generalship and personal bravery, eulogized that officer. It will be treasured in after-years as one of the most valuable of all the accounts of this decisive campaign. When Mr. Stevens finished, the invited guests proceeded to the spot where, on the 19th of September, 1777, Gates ate his breakfast, and enjoyed a collation.

At four o'clock the troops were formed in line. The ground was not as even as it might be desired, but the movements were all executed in a most praiseworthy manner. After the parade the soldiers passed in review before Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer and General Carr and staff.

The sham battle took place immediately afterward. This was in the eyes of a great number of people the chief attraction of the day. In the woods to the north of the grand stand a gun was placed, under Lieutenant Myer, of the Eleventh Infantry, United States army. A detachment of the Tibbits Corps was also lodged in the woods.

The Continental cavalry, of Saratoga, under the command

of General Goldwin, together with Lieutenant Myer and the Tibbits veterans, represented the British force. It was a small representation, but as the British were supposed to be concealed in the woods it answered all purposes. The Americans were on open ground. The other troops of the Tenth Brigade were constituted the colonial forces. The Chadwick Guards, of Cohoes, were held as reserve. General Carr was supposed to personate General Gates, and Colonel Chamberlain represented Benedict Arnold. Lieutenant Goldman, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, was one of the aids of General Alden, who directed the movements. The British cannon first opened fire, which was returned on the right and left of the American lines. The British cannon from its ambuscade kept up the dialogue. Part of the American corps advanced, and dropping on the ground fired a volley into the woods. Charges, retreats, and advances were repeatedly made. The Americans at times rushed into the woods with wild cheers and retreated in disorder. The line being reformed, another charge was made, supported by movements in every direction. All the while the artillery duel continued. One thing noticeable was the precision with which the volleys of musketry were fired. Finally, the whole American force made a grand charge, the enemy's cannon was silenced and captured, the cavalry retreated in disorder, and victory belonged to the Americans.

The battle was one of the best of the sort ever seen; the movements and the general plan on which it was fought brought to the minds of many the real battles of which more than a decade ago they were component parts.

The addresses were appropriate. Judge Scott's brief opening remarks closed with the following beautiful passage: "This is classic ground. It will be to our country what the plain of Marathon was to Greece. Unlike that memorable battle-field, however, upon which at different points monuments of victory were raised, no column rises from this to perpetuate the memory of this great event, to honor the valor that achieved it, and to distinguish the place of its occurrence. But the scene which surrounds us, these fields marked by the redoubts and intrenchments of the confronting armies, the historic river below, and yonder mountain overlooking the whole, from whose summit Willard, the American scout, with spy-glass in hand, watched the movements of Burgoyne and reported by signals to Gates, all these will constitute one vast and imperishable monument sacred to the memory of those heroes and patriots who fought and conquered here one hundred years ago."

The lengthy and exceedingly valuable historical address of John Austin Stevens closed with the following words: "The last days of a century are closing upon these memorable scenes. How long will it be ere the government of the Empire State shall erect a monument to the gallant men who fought and fell upon their fields, and here secured her liberty and renown?"

Hon. Martin I. Townsend said, in the opening of his address, "We stand to-day upon one of the most illustrious battle-fields of the American revolution. A hundred years ago upon these fields thousands of hearts throbbed in patriot bosoms. They were here to suffer and, if need be,

to die in the cause of liberty and in the cause of their infant country."

IV.—THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF BURGOYNE'S SURRENDER.

The celebration of the surrender of Burgoyne at Schuylerville called forth equal enthusiasm with that of Bemus Heights. As the two great historic events were counterparts to each other, so were the centennial anniversaries of those events.

The Schuylerville people entered with all their might into the project for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne and his army. Every house in the village was decorated, and arches were raised across the principal streets. The most conspicuous decoration was an excellent representation of the surrender stretched across the main street.

The old Burgoyne cannon, which General De Peyster has presented to the monument association, arrived on Monday. That night it spoke within a short distance of the field where, a century ago, it carried death to the patriots. At noon it was fired again, and was used for that duty at intervals during the day. Battery B's four guns were brought up by the members of the battery, and fired the sunrise salute.

The decorations were all tasteful, while some were elaborate. The arches which were erected at many street crossings were all beautiful. The decorative spirit extended to Victory Mills, Galesville, and even to Greenwich. In fact, the national colors were in sight for miles.

The 18th was devoted to preparation. The road leading to the square, upon which the monument will stand, was being worked all day, and was put in excellent condition.

An old tree on the main street of the village had this inscription: "Near this spot, Oct. 16, 1777, American and British officers met and consummated the articles of capitulation of General Burgoyne to General Gates; and on this ground the British army laid down their arms, thus securing American independence."

It is evident that the citizens did not underrate the importance of the event which they celebrate. The enthusiasm of the people was boundless.

The sky was overcast, but there was no rain. The organizations which participated in the procession began to arrive at early morning. Apollo Commandery, of Troy, reached here at ten o'clock. Everybody from the surrounding country flocked in. They came in stylish barouches, hack-loads, stages, and on foot. At noon, fully fifteen thousand strangers were in the village and vicinity. Governor Seymour and George William Curtis came over from Saratoga early in the morning, and waited patiently, as did the great multitude, for the moving of the procession. It was half-past twelve before everything was in readiness. Finally the procession formed in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

Platoon of police.

General W. B. French, chief marshal.

Chief marshal's staff.

Veteran color-guard.

Doring's band of Troy.

Co. F, Tenth Regiment, Captain George Weidman commanding, of Albany.

Co. I, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Captain Walker commanding, of Albany.

First Company Governor's Foot Guards, of Hartford, Conn., in old English uniform worn in George III.'s reign.

W. A. Talcott, Major, commanding battalion.

Colt's band, Hartford, Conn., Thomas G. Adkins, leader.

Captain A. H. Wiley, commander first company.

Lieutenant R. D. Burdick, commander second company.

Lieutenant S. E. Hascall, commander third company.

Lieutenant W. E. Eaton, commander fourth company.

Park Guards of Bennington, Vt., Captain O. N. Wilcox, commander, with band.

Hughes Light Guards, of Glen's Falls, Captain Gleesettell commanding.

Burleigh Corps, Captain Thomas Hall.

Whitehall band.

SECOND DIVISION.

Sir Townsend Fondey, R. E. Grand Commander.

Sir Chas. H. Holden, V. D. Grand Commander, Sir Knight B. F. Judson.

Ballston Spa cornet-band.

Washington Commandery, Saratoga Springs.

Apollo Commandery, Troy.

Temple No. 2 Commandery, Albany.

St. George's Commandery, No. 37, Schenectady, N. Y.

Holy Cross Commandery, Gloversville.

Lafayette Commandery, Hudson, N. Y.

Little Falls Commandery, Little Falls, N. Y.

De Soto, No. 49, Commandery, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Kellington Commandery, Rutland, Vt.

Tefft Commandery, Bennington, Vt.

Grand Master of Master Masons, J. J. Couch.

Deputy Grand Master, Jesse B. Anthony.

Master Masons.

THIRD DIVISION.

Captain W. W. Worden, assistant marshal, commanding New York State officials.

President of the day, Hon. C. S. Lester, of Saratoga, orators, poets, speakers, clergy, and chaplain in carriages.

Bemus Heights Centennial Committee.

Saratoga Monument Association and invited guests in carriages.

Schuylerville cornet-band.

Veterans of the late war.

Grand Army of the Republic associations.

Veterans of the War of Mexico.

Veterans of the War of 1812.

Descendants of Revolutionary soldiers.

Seventy-seventh Regiment band, Saratoga Springs.

Cavalry in Continental uniform, Major Fassett, Commander, Saratoga Springs.

Fort Ann Martial band.

Civic associations.

Municipal authorities of Schuylerville.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

Gates avenue to Grove street; Grove to Pearl; Pearl to

Burgoyne; Burgoyne to Broad; Broad to Spring; Spring to Church; Church to Burgoyne; Burgoyne to Pearl; Pearl to Saratoga; Saratoga to Green; Green to Burgoyne; Burgoyne to Monument grounds, where a hollow square was formed by the military outside the Knights Templar, and the corner-stone of the monument laid by M. W., J. J. Couch, Grand Master, and R. W., Edmund L. Judson, Deputy Grand Master Masons of the State of New York. After which ceremony the procession marched down Burgoyne to Pearl; Pearl to Grove; thence to Schuylerville square.

The monument, when completed, will be a most imposing affair. It will be constructed entirely of granite. One-quarter of the base has been constructed, and the corner-stone is a finely-cut piece of granite about three feet square.

The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by J. J. Couch, Grand Master of Masons of the State, assisted by several of the officers of the Grand Lodge. The ceremony was as follows:

The Grand Master called up the lodge, saying, "The first duty of Masons in any undertaking is to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect upon their work. Let us pray."

INVOCATION BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

"Thou Supreme Architect. Thou master builder of the universe. Thou who hast made all things by the word of Thy power, Thou who hast formed the earth and the world from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God, Thou art He whom we worship and adore, and in whom we are taught to put our trust, and whose blessing we seek in every undertaking in life and in all the work of our hands. Thou, O God, hast blessed the fraternity before thee, and prospered them in numbers, in strength, and in influence, so that we are here assembled as Thy servants and as members of the ancient and honorable craft to begin the erection of a monument, which we devoutly trust shall stand as a monument for future generations to the praise and glory of Thy name. Grant Thy blessing, O Lord God, upon this enterprise, that it may be carried to successful completion, and may answer the end for which it was designed. Grant that each of us may so adorn our minds and hearts with grace that we may be fitted as living stones for that spiritual building, that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens; and unto Thy holy and ever-blessed name will we ascribe honor and praise, through Jesus Christ, our Redeemer. Amen."

The Grand Master then said, "The Grand Treasurer will place in the corner-stone articles prepared for the purpose." Which was done.

The Grand Master then said, "The Grand Secretary will read a list of the articles so deposited."

The list of articles deposited in the corner-stone was then read as follows:

1. "History of the Saratoga Monument Association," by the society.

2. "The Campaign of General Burgoyne," by Wm. L. Stone.

3. "The Saratoga Battle-Gun," by Ellen Hardin Walworth.

4. The centennial addresses of George G. Scott, J.

S. L'Amoreaux, General E. F. Bullard, and N. B. Sylvester.

5. "Major-General Philip Schuyler," by General T. W. De Peyster.

6. J. Austin Stevens' historical address at the celebration of Bemus Heights.

7. Copies of the *Troy Daily Press*, *Troy Daily Times*, *Troy Daily Whig*, *Troy Northern Budget*, *Troy Observer*, *Sunday Trojan*, *Schuylerville Standard* (daily), *Daily Saratogian*, *Saratoga Sun*, *Albany Argus*, *Press*, *Express*, *Journal*, *Times*, and *Post*, *New York Herald*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Sun*, *World*, and *Express*.

8. Relics of Burgoyne's campaign.

The Grand Master then spread the cement upon the stone.

Music by the band, and the stone was lowered to its place.

The Grand Master then seating the lodge, proceeded as follows:

G. M.—"Brother D. G. M., what is the jewel of your office?"

D. G. M.—"The square."

G. M.—"What does it teach?"

D. G. M.—"To square our action by the square of virtue, and by it we prove our work."

G. M.—"Apply your jewel to this corner-stone and make report."

(Done.)

D. G. M.—"The stone is square, the craftsmen have done their duty."

G. M.—"Brother S. G. W., what is the jewel of your office?"

S. G. W.—"The level."

G. M.—"What does it teach?"

S. G. W.—"The equality of all men, and by it we prove our work."

G. M.—"Apply your jewel to this corner-stone and make report."

(Done.)

S. G. W.—"The stone is level, the craftsmen have done their duty."

G. M.—"Brother J. G. W., what is the jewel of your office?"

J. G. W.—"The plumb."

G. M.—"What does it teach?"

J. G. W.—"To walk upright before God and man, and by it we prove our work."

G. M.—"Apply your jewel to this corner-stone and make report."

(Done.)

J. G. W.—"The stone is plumb, the craftsmen have done their duty."

The Senior and Junior Grand Deacons advanced to the stone, bearing trowel and gavel. The Grand Master, preceded by the Grand Marshal, advanced to the stone, took the trowel, and spread cement, then took the gavel and struck three blows on the stone, retired to his station and said, "I, John P. Couch, Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New York, declare this stone to be plumb, level, and square, to be well formed, true and trusty, and duly laid."

The Grand Stewards proceeded to the stone, followed by D. G. M., S. G. W., and J. G. W., bearing the corn, wine, and oil.

The D. G. M., scattering the corn, said, "May the blessing of the Great Architect of the universe rest upon the people of this State and the corn of nourishment abound in our land."

The S. G. W., pouring the wine, said, "May the Great Architect of the universe watch over and protect the workmen upon this monument, and bless them and our land with the heavenly wine of refreshment and peace."

The J. G. W., pouring the oil, said, "May the Great Architect of the universe bless our land with union, harmony, and love, the oil which maketh man be of joyful countenance."

The Grand Marshal presented the architect, saying, "I present the architect of this monument. He is ready with craftsmen for the work, and asks the tools for his task."

The Grand Master handed him the plumb, level, and square, and directed him to proceed with his work.

The Grand Master then said, "Men and brethren, we have assembled here to-day as regular Masons, bound by solemn engagements to be good citizens, faithful to the brethren, and to fear God. We have commenced the erection of a monument which, we pray, may be a memorial for ages to come. May wisdom, strength, and beauty abound, and the fame and usefulness of our ancient and honorable institution be greatly promoted."

Benediction.

The Grand Marshal then made the following proclamation: "In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, I proclaim that the corner-stone of this monument has this day been found square, level and plumb, true and trusty, and laid according to the old custom by the Grand Master of Masons."

After the laying of the corner-stone the procession marched to Schuyler square, the field in which the exercises had been held.

Sunrise salutes were fired by the battery from different points in the village, while away on historic Mount Willard the people of Easton sent back answering thunder. The road leading from Saratoga was black with vehicles. The Greenwich road was in the same condition.

The various organizations began to arrive at ten o'clock, but it was twelve before the last one arrived. The Albany soldiers left their homes before breakfast, and were served in the large dining-tent at eleven o'clock. At half-past twelve o'clock everything was in readiness and the pageant moved.

The line of march was gone over in an hour, and then the corner-stone of the monument was laid. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Webster, R. W. Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Masons. One very remarkable circumstance was the presence of Edwin Gates, of Brooklyn, who is a descendant of General Gates (who was the "grand sword-bearer" of the American army in the North in 1777) and who is the grand sword-bearer of the Masonic grand lodge. Grand Master Couch used a gavel made from a

piece of the Hartford charter oak. The stone is Cape Ann granite. Besides the articles mentioned elsewhere, the box contains a Bible, a copy of Mrs. Willard's History of the United States, an American flag, report of the canal commissioners, architect's statement of the progress of the work, an appeal to the people of the United States to erect the monument, by J. C. Markham; silver half-dollar coined in the reign of George III., dated 1777, and a half-dollar coined in 1877.

After the stone had been lowered, and after Masonic proclamation had been made, Grand Master Couch made a brief address. He said it was fitting that a single word be spoken by him on this occasion. We are conscious that we are standing on historic ground. As citizens we commemorate the birth of the nation one hundred years ago. As Masons we represent an antiquity far more remote. The speaker referred to the relations which Masons held to the events which occurred a century ago. He held this to be a truth, that the civilization of a people is proved by its architecture. Look back into the history of Egypt. We find in the pyramids this great truth exemplified and crystallized in a single word—mystery. In Grecian architecture, represented in the Acropolis, the same story is told and crystallized in a word—classic art. Rome's story of architecture is symbolized by the Parthenon and crystallized, too, in a word—empire. All over Europe is a class of architectural ruins, in which we read the story of feudalism. Crossing the channel the same story of crystallization is told by the same monuments. Out of this combination of Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Gothic, the art of architecture has crystallized. This monument, the corner-stone of which we have just now laid, is but the crystallization of the thoughts of the people. We shall pass away, but behind us let us leave a monument which shall tell the story of this people's civilization in one word—patriotism.

After the address had been concluded, the procession marched to the field, where the following exercises were held :

FIRST STAND.

Music, Doring's band.

Prayer, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, D.D., of Albany.

Music.

Introductory Address by president of the day,

Hon. C. S. Lester.

Music.

Oration by ex-Governor Horatio Seymour.

Oration by Hon. George William Curtis.

Music.

Reading of poems.

Address by Hon. L. S. Foster, of Connecticut.

SECOND STAND.

Colt's Armory band, Hartford, Conn.

Prayer by the chaplain of the day.

Music.

Address by Hon. B. W. Throckmorton, Subject: "Arnold."

Fitz Greene Halleck's "Field of the Grounded Arms," read

by Gen. James Grant Wilson.

Music.

Historical Address, by William L. Stone, of New York city.

Short Addresses, by Hon. A. A. Yates and H. L. Gladding.

The addresses upon this memorable occasion are given at length in the memorial volume which has been issued. They are replete with historic value and patriotic eloquence.

Judge Lester said, "It was in defense of their homes, in defense of their liberties, in defense of their families from the savage allies of Burgoyne and the still more cruel arts of domestic traitors, in defense of those noble principles of human rights and human liberty that animated the signers of the immortal Declaration, not then two years old, that the Americans from every settlement, from every hillside, from every valley, from the log hut of the pioneer, and from beautiful mansions like Schnyler's, flocked to the standard of Gates to aid in repelling the invader."

Hon. Horatio Seymour said, "One hundred years ago on this spot American independence was made a great fact in the history of nations. Until the surrender of the British army under Burgoyne the Declaration of Independence was but a declaration. It was a patriotic purpose asserted in bold words by brave men, who pledged for its maintenance their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. But here it was made a fact by virtue of armed force. It had been regarded by the world merely as an act of defiance; but it was now seen that it contained the germs of a government which the event we celebrate made one of the powers of the earth. Here rebellion was made revolution. Upon this ground that which had in the eye of the law been treason became triumphant patriotism."

George William Curtis closed as follows: "We who stand here proudly remembering,—we who have seen Virginia and New York, the north and the south, more bitterly hostile than the armies whose battles shook this ground,—we who mutually proved in deadliest conflict the constancy and the courage of all the States, which, proud to be peers, yet own no master but our united selves,—we renew our hearts' imperishable devotion to the common American faith, the common American pride, and the common American glory. Here Americans stood and triumphed. Here Americans stand and bless their memory. And here for a thousand years may grateful generations of Americans come to rehearse the glorious story, and to rejoice in a supreme and benignant American nationality."

Hon. George W. Schnyler said, "The memory of General Philip Schuyler needs no eulogy from one who bears his name, and in whose veins is only a trace of collateral blood. History will yet do him justice. Posterity will crown him the hero of Saratoga. The nation will recognize him as the general who prepared the battle which won our freedom."

Wm. L. Stone read a long and valuable historical address.

B. W. Throckmorton, of New Jersey, spoke upon "Arnold."

H. L. Gladding closed his remarks with a plea for the monument.

A. A. Yates also devoted a brilliant passage to the monument: "Let, then, this monument rise till it meets the sun in its coming, whose first rays, lingering on Mount Willard to gild the spot where the faithful sentry stood, shall glitter and play upon its summit. Grand and everlasting, its solid firmness shall commemorate the faith of those who stood

so proudly here one hundred years ago, and perpetuate the memory of those whose dust has been traceless for a century within sight of its sphere. Let the last rays of the evening fasten its shade on the pathway our fathers walked amid the ringing praises of their grateful countrymen. Let us all come close together beneath its base. We, too, have had our sorrows. We have had our killed in battle. We have the mourners who go about the streets; we have the widow and the fatherless; we have the poor in heart. The evening of our first century has been red as theirs with the scarlet tinge of blood."

To this account of the celebration at Schuylerville, and the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, we add the names of the officers of the monument association:

President.—Horatio Seymour, Utica.

Vice-President.—James H. Marvin, Saratoga Springs.

Secretary.—William L. Stone, New York city.

Corresponding Secretary.—Ed. W. B. Canning, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

Treasurer.—Daniel A. Bullard, Schuylerville.

Standing Committees.—Committee on Design: William L. Stone, Charles H. Payn, E. W. B. Canning, James M. Marvin, Leroy Mowray.

Committee on Location: Asa C. Tefft, Benson J. Lossing, E. F. Bullard.

Building Committee: Charles H. Payn, Asa C. Tefft, William L. Stone.

Executive Committee: Leroy Mowray, James M. Marvin, Daniel A. Bullard, D. F. Ritchie.

Advisory Committee: E. F. Bullard, P. C. Ford, B. W. Throckmorton, Oscar Frisbie.

Trustees.—Horatio Seymour, William J. Bacon, Utica; James M. Marvin, Charles H. Payn, E. F. Bullard, David F. Ritchie, Saratoga Springs; William L. Stone, Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, Algernon S. Sullivan, B. W. Throckmorton, New York city; Daniel A. Bullard, P. C. Ford, H. Clay Homes, Schuylerville; Leroy Mowray, Greenwich; Asa C. Tefft, Fort Miller; Charles W. Mayhew, Victory Mills; E. R. Mudge, Boston, Massachusetts; E. W. B. Canning, Stockbridge, Massachusetts; Webster Wagner, Palatine Bridge; Frank Pruyn, Mechanicville; James H. Kelly, Rochester; Giles B. Slocum, Trenton, Michigan; Benson J. Lossing, Dover Plains; Gen. John M. Read, Lemon Thompson, Albany.

CHAPTER XXV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—CANALS—RAILROADS—1795—1838.

I.—CANALS.

THAT part of the State of New York which has now universally come to be known as, and called, Northern New York, and of which the county of Saratoga forms so important a part, is a region almost, if not quite, surrounded by natural water-courses, making of it virtually an island.*

* See Historical Sketches of Northern New York and the Adirondack Wilderness, by the author, page 17.

Northern New York, as it has been seen in the opening chapter of this work, is an elevated plateau, rising into lofty mountain peaks in the interior, and gradually sloping on every side into the deep surrounding valleys. On the north of it flows the great river St. Lawrence, draining the great lakes. To the east of it, in the great "northern valley," is the Hudson river, running southerly into the Atlantic ocean, and the waters of Lake Champlain and its tributaries, flowing northerly into the St. Lawrence. On the south of it the Mohawk river runs easterly into the Hudson, while the waters of the Oneida lake run westerly through the Oswego river into Lake Ontario. On the west is Lake Ontario, from which runs the St. Lawrence, completing the encircling chain of almost one thousand miles of living navigable waters.

Around this region the Indian could paddle his canoe, and the white, in the colonial period, could row his bateau, finding, save the portages around the somewhat numerous falls and rapids, only two carrying-places. One was from the Hudson, at Fort Edward, to Fort Nun, on the Wood creek, that runs into Lake Champlain at Whitehall. The other was from the Mohawk, at Fort Stanwix, to Fort Williams, on the other Wood creek, which runs into the Oneida lake.

But these natural obstacles to navigation were long since overcome by artificial means, and Northern New York is now entirely surrounded by navigable routes. The artificial means mentioned above are the Erie and the Champlain canals, the first running through and skirting the whole southern border of Saratoga County, and the latter running through almost the whole extent of its eastern border.

To these great artificial water-courses, thus supplementing her natural water-courses and overcoming their obstacles, the State and city of New York are mainly indebted for their wonderful material and industrial prosperity.

If to their distinguished governor, De Witt Clinton, much gratitude is due from the people of the State for the building and completion of these important works, some slight acknowledgment they also owe to their last colonial governor, William Tryon, for the conception of the scheme and its first official recommendation to their favorable notice.

In his report on the state of the province, bearing date 11th June, 1774, Governor Tryon, in speaking of the navigation of Hudson and Mohawk rivers, recommends that the obstacles to their navigation be overcome by a *system* of locks and canals.

CHRISTOPHER COLLES.

The first projector of inland navigation in America was Christopher Colles. He was born in Ireland in the year 1738. He first appears in this country as delivering public lectures in Philadelphia, in 1772, upon pneumatics, illustrated by experiments in an air-pump of his own invention. He is said to have been the first in this country to undertake the building of a steam-engine for a distillery in that city, but failed for want of means, although his plan secured the approval of David Rittenhouse and the Philosophical Society.

In 1773 he lectured at the Exchange in New York on the advantages of *lock navigation*. The benefits of this mode of transportation had recently been demonstrated by the opening by the Duke of Bridgewater, in 1761, of the first navigable canal constructed in Great Britain.

On the 6th day of November, 1784, he addressed a memorial to the two Houses of the New York Legislature, proposing a plan for inland navigation on the Mohawk river. It was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Adgate, of Albany, was chairman, who, on the 6th of the same month, reported that while these laudable proposals merited encouragement, "it would be inexpedient for the Legislature to cause that business to be undertaken at public expense," and added that if Mr. Colles, with a number of adventurers, would undertake it, they ought to be encouraged in the enterprise.

The next time the canal policy was suggested to the Legislature was in a speech made in that body by Governor George Clinton, in 1791.

Again on the 5th day of January, 1795, Governor Clinton, in his speech to the Legislature, warmly recommended inland navigation, saying "that he trusted that a measure so interesting to the community would continue to command the attention due to its importance." On the 7th of February, 1792, General Williams, of Salem, Washington county, brought a bill into the Legislature entitled "An act for constructing and opening a canal and lock navigation in northern and western parts of the State."

These efforts resulted in the formation of two companies in the year 1795, one for the northern and one for the western improvement. The northern company was incorporated by the name of the "Northern Inland Lock Navigation Company." The object of the company was to build a canal and locks from the sprouts of the Mohawk up along the west bank of the Hudson around the rapids. For this purpose surveys were commenced in the summer of 1795, and a considerable part of the work was begun and completed before the year 1800. One of the surveyors employed on this northern canal in 1795 was Mark Isambard Brunel, who afterwards filled the world with his fame as the engineer of the Thames tunnel. Brunel had been in the French navy, and was exiled from France on account of his socialistic proclivities.

General Schuyler was at the head of this company, and the remains of this undertaking were long called locally "*Schuyler ditch*." The enterprise failed because private means were inadequate to its completion. But these efforts finally resulted in the building of the Erie and Champlain canals, those stupendous improvements to which our State owes so much of its prosperity.

The early but abortive efforts in this direction having been mostly made in Saratoga County, so far as the northern company was concerned, are of peculiar interest to the people of the county.

II.—RAILROADS.

THE SARATOGA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.

This company was incorporated Feb. 16, 1831; Henry Walton, John Clarke, William A. Langworthy, John H. Steele, Miles Beach, Gideon W. Davison, and Rockwell

Putnam, "with such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose," being constituted a body politic and corporate, with power to construct a single or double railroad or way betwixt the village of Saratoga Springs and the city of Schenectady, passing through the village of Ballston as near the centre thereof as is practicable, and were vested with the sole and exclusive right and privilege of constructing and using a single or double railroad or ways for the purpose of transporting and carrying persons and property over the same, and were to have succession for fifty years.

Churchill C. Camberleng, Walter Bowne, Henry Walton, John Clarke, Samuel Young, Thomas Palmer, Daniel J. Toll, John J. De Graff, William James, James Stevenson, and John Townsend were the commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock, which was to be \$150,000. Terminating at Saratoga Springs, and having but little business except during the summer months, the road was not a financial success until the opening of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and the Saratoga and Washington railroad, made it a part of the continuous line between the head of navigation on the Hudson river and Lake Champlain. It was afterwards durably leased to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad company, and has since been operated by that company. So limited was the business of the road that prior to its being leased, and on some occasions after that, it was not uncommon to cease operations in the winter season, particularly after a heavy fall of snow, carrying the mails and such stray passengers as might offer by the less expensive horse and cutter. Since the opening of the northern and eastern connections, however, it has been the highway of a large and prosperous traffic between the great west and Boston and northern New England.

THE RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY

was incorporated April 14, 1832, the act providing that "Stephen Warren (of Troy), and such other persons as shall hereafter become stockholders," should constitute a body corporate under that name. The capital stock was to be \$300,000. The road was to be constructed "from some proper point in the city of Troy, in the county of Rensselaer, passing through the village of Waterford, in the county of Saratoga, to the village of Ballston Spa, in said county of Saratoga:" with privilege "to take, transport, carry, and convey property and persons upon the same, by the power and force of steam, of animals, or any mechanical power, or of any construction of them, for the term of fifty years from the passage of this act. John Knickerbocker, of Waterford, John House, Stephen Warren, William Pierce, William Haight, James Cook, and Joel Lee were appointed commissioners to open books of subscription.

The road was constructed, and operated with varying success, but finally went into the hands of its creditors. It was purchased by a new organization, who raised the capital stock to \$600,000, and afterwards, the vigor and energy of the new management, the rapid growth of the village of Saratoga Springs, and the opening of new rail connections to the north and east, requiring further outlay to meet the wants of its business, to \$800,000. In 1868 it cou-

solidated with the Saratoga and Whitehall railroad and the Troy, Salem and Rutland railroad, from Rutland to Eagle Bridge, when its capital stock was raised to \$2,500,000, and in 1870 it was further increased to \$6,000,000, when the whole property was durably leased to the Delaware and Hudson canal company.

It will be seen that the original charter of the road was from Troy to Ballston Spa. The Saratoga and Schenectady railroad was already in operation from Ballston Spa to Saratoga, so that the Rensselaer railroad was but twenty-five miles in length, and made a connection at Ballston Spa with the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad for its Saratoga business.

In 1860 the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad company took a lease—since made a perpetual one—of the property of the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad, and has continued to operate it as a part of its line since that time. It also, in 1860, took a perpetual lease of the Albany and Vermont railroad company's property from Albany to the Junction above Waterford, and in 1867 leased the Glen's Falls railroad from Fort Edward to Glen's Falls. So that, from its small beginning of twenty-five miles, it has, by gradual development of its business and the energy and thrift of its management, grown to the control and direction of one hundred and eighty-one miles of track, running through and giving facilities of transportation to a populous and important section of the State.

The village of Saratoga may well consider itself under the highest obligation to the railroad companies, which have given her her proud title of "the queen of the watering-places." Without their aid, while doubtless the healing waters which bubble from her springs would have attracted numerous visitors, as they did in the days of four-horse coaches and the Boston chaise, the throngs of thousands who now seek amusement and relaxation there would have found transportation an impossibility.

It is difficult now, in the days of powerful locomotives, steel rails, and drawing-room cars, to realize the humble beginnings of the railway enterprises of the country. The Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad was the third road built in the State,—the Albany and Schenectady and the Saratoga and Schenectady being constructed but a brief time before. The coaches of that day would now be a curiosity. For many years a single car drawn by a horse was used for the local business between Troy and the village of Waterford, and "*old Fisk's hearse*" will still be remembered by the older citizens of the two places. The writer well remembers how the competent and genial superintendent of those days, the late Leonard R. Sargeant, promised Mr. Fisk that if he overtook him again on the route he would "pitch his old hearse down the bank," and how he literally performed his promise. Few persons are aware that it was supposed when railroads were first being constructed in this country that the tolls for the running of private cars for freight or passengers on the track would constitute a part of the income of the company, and that any responsible party would be allowed to run his own cars, operated by his own horse or steam-power, on payment of the regular toll, very much as the practice runs on McAdamized or turnpike roads or the public canals. That this was at once

found impracticable was matter of course, as time-tables and responsibility to one head by those operating the road were absolutely necessary for safety to life and property. But it will be found that in several of the early charters of the country the board of directors were authorized, among other rights, to fix the *rate of tolls*.

III.—OTHER RAILROADS.

The following list of railroads and of railroad projects formerly authorized, including those abandoned and those merged in others, is derived from official sources, and is nearly complete from the first, in 1826, to November, 1877. Those now in existence, so far as can be ascertained, and either done or in actual and advanced stages of construction, have their titles printed in small capitals. Such historical and statistical data and dates as our restricted limits allowed have been given in connection with the more important. The constant changes going on have, however, rendered this list necessarily somewhat imperfect, even at the time of going to the press, and it must become more so every day. It will, however, afford useful and, for the most part, reliable facts, so far as it goes, concerning the railroad interests of the county.

ADIRONDACK COMPANY.—Articles filed Oct. 24, 1863, and formed under chapter 236, laws of 1863, succeeded the "Adirondack Estate and Railroad Company." Allowed by act of March 31, 1865, to extend its road to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence, as to increase its capital to \$5,000,000; finished sixty-two miles, from Saratoga Springs to North Creek, in Warren county. It is proposed to extend a branch of this road to Ogdensburg.

The articles were amended July 10, 1870, and the capital increased with the design of this extension; and an appropriation was granted by the Legislature in 1871, but failed to receive the governor's sanction. Distances—Saratoga to Greenfield, six miles; Kings, four; South Corinth, three; Jessup's Landing, four; Hadley's, five; Quarry, five; Stoney Creek, three; Thurman, six; and The Glen, eight. Besides the railroad, this company is engaged in mining and other business enterprises.

ADIRONDACK ESTATE AND RAILROAD.—Articles filed Aug. 11, 1860; merged in the "Adirondack Company" under chapter 236, laws of 1863.

ADIRONDACK RAILROAD COMPANY.—Incorporated April, 1839; did not attempt construction of road.

ALBANY AND VERMONT RAILROAD.—Articles filed Oct. 6, 1859; formerly the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad. Leased June 12, 1860, to the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and has since (until recently) been operated by them. Length, twelve miles. A "Y" branch to near the ferry, in West Troy, was constructed, but was discontinued several years since. This branch is now under the control of the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Company."

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.—This company, on the 9th of May, 1871, became the lessee of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad for the term of its charter. It is also lessee of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad (May 18, 1871), and of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton railroad, and is building a road from Nineveh to Lanesboro', Pa. See Albany and Susquehanna railroad, etc.

SACKET'S HARBOR AND SARATOGA RAILROAD.—Incorporated April 10, 1848, and organized Jan. 10, 1852. Length about one hundred and sixty miles. The work has begun and a large amount of money expended, but nothing furnished under this name. Changed to Lake Ontario and Hudson River railroad.

SARATOGA AND FORT EDWARD RAILROAD.—Incorporated April 17, 1833; seventeen miles. Not completed. Its survey, maps, etc., were allowed by act of May 2, 1834, to be sold to the Saratoga and Washington railroad company.

SARATOGA AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Articles filed April 16, 1864. Not built.

SARATOGA AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD.—Incorporated May 6, 1836. Not constructed.

SARATOGA AND SCHUYLERVILLE RAILROAD.—Incorporated April 26, 1833; nine miles. Not built.

SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.—Chartered May 2, 1834. Capital \$600,000. Company organized April 20, 1835, and work begun, but stopped in 1836. Finally opened to Whitehall, from Saratoga Springs, Dec. 10, 1848, and to Lake station, April 9, 1851. Sold Feb. 27, 1855, on foreclosure of a mortgage, and the Saratoga and Whitehall railroad took its place.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD.—Organized June 8, 1855, as successor of the Saratoga and Washington railroad. Capital \$500,000. Leased and run the

Rutland and Whitehall railroad to Castleton, Vt., many years. Leased in perpetuity, and transferred under chap. 254, laws of 1867, to the Reusselaer and Saratoga railroad company, and the articles filed Oct. 22, 1868. Now operated under the Delaware and Hudson canal company.

SARATOGA, SCHUYLERVILLE AND HOOSAIC TUNNEL RAILROAD.—Article filed April 4, 1870. From Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville, about eighteen miles. Capital \$300,000. Not built.

SARATOGA SPRINGS AND SCHUYLERVILLE RAILROAD.—Incorporated April 26, 1832. Not constructed.

CHAPTER XXVI.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

THE tables given below are mostly compiled from the records in the office of the Secretary of State, and from those in the office of the State superintendent of public instruction, at Albany. The statistics here given present a most comprehensive view of the chief industrial interests of the county of Saratoga, as well as of its progressive development in population and wealth since its early settlement more than a hundred years ago.

No. 1.—AGGREGATE POPULATION OF SARATOGA, BY TOWNS, AT EACH OF THE CENSUSES FROM 1790 TO 1875.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1814.	1820.	1825.	1830.	1835.	1840.	1845.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Ballston	7,833	2,099	1,115	2,106	2,407	1,852	2,113	2,001	2,044	2,072	2,299	2,201	2,234	2,089	2,180	1,946
Charlton	1,746	1,946	1,907	1,953	1,912	2,023	1,981	1,933	1,787	1,902	1,701	1,752	1,589	1,607	1,589	1,589
Cifton Park						2,494	2,282	2,719	2,421	2,868	2,917	2,804	2,712	2,657	2,565	2,565
Corinth					1,440	1,341	1,261	1,365	1,353	1,501	1,534	1,558	1,491	1,500	1,660	1,660
Day					571	790	758	829	942	992	1,045	1,079	1,209	1,185	1,127	1,199
Edinburgh			1,319	1,324	1,469	1,590	1,571	1,447	1,458	1,413	1,336	1,318	1,479	1,357	1,405	1,495
Galway		2,310	2,705	2,521	2,579	2,505	2,710	2,638	2,412	2,385	2,158	2,441	2,427	2,202	2,174	1,945
Greenfield		3,073	3,087	3,054	3,024	3,298	3,144	2,927	2,803	2,744	2,890	2,842	2,970	2,891	2,698	2,692
Hadley			1,725	1,005	798	943	829	862	865	842	1,003	1,172	1,017	1,067	1,069	1,067
Half-Moon	3,602	3,851	5,292	5,123	4,024	4,232	2,042	2,146	2,631	2,331	2,788	3,315	3,130	3,032	2,093	3,188
Malta			1,438	1,410	1,518	1,518	1,517	1,386	1,457	1,324	1,349	1,236	1,240	1,190	1,212	1,215
Milton		2,146	2,763	2,899	2,796	2,746	2,079	3,020	3,166	3,607	4,220	4,669	5,254	4,923	1,946	5,277
Morgan			1,347	1,378	1,549	1,613	1,690	1,502	1,576	1,701	1,834	2,166	2,210	2,279	2,256	2,315
Northumberland		2,007	2,041	1,946	1,279	1,042	1,606	1,547	1,672	1,599	1,775	1,668	1,666	1,705	1,655	1,624
Providence		1,888	1,694	64	1,515	1,582	1,579	1,497	1,507	1,436	1,458	1,368	1,443	1,295	1,155	1,133
Saratoga	3,071	2,491	3,183	3,254	2,233	2,010	2,461	2,435	2,624	2,755	3,492	3,832	3,843	3,730	4,052	4,522
Saratoga Springs					1,909	2,054	2,204	2,448	3,384	4,276	4,650	6,307	7,496	7,307	8,537	10,775
Stillwater	3,071	2,872	2,492	2,578	2,821	2,552	2,601	2,565	2,733	2,807	2,967	2,963	3,238	3,087	3,401	3,439
Waterford					1,184	1,323	1,473	1,998	1,824	2,248	2,683	3,241	3,260	3,399	3,631	4,392
Wilton					1,293	1,392	1,373	1,250	1,438	1,374	1,458	1,401	1,499	1,362	1,204	1,218
Total	17,077	24,483	33,147	31,139	36,052	36,295	38,679	38,012	40,553	41,477	34,646	49,371	51,729	49,892	51,529	55,233

No. 2.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	Organiza- tions.	Edifices.	Sittings.	Members- hip.	PROPERTY.		Annual Amount paid for Salaries of Clergy.
					Church Edifices, with Lots.	Other Real Estate.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
African Methodist Episcopal	1	1	350	125	5,000	.....	800
Baptist	21	21	6,900	2,465	147,900	15,000	12,255
Christian Connection	8	7	1,675	307	10,750	1,500	1,750
Congregational	1	1	250	48	3,500	1,500	350
Free-Will Baptist	1	1	250	33	3,000	600	100
Friends	2	1	450	105	1,000	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal	37	36	12,925	3,920	265,500	27,950	19,840
Methodist Protestant	2	2	450	70	1,800	.....	150
Presbyterian	17	17	6,125	1,646	234,000	28,000	16,050
Protestant Episcopal	11	11	3,950	1,102	113,000	19,300	7,525
Reformed Church in America	4	4	1,600	397	37,000	6,000	3,600
Roman Catholic	8	8	3,845	6,960	131,000	16,600	5,700
Union	1	1	200	50	1,000	.....	.....
United Methodist Free Church	1	1	260	.....	5,000	.....	500
United Presbyterian	1	1	350	175	4,000	1,500	1,000
Universalist	1	1	300	.....	800	.....	.....
Total	117	114	38,080	17,483	964,250	117,950	70,600

No. 3.—CENSUS OF 1875—NUMBER OF FARMS AND THEIR SIZE.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	Of all Sizes	Under 3 Acres.	3 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 50.	50 and under 100.	100 and under 500.	500 and under 1000.	1000 and over.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Ballston.....	253	4	28	25	53	72	71	....	....
Charlton.....	249	10	9	20	31	96	82	1	....
Clifton Park.....	291	1	7	8	40	67	167	1	....
Corinth.....	180	2	6	8	28	44	89	2	1
Day.....	162	...	1	2	19	58	78	4	....
Edinburgh.....	227	1	9	6	26	75	106	3	1
Galway.....	340	20	13	20	51	109	127	....	....
Greenfield.....	462	43	19	23	70	167	138	2	....
Hadley.....	160	23	4	3	4	39	86	1	....
Half-Moon.....	252	...	26	21	38	78	89	....	....
Malta.....	236	30	27	19	31	52	77	....	....
Milton.....	273	16	15	20	52	90	80	....	....
Moreau.....	285	66	30	11	23	67	88	....	....
Northumberland.....	223	1	11	21	34	66	90	....	....
Providence.....	192	5	12	9	35	64	66	....	1
Saratoga.....	285	12	29	28	32	67	117	....	....
Saratoga Springs.....	141	3	11	7	34	35	49	1	1
Stillwater.....	289	6	29	11	39	75	129	....	....
Waterford.....	48	3	9	11	8	17	....	....	....
Wilton.....	247	13	18	17	31	76	92	....	....
Total.....	4795	250	313	290	679	1414	1821	15	4

No. 4.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	AREA OF LAND IN FARMS.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.				COST OF FERTILIZERS BOUGHT IN 1875.	AMOUNT OF GROSS SALES FROM FARMS IN 1874.
	Improved.	Unimproved.		Of Farms.	Of Farm Buildings other than Dwellings.	Of Stock.	Of Tools and Imple- ments.		
		Wood- land.	Other.						
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ballston.....	14,979	2,041	436	1,034,665	263,125	148,020	70,471	416	120,977
Charlton.....	15,527	2,820	1,890	1,155,140	238,125	147,856	53,528	367	93,231
Clifton Park.....	23,159	3,778	222	2,076,650	316,540	168,461	14,405	979	173,952
Corinth.....	12,448	8,598	15,423	403,860	71,055	62,903	18,210	183	22,292
Day.....	9,534	9,416	312	237,250	38,460	56,765	12,238	37	15,896
Edinburgh.....	15,837	15,064	10,461	438,705	72,345	84,359	18,700	380	17,166
Galway.....	22,284	3,479	2,042	1,108,315	186,905	165,340	40,139	1,901	72,742
Greenfield.....	27,955	7,997	1,993	1,223,300	184,405	162,457	53,977	1,322	74,745
Hadley.....	9,737	3,995	3,765	242,290	44,526	51,217	14,321	210	26,975
Half Moon.....	17,517	2,113	1,151	1,827,200	250,750	152,706	62,759	441	162,177
Malta.....	13,903	1,996	1,110	1,141,300	138,210	99,468	33,280	.....	84,684
Milton.....	18,192	1,509	1,254	1,287,050	183,800	128,540	49,380	1,288	71,820
Moreau.....	18,996	3,083	1,677	1,106,034	120,150	102,951	49,304	604	81,021
Northumberland.....	15,902	2,924	1,515	1,221,905	206,485	127,434	39,098	1,309	131,646
Providence.....	8,920	9,980	8,261	258,600	44,045	45,756	12,280	455	10,853
Saratoga.....	10,341	2,338	1,720	1,814,390	240,725	159,205	66,185	1,230	179,644
Saratoga Springs.....	11,127	1,709	3,059	1,054,030	117,610	67,575	24,518	2,022	57,540
Stillwater.....	21,693	2,542	1,205	1,897,875	260,830	185,631	64,331	1,156	180,136
Waterford.....	3,204	315	.....	361,480	44,075	25,575	12,739	898	45,300
Wilton.....	16,956	3,495	1,550	943,458	131,725	86,839	40,626	560	80,241
Total.....	317,201	89,192	59,026	20,834,667	3,153,881	2,229,452	820,492	15,758	1,708,738

No. 5.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	AREA PLOWED.		GRASS LANDS.						BARLEY.		
	In 1874.	In 1875.	Acres in Pasture.		Acres mown.		Hay produced in 1874.	Grass Seed produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.
			In 1874.	In 1875.	In 1874.	In 1875.			In 1874.	In 1875.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Ballston.....	4,227	4,278	4,629	4,817	5,660	5,722	6,150	18	196	131	7,838
Charlton.....	3,984	4,181	5,118	5,070	5,534	5,515	6,712	52	114	138	2,809
Clifton Park.....	7,480	6,962	5,297	5,515	4,961	4,996	5,871	23	3	2	12
Corinth.....	2,113	2,301	5,836	5,756	3,368	3,364	2,288	12	....	....	....
Day.....	1,109	1,147	4,321	4,352	3,957	3,996	2,868	....	....	....	....
Edinburgh.....	1,651	1,736	7,515	7,513	5,981	5,962	4,841	....	....	....	....
Galway.....	4,790	5,000	9,596	9,982	6,542	6,560	6,025	36	12	13	212
Greenfield.....	4,068	4,075	12,859	12,907	7,289	7,290	5,391	10	....	....	....
Hadley.....	1,312	1,480	4,906	4,952	2,410	2,426	1,736	....	....	....	....
Half-Moon.....	5,222	5,148	3,921	3,982	4,586	4,436	6,181	20	....	5	....
Malta.....	4,496	4,477	5,623	5,679	3,680	3,522	4,152	....	....	....	....
Milton.....	4,250	4,175	5,933	6,021	3,603	3,578	4,060	29	....	4	....
Moreau.....	5,590	5,228	9,689	10,167	3,115	3,273	3,271	2	....	....	....
Northumberland.....	5,743	5,813	5,516	5,491	3,354	3,833	4,555	130	....	....	....
Providence.....	1,428	1,519	4,291	4,264	3,027	3,020	1,947	....	....	....	....
Saratoga.....	5,849	6,060	4,549	4,567	5,487	5,193	6,989	12	....	....	....
Saratoga Springs.....	2,790	2,610	2,774	2,980	1,953	1,872	2,052	....	....	....	....
Stillwater.....	7,167	7,222	5,048	5,086	5,429	5,232	6,568	1	11	1	173
Waterford.....	907	794	807	836	1,271	1,175	1,595	7	....	....	....
Wilton.....	5,834	5,871	9,235	9,256	1,936	1,918	2,170	....	....	....	....
Total.....	80,530	80,977	117,453	119,103	83,743	82,883	854,222	355	336	294	11,044

No. 6.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	BUCKWHEAT.			INDIAN CORN.			OATS.			RYE.		
	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.
	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Ballston.....	353	74	7,139	1,019	1,253	23,313	1,321	1,417	48,921	456	392	6,113
Charlton.....	595	272	6,702	1,039	1,220	26,685	1,523	1,640	38,885	437	300	6,197
Clifton Park.....	392	35	4,531	1,630	1,695	29,786	2,295	2,505	49,074	3,008	2,681	31,511
Corinth.....	561	608	6,442	680	846	16,140	434	482	8,790	74	42	907
Day.....	289	63	4,315	255	263	5,593	193	206	4,295	13	22	135
Edinburgh.....	480	541	7,994	353	370	10,192	391	436	10,349	39	27	410
Galway.....	839	63	12,459	1,168	1,236	24,090	1,970	2,089	49,177	354	209	3,573
Greenfield.....	890	804	10,509	1,387	1,536	28,885	1,743	1,522	29,131	366	253	3,004
Hadley.....	307	337	3,958	374	387	8,674	254	322	5,257	50	40	389
Half-Moon.....	226	247	2,289	1,032	1,051	24,088	1,874	1,968	48,553	1,960	1,769	23,858
Malta.....	218	236	1,767	1,041	1,054	17,466	979	1,056	20,391	1,301	1,133	11,812
Milton.....	757	923	9,257	1,183	1,229	24,994	1,116	1,271	28,460	708	446	5,927
Moreau.....	660	873	6,280	1,876	1,843	24,443	996	1,063	21,701	1,479	1,306	9,002
Northumberland.....	425	.....	5,188	1,364	1,387	26,096	1,608	1,582	40,323	1,029	1,070	9,541
Providence.....	353	417	4,598	303	321	7,239	418	461	9,747	17	.....	190
Saratoga.....	318	247	3,453	1,363	1,292	26,103	1,800	1,993	48,405	1,725	1,467	19,277
Saratoga Springs.....	378	221	4,442	757	767	15,057	427	418	8,435	755	637	6,754
Stillwater.....	328	319	2,995	1,481	1,507	24,794	2,249	2,428	56,853	2,543	2,150	26,359
Waterford.....	21	5	154	93	95	1,937	237	260	6,560	210	180	2,791
Wilton.....	759	748	8,265	1,785	1,776	26,044	892	967	16,501	1,833	1,615	15,959
Total.....	9059	7033	112,737	20,183	21,128	391,439	22,320	24,086	549,813	18,357	15,739	183,709

No. 7.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	SPRING WHEAT.			WINTER WHEAT.			CORN SOWN FOR FODDER.		BEANS.			PEAS.		
	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.			Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.
	1874.	1875.		1873.	1874.		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
Ballston.....	5	1	45	344	320	5,412	15	11	3	...	74	3	2	76
Charlton.....	4	1	71	168	141	1,730	19	18	8	16	71	26	24	499
Clifton Park.....	26	...	255	37	43	532	44	39	11	16	124	8	3	91
Corinth.....	5	3	57	.....	.....	.....	2	5	3	4	39	...	...	.....
Day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	12	15	75	3	5	36
Edinburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	...	8	13	91	...	4	.....
Galway.....	4	...	30	89	62	1,004	21	25	9	5	107	13	12	312
Greenfield.....	8	4	90	8	5	106	95	54	14	11	142	4	5	58
Hadley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	8	6	95	1	2	8
Half-Moon.....	.....	4	.....	.....	5	.....	9	6	6	5	96	5	32	92
Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	29	28	364	9	7	2	1	27	3	4	70
Milton.....	2	...	10	104	113	1,142	92	52	20	14	185	2	4	29
Moreau.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	40	33	17	3	11	41	3	3	55
Northumberland.....	5	...	50	.....	9	5	14	8	15	9	130	32	29	710
Providence.....	1	...	10	.....	.....	.....	9	5	2	5	19	1	1	8
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	265	9	6	6	7	31	12	7	175
Saratoga Springs.....	4	1	30	14	10	214	69	56	4	8	72	1	1	20
Stillwater.....	8	4	55	3	6	42	10	7	3	3	5	9	17	157
Waterford.....	10	5	75	.....	.....	.....	2	...	...	1	.....	9	9	175
Wilton.....	11	4	86	5	4	60	33	24	9	10	74	3	7	93
Total.....	93	27	864	822	775	10,916	489	342	146	160	1498	138	171	2673

No. 8.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	HOPS.			POTATOES.			TOBACCO.			APPLE ORCHARDS.		
	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Area.		Produced in 1874.	Trees.	Fruit Produced 1874.	Cider made 1874.
	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Square Rods.	Square Rods.	Pounds.	Number.	Bushels.	Barrels.
Ballston.....	.....	.....	.....	594	796	51,076	.....	.....	.....	27,571	76,981	702
Charlton.....	11	13	5,950	424	516	36,828	.....	.....	.....	10,985	23,572	2004
Clifton Park.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546	1,816	131,133	240	.....	2670	33,145	51,175	1360
Corinth.....	.....	.....	.....	293	344	22,961	.....	.....	.....	10,606	4,213	126
Day.....	.....	.....	.....	193	220	17,103	.....	.....	.....	11,749	2,687	70
Edinburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	262	292	25,590	.....	.....	.....	13,409	3,176	70
Galway.....	10	19	4,523	388	417	33,811	.....	.....	.....	14,406	10,013	382
Greenfield.....	.....	.....	.....	559	634	42,789	.....	.....	.....	22,607	15,215	455
Hadley.....	.....	.....	.....	229	239	16,953	.....	.....	.....	12,193	3,482	72
Half-Moon.....	.....	.....	.....	1,378	1,563	114,731	.....	.....	.....	24,220	33,040	654
Malta.....	.....	.....	.....	817	946	66,579	.....	.....	.....	15,293	21,026	333
Milton.....	6	13	1,630	485	560	36,923	.....	.....	.....	22,381	19,593	542
Moreau.....	4	4	.....	477	547	32,697	.....	.....	.....	9,948	10,512	304
Northumberland.....	.....	.....	.....	1,159	1,351	102,116	.....	.....	.....	9,911	8,143	281
Providence.....	.....	.....	.....	225	245	17,009	.....	.....	.....	2,631	852	43
Saratoga.....	.....	.....	.....	1,769	1,959	151,482	.....	.....	.....	18,768	25,944	711
Saratoga Springs.....	.....	.....	.....	398	405	27,712	.....	.....	.....	9,608	6,666	176
Stillwater.....	.....	.....	.....	1,518	1,780	134,525	.....	.....	.....	24,010	30,063	719
Waterford.....	.....	.....	.....	256	258	17,380	.....	.....	.....	2,727	3,098	43
Wilton.....	.....	.....	.....	608	714	46,207	.....	.....	.....	17,355	14,992	652
Total.....	31	49	11,523	13,578	15,602	1,125,455	240	.....	2670	322,703	364,443	9714

No. 9.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	GRAPES.		MAPLE-SUGAR.		HONEY COLLECTED IN 1874.	HORSES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1875.			MULES ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1875.	POULTRY.		
	Fruit pro- duced in 1874.	Wine made in 1874.	Sugar made in 1875.	Syrup made in 1875.		Colts of 1875.	Colts of 1874.	Two Years old and over.		Value owned in 1875.	Value sold in 1874.	Value of Eggs sold in 1874.
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Ballston	150	12	52	56	1,996	19	13	546	16	3,666	1,528	2,924
Charlton	1,520	111	13	34	2,144	31	40	618	...	4,073	2,364	3,987
Clifton Park	3,725	17	25	14	286	23	38	764	2	5,343	3,708	4,349
Corinth	615	.....	1,395	147	845	26	16	266	5	1,616	1,164	1,703
Day	90	.....	10,073	268	450	16	18	142	1	808	442	566
Edinburgh	575	.....	24,241	300	610	26	27	290	3	1,536	1,336	1,473
Galway	22	3	130	265	.....	26	23	676	1	3,512	1,515	4,547
Greenfield	4,105	12	2,270	243	2,111	11	34	743	...	5,040	3,247	6,265
Hadley	375	.....	3,438	166	607	14	22	165	3	1,265	1,117	556
Half Moon	650	5	.....	.....	650	18	28	665	7	3,026	3,218	3,954
Malta	725	31	.....	.....	100	9	10	409	...	3,391	1,762	3,342
Milton	1,752	4	160	13	196	24	25	552	3	3,654	2,092	4,028
Moreau	2,485	30	.....	7	1,300	31	30	435	1	4,072	2,414	3,205
Northumberland	110	.....	5	10	2,570	22	27	497	...	3,382	2,685	3,824
Providence	185	.....	367	71	237	15	23	235	...	1,492	1,118	1,564
Saratoga	4,385	35	.....	6	1,233	16	27	665	6	4,731	2,804	3,011
Saratoga Springs	2,540	3	8	11	1,421	17	27	286	14	1,729	914	1,110
Stillwater	36	67	.....	2	945	33	34	710	1	5,133	3,860	3,492
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	5	10	104	4	821	412	278
Wilton	125	.....	.....	27	1,610	14	17	404	3	3,936	2,449	3,962
Total	23,970	333	42,177	1,660	19,321	396	489	9,201	70	64,379	39,749	58,143

No. 10.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	NEAT CATTLE ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1875.						MILCH COWS, AVERAGE NUM- BER KEPT.	CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN 1874.	DAIRY PRODUCTS.				
	Heifers.			Bulls of all Ages.	Work- ing Oxen and Steers.	Cows whose Milk was sent to Fac- tory.			Butter made in Families, 1874.	Cheese made in Families, 1874.	Milk sold in Market, 1874.		
	Two Years old.	Year- lings.	Calves.			1874.						1875.	
Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.	
Ballston	129	140	168	103	160	980	987	36	107	15	89,885	760	16,783
Chaulton	144	181	240	113	80	1,028	1,083	99	22	.....	103,959	3,260	294
Clifton Park	171	162	191	76	62	1,139	1,142	91	.....	.....	95,941	9,256	1,100
Corinth	104	144	147	61	50	490	444	81	11	.....	43,482	1,645	200
Day	96	121	107	27	368	458	441	57	.....	.....	39,405	100	200
Edinburgh	100	131	143	53	300	654	631	73	.....	.....	67,179	2,625	.....
Galway	122	148	210	118	64	1,029	1,070	86	.....	.....	108,662	1,105	495
Greenfield	183	194	284	42	86	1,144	1,144	95	72	.....	94,703	890	15,999
Hadley	127	126	116	58	161	392	380	53	.....	.....	37,830	210	.....
Half-Moon	96	100	116	47	76	843	851	70	.....	.....	98,900	1,415	5,890
Malta	132	128	178	82	49	725	714	66	.....	.....	66,936	5,393	13,004
Milton	87	120	170	68	86	913	913	232	.....	.....	84,244	.....	98,114
Moreau	118	129	158	96	15	696	657	57	187	141	58,063	7,055	8,280
Northumberland	101	134	169	122	89	838	826	98	44	26	89,220	490	6,855
Providence	72	83	94	49	101	391	368	36	.....	.....	32,419	450	.....
Saratoga	133	151	179	84	115	924	916	130	.....	.....	57,363	300	1,175
Saratoga Springs	46	78	79	36	16	472	583	35	.....	.....	16,261	300	74,126
Stillwater	171	157	201	102	98	1,098	1,107	133	.....	.....	108,407	6,460	14,722
Waterford	12	24	21	15	14	173	174	4	.....	.....	11,470	.....	13,620
Wilton	85	88	85	57	20	582	548	52	.....	.....	60,450	.....	14,329
Total	2237	2539	3056	1409	2070	14,969	14,979	1584	446	182	1,403,779	41,694	288,236

No. 11.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATISTICS OF FARMS.—Continued.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	SHEEP.								SWINE.			
	Number Shorn.		Weight of Clip.		Lambs raised.		Slaughtered, 1874.	Killed by Dogs, 1874.	On Farms, June 1, 1875.		Slaughtered on Farms, 1874.	Pork made on Farms in 1874.
									Pigs of 1875.	Pigs of 1874 and older.		
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.						
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Ball-ton.....	787	902	3,542	4,248	511	588	34	20	644	475	808	160,068
Charlton.....	2,402	1,878	9,673	7,794	1,440	1,468	135	86	785	839	765	159,892
Clifton Park.....	1,499	861	5,768	3,443	1,149	920	119	53	1208	1310	1,116	211,638
Corinth.....	1,490	846	3,823	3,177	595	478	202	33	150	136	206	50,586
Day.....	1,016	916	3,598	3,280	501	518	176	13	68	83	121	31,766
Edinburgh.....	1,975	1,947	7,230	7,207	704	807	136	71	106	142	180	50,029
Galway.....	1,987	614	8,037	2,689	1,177	1,222	125	30	549	974	735	157,309
Greenfield.....	1,587	1,346	6,311	5,287	920	799	90	78	491	259	519	128,057
Hadley.....	637	607	2,423	2,322	351	329	31	42	123	72	113	27,655
Half-Moon.....	1,390	1,681	5,620	6,974	1,128	1,210	64	37	751	381	1,014	205,071
Malta.....	762	753	3,201	3,211	562	503	24	8	479	777	577	123,835
Milton.....	512	469	2,277	2,161	320	256	35	19	512	614	461	114,064
Moreau.....	894	789	4,040	3,372	488	425	50	17	475	316	320	79,140
Northumberland.....	2,104	699	9,307	3,183	236	1,161	100	23	464	288	580	141,404
Providence.....	536	470	2,128	1,877	258	226	43	40	170	204	144	36,459
Saratoga.....	2,908	2,971	14,244	14,698	1,807	1,891	96	15	877	721	807	177,984
Saratoga Springs.....	189	224	850	958	160	174	36	20	441	236	337	87,860
Stillwater.....	2,788	2,931	13,686	14,029	1,602	1,535	84	16	1032	1218	1,127	218,128
Waterford.....	41	42	150	194	36	43	..	3	102	130	136	25,994
Wilton.....	825	902	3,538	3,803	515	596	60	8	302	323	205	77,665
Total	25,879	21,902	110,556	93,907	14,420	15,120	1640	632	9729	9386	10,383	2,265,524

No. 12.—CENSUS OF 1875—NUMBER AND VALUE OF DWELLINGS.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.					VALUE OF DWELLINGS.					NUMBER OF DWELLINGS VALUED AT											
	Total.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Total.	Frame.	Brick.	Stone.	Log.	Less than \$50.	\$50 and less than \$100.	\$100 and less than \$250.	\$250 and less than \$1000.	\$1000 and less than \$2000.	\$2000 and less than \$5000.	\$5000 and less than \$10,000.	\$10,000 and upwards.	Value not specified.			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dols.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			
Ballston.....	418	401	15	2	...	664,130	573,780	85,350	5,000	.....	1	...	21	135	127	101	18	6	9		
Charlton.....	330	317	12	1	...	304,475	282,725	21,500	250	.....	3	6	40	129	102	46	1	...	3		
Clifton Park.....	560	534	26	...	...	482,440	439,940	42,500	.....	.....	1	6	103	213	152	69	3	...	13
Corinth.....	355	346	...	...	9	213,826	213,076	.....	.....	750	...	8	81	197	57	11	1	...	...	
Day.....	225	195	...	30	...	92,010	90,515	.....	.....	1445	23	24	60	94	19	4	1	...	...	
Edinburgh.....	310	293	2	...	15	269,605	206,045	2,500	.....	1960	3	15	65	145	61	17	1	...	3		
Galway.....	461	456	5	...	...	355,200	344,200	11,000	.....	.....	...	4	80	223	118	35	...	...	1
Greenfield.....	592	569	10	4	9	435,670	325,585	20,850	89,050	185	13	10	126	341	85	11	4	...	1			
Hadley.....	188	181	...	...	7	131,430	131,070	.....	.....	260	6	3	28	116	19	12	3	...	1
Half-Moon.....	647	602	36	9	...	888,220	760,270	114,100	13,850	...	...	5	55	242	189	127	28	...	1	
Malta.....	265	259	5	1	...	229,800	219,500	9,100	1,200	.....	...	5	37	127	64	31	1	...	...	
Milton.....	1,081	1,024	50	7	...	1,786,830	1,581,830	183,500	21,500	.....	...	5	43	424	345	204	38	18	...	
Moreau.....	492	466	25	1	...	476,375	405,775	63,600	1,000	.....	1	8	30	206	144	57	3	1	42		
Northumberland.....	341	333	7	...	1	344,920	326,870	17,900	.....	150	3	5	32	167	87	41	6	...	...	
Providence.....	257	253	1	...	3	80,470	79,920	400	.....	150	2	34	97	113	11	...	...	...	...
Saratoga.....	816	760	55	...	1	1,271,300	1,053,150	218,100	.....	50	...	5	40	310	225	191	22	12	2		
Saratoga Springs.....	2,080	1,687	385	8	...	11,161,430	4,979,380	6,122,250	59,800	.....	1	1	20	296	588	599	277	218	80		
Stillwater.....	653	611	41	1	...	788,425	716,725	66,700	5,000	.....	4	7	69	221	199	141	9	1	2		
Waterford.....	742	679	63	...	...	769,420	416,320	353,100	.....	1	2	13	155	229	228	62	26	26	...
Wilton.....	292	278	12	1	1	243,900	212,800	29,500	1,500	100	...	...	49	125	98	19	1	...	...	
Total.....	11,105	10,244	750	35	76	20,923,876	13,359,476	7,361,950	198,150	4300	62	153	1098	3981	2919	1944	479	282	187			

No. 13.—CENSUS OF 1875—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUBLIC DEBT EXISTING JUNE 1, 1875.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	ASSESSED VALUATION.	INDEBTEDNESS.	PURPOSES FOR WHICH CREATED.				
			Aid of Railroads.	War and Bounties.	Bridges, Sewers, Docks, Highways, and Water-Supply.	Court-Houses, Jails, Public Office s, and Town-Halls.	Other Purposes and indefinitely returned.
County proper.....	.....	\$28,000	.....	\$28,000	.....	.....	.....
Clifton Park.....	\$714,329	1,200	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
Edinburgh.....	108,611	1,800	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....
Galway.....	413,677	1,900	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....
Moreau.....	327,982	500	.....	.....	\$500	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	1,104,670	100,000	\$100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs.....	2,552,240	190,525	.....	44,825	30,700	\$115,000	.....
Stillwater.....	776,035	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Waterford.....	1,069,348	40,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Ballston Spa (Village).....	.....	91,600	.....	.....	91,600	.....	.....
Saratoga Springs (Village).....	.....	324,200	.....	.....	314,200	.....	\$10,000
Total debt.....	.....	\$785,725	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The census of 1875 has no report from the town of Milton. The other towns and villages not named in the above table were free from debt in 1875: Ballston, Charlton, Corinth, Day, Greenfield, Hadley, Half-Moon, Malta, Northumberland, Providence, Wilton, and the incorporated villages, Galway, Schuylerville, Mechanicville, Stillwater, Victory, Mills, and Waterford.

No. 14.—STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.—FIRST COMMISSIONER DISTRICT.

SARATOGA COUNTY, FIRST DISTRICT.	Number of Districts.	Number of Joint Districts.	Number of Children between the Ages of 5 and 21.	Number of Private Schools.	Number of Pupils in Private Schools.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR.			DISTRICT LIBRARIES.		SCHOOL-HOUSES.				Value of School-House Sites.	Value of Sites and Buildings.	Assessment of Property in the District.
						Residing in the District.	Residing in Other Districts.	Total.	Number of Volumes.	Value of the Libraries.	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Total.			
Ballston.....	11	...	569	1	...	370	3	373	391	\$93	9	2	...	11	\$750	\$4,375	\$706,793
Charlton.....	9	...	446	...	...	333	3	336	390	145	8	1	...	9	545	5,300	373,180
Clifton Park.....	15	...	812	1	10	582	19	601	670	68	9	6	...	15	1,390	6,990	673,540
Galway.....	14	3	648	1	9	523	5	528	586	60	14	...	...	14	760	6,555	408,465
Half-Moon.....	12	...	932	1	14	688	17	705	375	136	7	5	...	12	1,675	6,675	528,796
Malta.....	8	...	451	...	...	327	14	341	338	123	5	3	...	8	510	3,550	490,078
Milton.....	13	...	1762	1	20	1245	28	1273	791	322	10	1	2	13	6,520	27,765	621,175
Providence.....	10	1	320	...	...	237	7	244	637	145	9	...	...	9	110	1,876	56,830
Stillwater.....	13	...	1123	...	...	822	6	828	859	278	9	4	1	14	2,175	10,050	741,800
Waterford.....	2	...	1431	2	18	774	14	788	1502	1472	...	4	...	4	3,100	19,100	919,549
Total.....	106	4	8494	7	71	5901	116	6017	6539	\$2842	80	26	3	109	\$17,535	\$92,236	\$8,490,206

No. 15.—STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.—SECOND COMMISSIONER DISTRICT.

SARATOGA COUNTY, SECOND DISTRICT.	Number of Districts.	Number of Joint Districts.	Number of Children between the Ages of 5 and 21.	Number of Private Schools.	Number of Pupils in Private Schools.	CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR.			DISTRICT LIBRARIES.		SCHOOL-HOUSES.				Value of Sites.	Value of Houses and Sites.	Assessed Valuation of Districts.
						Residing in the District.	Residing in Other Districts.	Total.	Number of Volumes.	Value of the Libraries.	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Total.			
Corinth	12	...	634	1	31	420	11	431	380	\$75	12	...	...	12	\$800	\$4,450	\$211,274
Day	11	...	519	...	...	370	15	385	225	80	11	...	...	11	360	3,105	78,054
Edinburgh	12	1	506	4	50	376	7	383	273	106	12	...	...	12	294	3,440	100,333
Greenfield	12	...	934	...	...	713	9	722	864	201	22	...	...	22	870	7,230	490,967
Hadley	6	1	274	...	...	239	...	239	117	25	6	...	...	6	412	2,350	70,450
Moreau	12	...	816	...	...	631	13	644	652	178	10	2	...	12	730	6,250	295,008
Northumberland	12	...	491	...	...	414	27	441	677	158	12	...	...	12	920	3,450	506,885
Saratoga	12	...	1472	1	7	1199	50	1249	381	289	7	4	1	12	2,375	26,750	1,080,151
Saratoga Springs	7	...	3083	6	202	2046	14	2060	1510	1649	5	8	1	14	33,975	36,300	2,645,534
Wilton	10	...	390	...	...	329	10	339	210	50	10	...	...	10	410	2,900	302,314
Total	159	2	9122	12	290	6737	156	6893	5289	\$2801	107	14	2	123	\$41,143	\$96,185	\$5,780,970

No. 16.—CENSUS OF 1875—WHERE BORN, IN CERTAIN SELECTED COUNTIES, STATES, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

INHABITANTS OF SARATOGA COUNTY.	General Total.	BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.										BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
		BORN IN THE STATE.					BORN IN					BORN IN						
		Total.	Saratoga.	Counties adjoining.	Other Counties.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Other States.	Total.	Canada.	England.	The German Empire.
Ballston	1,932	1,633	1,541	1,105	247	99	...	1	14	20	10	19	5	21	299	4	50	16
Charlton	1,586	1,411	1,360	992	280	88	2	2	7	3	1	5	5	21	175	1	27	63
Clifton Park	2,495	2,230	2,158	1,544	462	152	...	3	14	9	...	6	8	4	28	265	15	66
Corinth	1,659	1,531	1,444	1,135	211	98	...	5	34	14	3	11	4	3	128	44	14	15
Day	1,199	1,143	1,085	921	136	28	2	5	26	9	...	9	6	1	56	21	1	...
Edinburgh	1,481	1,448	1,354	1,036	239	79	1	3	34	24	6	8	4	12	33	14	7	2
Galway	1,941	1,600	1,588	1,168	289	131	...	2	16	16	2	16	4	4	12	281	17	56
Greenfield	2,690	2,458	2,299	1,784	240	266	2	2	31	13	13	9	7	34	232	14	37	37
Hadley	1,063	949	884	628	196	60	...	11	36	12	...	1	2	3	114	3	9	1
Half-Moon	3,176	2,750	2,624	1,894	546	184	4	4	34	28	...	5	10	8	33	426	25	60
Malta	1,214	1,075	1,040	880	98	62	...	2	11	7	...	...	...	8	139	9	31	1
Milton	5,349	4,399	3,987	2,996	615	376	11	9	107	123	4	55	23	24	56	950	152	178
Moreau	2,315	1,993	1,877	1,121	634	122	...	8	45	26	2	8	2	9	16	322	78	21
Northumberland	1,622	1,481	1,416	1,190	254	72	...	3	27	9	1	4	2	3	16	141	25	18
Providence	1,132	1,063	1,011	808	161	42	1	3	14	14	3	8	1	3	5	69	26	10
Saratoga	4,500	3,601	3,373	2,402	793	178	3	12	60	60	24	9	16	4	40	908	74	71
Saratoga Springs	10,736	8,604	7,437	5,074	1412	951	21	76	382	107	16	122	49	48	256	2132	182	220
Stillwater	3,434	2,895	2,771	1,076	576	219	2	10	38	25	2	12	10	6	19	539	33	62
Waterford	4,386	3,197	2,945	1,781	883	281	38	10	53	38	8	28	12	11	54	1189	279	191
Wilton	1,218	1,155	1,104	775	251	78	...	1	23	10	6	5	1	...	5	63	4	20
Total	55,137	46,676	43,289	31,200	8523	3566	87	177	1027	675	101	351	173	143	653	8461	1020	1149

No. 17.—CENSUS OF 1875—CIVIL OR CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

SARATOGA COUNTY.	Single.		Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Married, whose husbands or wives do not appear in the returns in the same families with themselves.		How Intermarried.	
	Native.		Native.		Native.		Native.		Native.		Native.	
	Foreign Born.		Foreign Born.		Foreign Born.		Foreign Born.		Foreign.		Foreign Husband.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	To Native Wife.	To Foreign Wife.
Ballston	493	475	35	39	284	297	98	89	17	67	14	24
Charlton	487	385	15	26	228	236	62	56	21	53	7	9
Clifton Park	660	580	41	22	427	440	97	82	34	86	10	12
Corinth	434	391	32	10	318	328	43	31	20	39	7	5
Day	371	276	20	...	224	229	18	13	21	21	4	1
Edinburgh	397	357	10	5	309	324	11	4	18	43	2	1
Galway	470	495	31	20	291	297	102	92	36	71	10	17
Greenfield	703	678	21	8	476	473	87	88	36	91	5	23
Hadley	347	270	21	7	156	161	45	34	8	7	1	6
Half-Moon	840	779	40	39	485	510	160	137	44	91	20	24
Malta	312	285	16	7	208	209	56	51	17	41	3	6
Milton	1,330	1,317	129	115	731	739	312	299	71	203	28	67
Moreau	681	580	51	25	319	325	116	108	26	61	6	16
Northumberland	417	405	14	16	289	297	52	50	28	44	3	6
Providence	301	261	14	2	222	225	28	20	22	31	4	1
Saratoga	1,111	1,153	134	188	584	596	255	256	42	114	16	59
Saratoga Springs	2,505	2,602	346	346	1436	1507	633	593	109	428	46	165
Stillwater	934	888	65	65	471	490	180	170	27	84	17	32
Waterford	1,059	1,029	173	184	458	477	378	357	39	134	27	69
Wilton	329	283	6	6	242	242	25	22	20	38	...	1
Total	14,181	13,489	1218	1139	8158	8402	2767	2552	656	1747	230	548



JOHN W. FARRAR, D.D.

1848

CHAPTER XXVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REUBEN HYDE WALWORTH.

AMONG the many distinguished jurists who graced the bench of the State of New York, during the palmy days of its rapidly increasing jurisprudence, no name became more like a household word on the lips of every lawyer in the land than that of Chancellor Walworth.

Reuben Hyde Walworth was born on the 26th day of October, 1788, in Bozrah, Conn. He was the third son of Benjamin Walworth, the American branch of the Walworth family tracing its origin to the historic Walworth, the Lord Mayor of London, who slew the rebel Watt Tyler in the reign of Richard II. In 1671, William Walworth, the ancestor of Benjamin Walworth, came from the city of London and settled on Fisher's island, afterwards removing to New London.

In the early part of the Revolutionary war, Benjamin Walworth, the chancellor's father, was quartermaster of Colonel Nicholl's New York Regiment in the service of the United States, and was acting adjutant-general of his regiment at the battle of White Plains.

When the chancellor was four years of age his parents removed to Hoosick, N. Y., where he was occupied with the labors of the farm, receiving such education as was then afforded by the excellent common schools of the period, together with much private instruction in his father's family. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of law, and at twenty was admitted to practice in the county court, and two years later in the Supreme Court of the State. He settled at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., in January, 1810, and in 1811 was appointed master in chancery and one of the county judges. In the War of 1812 he was an officer of volunteers, and at the siege of Plattsburg in 1814, was acting adjutant-general of the United States forces, on the staff of Major-General Mooers, taking an important part in the battle. He was a member of Congress from 1821 to 1823, being appointed in the latter year one of the circuit judges of the State, by Governor Joseph C. Yates. This office he held for five years, in which he was noted for his prompt and fearless administration of the law both in the civil and criminal branches of his court.

In 1828, Judge Walworth was appointed chancellor of the State of New York. This office he held for twenty years, and until the new constitution of 1848 abolished the court of chancery. In the office of chancellor he greatly distinguished himself. His decisions as chancellor are contained in eleven volumes of Paige's Reports and three of Barbour's Reports. The most of his opinions delivered in the court for the correction of errors, of which, as chancellor, he was the principal executive officer, were published in Wendell's Reports, twenty-six volumes; Hill's Reports, seven volumes, and in the five volumes of Dino's Reports.

The year he was appointed circuit judge, 1823, he removed, in October, to Saratoga Springs. He purchased at that time of Judge Walton, its first occupant and builder, what has since been known as the Walworth place of Pine Grove. In these early days it was much more secluded a

place than it now is, and was exceedingly beautiful. The railroad had not then marred its proportions, and a delightful wood, which bounded it on the rear, extended up westward beyond Matilda street, and to the Waterbury orchard and farm. Almost the entire block opposite was then used as a public park, and was the favorite resort for both the villagers and summer guests, which was known as Pine Grove, and was traversed by fine walks. It inclosed a ten-pin alley, which was much resorted to. Swings hung down between the tall pines in almost constant motion. In this grove the Indians sometimes encamped, offering for sale their manufactured wares, and shooting with bows and arrows to show their matchless skill in archery. And here, too, the militia sometimes met on training days.

In 1828 he removed to Albany. In that city he first occupied a house in Park Place, near the academy, and afterwards one on Washington avenue, the present residence of Judge Amasa J. Parker. In 1833, tiring of his city residence, he returned to his former home in Pine Grove, in Saratoga Springs, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 28th day of November, 1866.

Chancellor Walworth, before his death, had long been identified with the leading religious benevolent movements of the day. He was for many years president of the American Temperance Union, vice-president of the Tract Society and of the American Bible Society, and one of the corporate members of the American board of missionaries for foreign missions.

Chancellor Walworth may justly be regarded as the great artisan of our equity laws. In some sense he was the Bentham of America, without the bold speculations and fantastical theory which, to a certain extent, characterized the great English jurist. What Bentham did in removing the defects in English jurisprudence, Walworth did, in renovating and simplifying the equity laws of the United States. Before his day the court of chancery in this State was a tribunal of very illy defined powers and uncertain jurisdiction, in a measure subservient to the English court of chancery in its procedure.

Chancellor Walworth abolished much of that stolidity, many of those prolix and bewildering formalities which had their origin in the rising Mediaeval Ages, and reduced the practice of his court to certain standing rules, which he prepared with great industry. These rules greatly improved the old state of equity, and though he has been charged with thus blocking the court of chancery with expensive machinery, it cannot be gainsaid that with Chancellor Walworth equity was the sole spirit of law, creating positive and defining rational law, flexible in its nature and suited to the fortunes, cares, and reciprocal complications of men.*

While residing at Plattsburg, he married his first wife, whose maiden name was Maria Ketchum Avery. She was a lady of singular sweetness and benevolence of character. With her husband at the time of their marriage she united herself to the communion of the Presbyterian church, to which she always remained devotedly attached. She was gentle and pliable except where con-

* See Reminiscences of Saratoga, by William L. Stone.

science was concerned, when she was as immovable as a rock. With unbounded love for little children, she delighted to minister to their wants. Among the poor and sick she was a constant daily visitor. Not an urchin in the village, however ragged, whether white or black, but knew her like a book, and felt truly at home with her. By all classes, whether old or young, she was greatly beloved. She died at Pine Grove on the 24th day of April, 1847. As a Christian, wife, mother, friend, and neighbor, she was a model in every relation of life. In the locality where she so long lived, loved, and was beloved in turn, her memory is still tenderly cherished.

By his first wife Chancellor Walworth had six children, of whom the four eldest are still living. His daughters were Sarah, now Mrs. Davison; Mary, now Mrs. Jenkins; Eliza, now Mrs. Barkus; and one deceased. His sons were Rev. Clarence Walworth and Mansfield Tracy Walworth.

On the 16th of April, 1841, Chancellor Walworth again married. His second wife was Sarah Ellen, daughter of Horace Smith, of Locust Grove, and widow of Colonel John J. Hardin. She brought with her to Saratoga three young children of her first marriage, two boys and a daughter, who is the present Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, who, with her family of children, two sons and three daughters, still occupies the family mansion. The eldest daughter, Miss Nellie Hardin Walworth, at sixteen became the author of a work of much merit, entitled "An Old World as Seen through Young Eyes." The chancellor's second marriage, like his first, was eminently a happy one. The new wife was sweet and loving in her temper, and a woman of high refinement and culture. She brought with her to Pine Grove a style of southern hospitality which accorded well with her husband's disposition and station in life. It was her pleasure to keep open house, and many more familiar faces passed in and out than ever thought to ring the bell or wait in the parlors. She survived her husband only ten years, dying in the month of April, 1874.

Few men have been more extensively known throughout the country than Chancellor Walworth. Perhaps no man indeed ever so well remembered his friends. He seemed never to forget faces or names. After retiring from office, the study of genealogy became his peculiar hobby, and his chief relaxation and enjoyment. The result was the publication of a volume entitled the "Hyde Genealogy," being that of his mother's family. It contains fourteen hundred and forty-six pages, in two large octavo volumes, and it is said to be the largest account of a single family ever published. His body was interred in his family plot in Greenwich cemetery. This plot had long been an object of his special care and interest. It was his custom for many years to go there on every Sunday morning before service, and when flowers were in bloom, to carry thither bouquets which he had gathered in his garden. His body now lies beside that of the wife of his youth, among the graves that he had so well cherished, and beneath the soil upon which he had so often scattered the roses of spring-time. The family mansion is still standing in the old grove, very little altered in external appearance since the day when the chancellor first came to the Springs. And now neither

stranger nor villager ever sees him at work in his garden, or romping with his grandchildren under the pines. The magnet that drew thither so many feet is no longer there. The last of the chancellors of the State of New York is gathered to his rest.

ESEK COWEN.

Upon the pages of the ten thousand volumes of legal lore which crowd the book-shelves of the lawyers of the New World and the Old, the name of Esek Cowen has long been the synonym for patient research and the most profound erudition.

Esek Cowen's father, Joseph Cowen, was the son of John Cowen, a Scotch emigrant, who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1656. Esek was born in Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1784. His father removed, with his family, to Greenfield, this county, about 1793. A few years later he removed to Hartford, Washington county, where, during his early years, Esek labored upon his father's farm. The only educational advantages he ever enjoyed was six months' attendance in a neighborhood school. While pursuing his labors upon his father's farm he always had a book by his side, and while tending the lime-kiln would often read all night by its lurid fires. Thus, by persevering industry, he mastered classical and English literature.

At an early age he turned his attention to the law. When but sixteen he entered the office of Roger Skinner, at Sandy Hill, continuing his studies later with Zebulon Shepherd. In 1810 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and began the practice of his chosen profession with Gardner Stowe, in Northumberland, in this county. Subsequently he formed a law copartnership with Wissell Gansevoort.* In 1812 he removed to Saratoga Springs. He rose rapidly in the legal ranks. In May, 1824, he was appointed "reporter in the Supreme Court and court of errors," holding the position until 1828, when he was appointed circuit judge by Governor Pitcher. His reports, embracing nine volumes, are justly prized by the profession. In 1835 he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the withdrawal of Judge Savage. Mr. Cowen continued in that office until his decease. In his early life he held the office of justice of the peace, and in 1821-1822 served as supervisor of Saratoga Springs.

Previous to his elevation to the bench (1817) he formed a law copartnership with Judge William L. F. Warren, who had formerly been a student in his office. This partnership continued until 1824. Subsequently he was associated for some years with Judiah Ellsworth.

Besides his "Reports," the other works of his pen, which remain as a monument of his industry and genius, were a "Treatise on the Practice in Justices' Courts" and "Cowen and Hills' Notes on Phillips' Evidence," the latter of which represents eleven years' labor, and was published in 1839 in four volumes. In the writing and compilation of the "Notes" he was assisted by Nicholas Hill, one of the most able lawyers the State ever produced. In these works were written those learned opinions which have since rendered Judge Cowen's name illustrious.

* Bench and Bar of Saratoga County, p. 268.

After removing to Saratoga Springs he built the "stone house" on Congress street, which was for many years his residence.

In 1811 he married a daughter of Sidney Berry. Their children were Susan Berry, Sidney Joseph, and Patrick Henry. Colonel Berry was the first surrogate of Saratoga County, and served as a colonel in the Continental army during the Revolution. "It was he who was detailed to receive, on the 30th of September, 1776, the messenger sent by Lord Howe to invite Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and Mr. Luttrage to a conference on Staten Island." *

Judge Cowen was emphatically a self-made man. With an extremely limited common-school education, by his own efforts, stimulated by his energy and ambition, he rose to eminence. As a writer he was plain but accurate; as a judge, "prompt, acute, learned, and upright." But it was as a jurist that he was best known. Of his opinions, which so eminently distinguished him as a jurist, it has been said that "in their depth and breadth of research, and their strength and reason of bearing, they are not excelled by those of any judge in England or America." "His opulent mind, his love of research, caused him to trace every legal opinion to its fountain-head, to discover every variation between apparently analogous precedents. . . . Like Lord Mansfield, to whom he has frequently been compared, he was accustomed, in the preparation of his opinions, to a liberal expenditure of mental capital,—an excess of intellectual labor which renders them the triumph of a great genius, impelled by an unprecedented industry."

Judge Cowen's most marked traits of character were those naturally resultant from his indomitable energy and remarkable powers of endurance. Possessed of a splendid constitution, "his athletic frame and fine muscular development" were often remarked. His physical powers were enhanced by his abstemious habits, the rule of his life from a youth. He was one of the founders of the *first* temperance society in the United States,—that established at Northumberland in 1812. He was noted for his quickness of penetration, his force and originality of thought. Socially he was cheerful, often jocose. Intensely practical, he was not lacking in fine sensibility, or noble and generous actions. Material aid and kindly advice were never refused when needed, as many whom he started on the road to fame and fortune bear witness. The late Gideon M. Davison, on the occasion of his death, says, "He was my early friend and benefactor,—the one who, when I needed aid, kindly took me by the hand and led me through various trials, the one, in fact, who laid the foundation of all I have of earthly possessions." He stood ever ready to aid all meritorious enterprises; he gave the money (Dr. Clarke giving the land, and Judge Walton the timber) for the erection of Bethesda Episcopal chapel. His house, too, was the abode of kindly hospitality, where his genial manners, love of music, and rare poetic taste made him a delightful companion. He greatly delighted to hear and to sing certain plaintive Scotch ballads, among which "Bonny Doon" and "Highland Mary" were favorites.

Judge Cowen is described as having been tall,—over six

feet high,—commanding of presence and bearing, but withal simple and unassuming in manner. His death occurred in the city of Albany, Feb. 11, 1844, at the age of sixty. His funeral was attended in the hall of the capitol by the clergy of the city, the governor, State officials, both houses of the Legislature, judges, members of the bar, and a vast concourse of citizens. The procession accompanied the remains as far as the Patroon's on the route to Saratoga Springs, where, on the 15th, the last obsequies were performed. †

JOHN WILLARD.

The village of Saratoga Springs seems to have been for many years the headquarters of legal learning, from the fact that so many eminent jurists made it their home. Prominent among these was the Hon. John Willard, who, as a circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Supreme Court under the old constitution, and justice of the Supreme Court under the new constitution, adorned the offices which he filled, and was a shining example of candor and integrity, joined with great learning and ability.

Judge Willard was born at Guilford, Connecticut, on the 20th day of May, 1792, and descended directly from two of the noble band of Puritans who in 1639 planted that town. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1813, and while there was associated with the late Silas Wright and Samuel Nelson, and evinced at that time the same patriotic solicitude for the welfare of his country while engaged in a foreign war that he afterwards exhibited when it was rent with the civil strife caused by the Rebellion. He was a nephew, by marriage, of the late Mrs. Emma Willard, the pioneer of female education in this country, and during his college life he was an inmate of her family. She always entertained a high regard for him, and in her later years was glad to renew the intimacy of earlier days. He was admitted to practice as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1817, under the chief-justiceship of Smith Thompson, and entered upon the practice of the law in Salem, Washington county. Bringing to the profession of his choice a well-stored and disciplined mind, he soon attained, by his untiring industry, and without any adventitious aid, an enviable eminence in his profession. He was for many years first judge of the common pleas, and surrogate of Washington county, until, in 1836, on the elevation of Esek Cowen to the bench of the Supreme Court, he was appointed circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Fourth Judicial district, filling that office until the new organization of the judiciary under the constitution of 1846, when he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court. The latter office he held until 1854; and, under the regulations of our judicial system, was a member of the court of appeals during the last year of his term of service. The rapidity and ability with which he discharged his judicial duties; his uniform courtesy and kindness to the profession, and, above all, the pureness and integrity of his character as a judge and as a man, commanded universal respect and esteem, and won for him many flattering testimonials of regard from the bar in the different counties of the district.

* Reminiscences of Saratoga, p. 260.

† Stone's Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston.

After his retirement from the bench he was engaged for some years in the preparation of several legal treatises, which are valuable contributions to our jurisprudence, and not less distinguished for felicity and perspicuity of style than accurate and profound legal research and learning.

As a politician he was attached to the Democratic party, and strong and decided in his political opinions; but upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he sunk the partisan in the patriot, and took early and strong grounds in favor of a united support to our government in its struggle with treason.

In 1861 he was the candidate of the Union convention for senator, and subsequently endorsed by all other parties, he was elected without opposition. While in the Senate he uniformly acted with the Union Democrats and Republicans, and his opinion on all questions before that body was received with great respect. By his efforts the confusion in the laws respecting murder and the rights of married women was removed, and simple and sensible statutes passed in relation thereto.

He was wont to tell an anecdote which dates back to the violent days of the Maine liquor-law,—how he met the extreme conscientiousness of a grand jury with respect to an innkeeper who had sold a quart of brandy to be carried, contrary to his license, off his premises; although it was ordered by a surgeon, to bathe the bruises of a wayfaring man who had been thrown from a wagon. "I told them," said the judge, "why you would have indicted the Good Samaritan for taking care of the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among *thieves*."

The only child of Judge Willard was his daughter Sarah Elizabeth Willard, who was a young lady of rare beauty and culture. She was married to the Rev. Henry Fowler, of Auburn, but died in 1853, at the early age of twenty-three years. This great bereavement was a great shock to Mrs. Willard, and hastened her death, which occurred in 1859.

Judge Willard survived his family but a few years, and died at his residence in Saratoga Springs on Sept. 4, 1862, universally beloved and respected.

As an advocate, a judge, a legislator, he was alike eminent and accomplished; and in his private life irreproachable and blameless. It has fallen to the lot of few men to acquire and leave behind them such an honorable and unsullied name.

NICHOLAS HILL.

Prominently identified with the history of Saratoga, and one of the most eminent members of the bar of the State of New York and the nation, was Nicholas Hill, Jr. He was born in Florida, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in the year 1805. He was of Irish descent, his grandfather, John Hill, having emigrated from county Derry, Ireland, to Florida, N. Y., as one of its earliest settlers. His father served in the Revolution, and was with Washington at Yorktown.

Nicholas was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1829. About the same time he formed a partnership with Deodatus Wright, and opened a law-office in Amsterdam. He soon after removed to Saratoga Springs. While there he assisted Judge Cowen in his elaborate "Notes on

Phillips' Evidence," of which work a special mention may be found in the life-sketch of Esek Cowen. Mr. Hill removed to Albany in 1840, and the succeeding year was appointed to succeed John L. Wendell as reporter of the Supreme Court. This position he held until 1844. He published the seven volumes of "Reports" which bear his name. In Albany he was associated in legal partnership with Deodatus Wright and Stephen P. Nash, and subsequently with Peter Cagger and Hon. John K. Porter, as the head of the legal firm of Hill, Cagger & Porter, a firm occupying high rank, not only in the "capital city," but throughout the State. Mr. Hill died May 1, 1859.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

To write a comprehensive life of Colonel Young would be in a great measure to write the history of the State of New York during the long period of his political life, or a history at least of the Democratic party of the State; for, perhaps above most men, was he identified with that party organization, its progress, and its triumphs. Yet in no sense was Colonel Young a mere party man. His integrity was never questioned, and above most men it was his delight to war against and expose both political and official corruption in whichever party it existed. In this he was no respecter of persons or political friends.

Samuel Young was born in the town of Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., in the year 1779. About the closing years of the Revolutionary war he came with his parents to what is now Clifton Park, in Saratoga County. Here he alternated his labors upon the farm with an attendance upon the common school, thereby acquiring a competent education in the elementary branches. He commenced the study of the law with Levi H. Palmer, then a lawyer in the town of Ballston. In due time he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, when he opened an office at Academy Hill, in Ballston, and by his business energy and perseverance soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. He was early commissioned a justice of the peace, and was afterwards repeatedly chosen supervisor of his town. In the spring of 1813 he was nominated by the Democrats as a candidate for member of Assembly, to which office he was elected. Upon taking his seat, in the winter of 1814, Colonel Young took a prominent stand among the Democratic members of that body. A speech of his, made in favor of the war, was circulated extensively throughout the State, exerting a powerful influence upon the public mind. He was appointed by Governor Tompkins to the office military aide, whence his title of colonel.

In the session of 1815, to which he was returned in that year, he was elected Speaker of the House. This was a fitting compliment to the talents he had displayed during the previous session, and to his services in support of the State administration at a period of great perplexity and financial trouble, against a most vindictive opposition. In this important position he fully sustained himself. In 1815 he was again nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly, but was defeated in consequence of a defection in the Democratic ranks. The late Judge Cowen being supported by a portion of the Democrats in opposition to him, abstracted from Colonel Young sufficient votes to insure his defeat.

This controversy was the origin of what was then called the old-line and the new-line parties in the politics of the county for many years.

In 1816 he was appointed one of the canal commissioners of the State, in which capacity he served about twenty years.

In 1819 he was elected senator from the eastern district, one of the four great districts in which the State was then divided. In 1821, with John Cramer, Salmon Child, and Jeremy Rockwell, he was elected a delegate to represent Saratoga County in the State convention about to assemble for the revision of the constitution. This body was composed of the best talent of the State,—the equal of which has not since been seen, and will probably not be seen again. In this body of able men, Colonel Young stood among the foremost. In April, 1824, Colonel Young was nominated by the Democratic legislative caucus for the office of governor. At this time De Witt Clinton was removed from the office of canal commissioner. This created so much feeling that an opposition ticket was nominated by what was called the People's party, the ticket being headed by Governor Clinton, who was elected by a decisive vote,—thus defeating Colonel Young, the regular candidate. The next year Colonel Young was elected to the Assembly from Saratoga County, and on the assembling of the Legislature, in 1826, he was again chosen Speaker. In 1830 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for member of Congress for the district then composed of Saratoga County. He was defeated by his competitor, J. W. Taylor, by a small majority. In 1833 he was appointed first judge of the county courts of Saratoga County, which office he held until the expiration of his term, in 1838, declining re-appointment. In 1834 he was elected senator, resigning at the close of the session of 1836; and at the next election was again chosen senator, in which capacity he served until the close of the session of 1840. In 1842 the Legislature elected him to the office of Secretary of State, in which he continued until 1845. During this term of office, in which he was the acting superintendent of common schools, he laid the foundation of that masterly system of public instruction of which the people of New York are now enjoying the blessings, and for which to him they will be under everlasting obligations. Again, in 1845, he was chosen to the State Senate, remaining in that body until the close of the session of 1847, when his term expired by force of the new constitution. In 1846 he was nominated by the Democrats of Chemung county, without his knowledge, to represent them in the constitutional convention of 1846, but was defeated by a combination of Whigs and Conservatives, stimulated by influences from abroad.

Colonel Young was always a great favorite with the people, who would not allow him to remain for any length of time in private life. He was a student from his boyhood. He was an intense lover of knowledge, and the ardor in its pursuit which characterized his youth, continued unabated to the day of his death. Thus his mind became stored with a vast amount of scientific and literary knowledge. His address upon the subject of political economy, delivered at Schenectady before the *Phi Beta Kappa* of Union College, was celebrated for its literary merit, as well as for its

comprehensive statesmanship, and the accurate and profound knowledge of the principles of that science which it exhibited.

After the close of his official career, in 1847, he retired to his residence in Ballston, where he died on the third day of November, 1850, in the seventy-third year of his age. His death was sudden and unexpected. On the day previous he was engaged in his ordinary pursuits, and in the evening he was unusually vivacious and sociable. He was found the next morning dead in his bed, having to all appearances died without a struggle. The cause of his death, it is supposed, was a disease of the heart, symptoms of which had been apparent for the last six or eight years.

Colonel Young married Miss Mary Gibson, whom he left a widow. Their children were John H., Samuel Thomas Gibson, Catharine, and Mary, now Mrs. Wayland. He was indeed cast in the larger mould of the Republicans of Grecian and Roman history. When exposing corruption in the Senate of the United States, he was styled by General Jackson "the Cato of the New York Senate." But the "impracticable," as politicians styled it, was not to be seen in his private life. He was gentle, affable, loving, fond of some amusements, society of the young, the cultivation of his garden, the beauties of the natural scenery around it. He was so free from political jealousies, and so unmindful of the contests in which he had been defeated, as often not to recollect the names of his successful opponents, and retained the vigor and serenity of his mind to the last, and after passing the age of sixty commenced the study of several of the modern languages.

Since the above was written the author has received a communication from Colonel Young's daughter, which does such credit to her head and heart, and is so excellent a tribute of filial affection, that with her permission it is inserted here to illustrate the biography of her father.

"SARATOGA SPRINGS, JUNE 15, 1878.

"DEAR SIR,—I have already informed you that when my father was in public life I was not of an age to take the same interest in State affairs that I now do. I cannot, therefore, give you a detailed account of his political career, such as I had supposed was required of me. But, in compliance with your request, I will relate what I can recall of his peculiar characteristics and opinions. His uncompromising independence, fearlessness, and detestation of falsehood were evident to all about him.

"Believing it to be his duty to expose corruption wherever found, he was not popular with the demagogues of his own party, who could neither manage, intimidate, or use him. When a majority of the Democratic senators voted themselves a present of the then new State geological work, my father opposed and condemned their course as unconstitutional and dishonest. The following year, when he had become Secretary of State, these books were placed in his office to be delivered to the senators who might call for them. My father would not allow them to be taken away when he was there, and the owners were obliged to improve the hours of his absence to secure the present they had taxed the people to make them.

"It was, if I am not mistaken, soon after this, and if so,

probably in consequence of it, that he lost by one vote a seat in the United States Senate. Defeat never seemed to disturb him; perhaps because he *would* assail corruption, and his doing so kept him engaged in a sort of warfare, that must, at times, have become exceedingly wearisome and disagreeable. How emphatically his occupation in that direction would *not* 'be gone' were he but living now! His love of the knowledge to be obtained from books was a source of delight of which the possession of a public office temporarily deprived him. And this may have been an additional reason for his evident indifference to defeat.

"His views on many subjects were far in advance of his time. I have heard him condemn the law that gave a wife's property to her husband, and the wages of a poor laboring woman to the man who owned her, years before the subject of woman's rights was discussed in the newspapers. He was opposed to slavery in all forms and under all disguises. He thought that, at the south, it should be gradually abolished, with the consent of the south, then protected by the constitution. That they should be induced to sell their slaves to the United States, and employ them again when free. He labored in the Senate for the passage of a law that became one soon after his death, allowing married women to hold their own property, and dispose of it by will; and giving to poor working women the avails of their own labor.

"Many years ago he delivered a lecture before the Young Men's Association of Albany, in which he alluded to the legal bondage of women, and criticised the laws regarding them. He argued against taxation without representation, and insisted that women were intellectually, and should be legally, the equals of men. This lecture excited much comment and surprise, and was published by request of the association. I recollect the letters received by my father from Miss Sedgwick and Mrs. Sigourney approving his opinions, and expressing their thanks for his defense of their much-abused sex.

"His interest in education, particularly in that of girls, was very great. As Secretary of State, he had the supervision of the normal schools, and it was thought that they were greatly benefited and improved while in his charge.

"A man with strong feeling, with an inborn hatred of tyranny and oppression, he had the ability so to defend himself that the repetition of an insult was not to be feared. I remember being in the Senate chamber, with some other school-girls, when my father made a speech. His opponent, a man of profligate character, who was arguing in favor of the enlargement of some canal, attacked my father in coarse and ungentlemanly language.

"He had much to say about diving-bells and the important discoveries made by their use. I can never forget my father's towering form and indignant looks when he arose and said, 'It is a pity the senator has not a *moral* diving-bell with which he could go down into his own bosom and view the rottenness and corruption fermenting there. It would be a feat compared to which the descent of Æneas into hell was a holiday.'

"There are certain vices which he seemed to abhor more than others. Lying, which he always classed with stealing,

and a husband's ill-treatment of his wife. These were crimes, in his opinion, too contemptible and base to be tolerated. A man of ability, residing in this county, abandoned a good wife, and my father, from that time, refused to recognize him. Afterwards a brief repentance and return to his wife was followed by a letter to my father, announcing his intention to lead a new life, and asking to be restored to his former friendly relations with him. My father replied that it would be, if ever, after years of correct conduct that he could be reinstated in his good opinion. It has often been said of my father that, were he a judge on the bench when one of his sons was convicted of murder, he would sentence him to death, believing it to be a duty he ought not to evade. I prefer to think that he would resign his office under such circumstances. And yet I must admit that there was a great deal of the old Roman in him. He was a member of the Baltimore convention at the same time with Calhoun, when Mr. Van Buren was nominated for President. Calhoun made some insulting allusions to the northern delegates, and my father retorted. Mr. Calhoun then intimated a challenge; my father accepted, but the interference of friends on both sides prevented a catastrophe.

"I have often heard my father say that there would be war between the north and south, although it would, probably, not take place in his life-time. He believed, too, that a railroad would eventually unite the two oceans, and that the submarine telegraph would, some time or other, be laid, while others were equally positive that neither of these projects could ever be accomplished.

"Having told all that I can now recall relating to my father,

"I am, very respectfully, yours,

"MARY S. WAYLAND.

"MR. N. B. SYLVESTER."

JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Hon. John W. Taylor, a son of Saratoga, and a talented member of her early bar, was born in Charlton (then Ballston) March 26, 1784. He was the son of Judge John Taylor. He was graduated from Union College in 1803, and studied law with Samuel Cook. About the year 1806 he opened an office at Court-House Hill in connection with that gentleman. Subsequently they resolved to try their fortunes in another field of enterprise, and embarked in the lumber business, in order to superintend which Mr. Taylor removed to Jessup's Landing, in Corinth. But he was destined for other and higher duties. In 1811 he was elected to the State Assembly, and re-elected in 1812. In the fall of the same year he was chosen to represent Saratoga County (the Eleventh district) in the Thirteenth Congress. Soon after he removed back to his former residence, and in 1819 to the house now occupied by Justice John Brown, in Ballston Spa. For ten consecutive terms, ending in the year 1832, Mr. Taylor was elected to Congress, and twice during this time was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; namely, in 1821, as Henry Clay's successor, and in 1825, of the Nineteenth Congress, for the full term. He was elected to the State Senate in 1840, but resigned in the summer of 1842. He soon after



John K. Porter

removed to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where he died, Sept. 18, 1854, in the seventy-first year of his age. His remains were brought to his native town, and interred in the cemetery at Ballston Spa; "and a plain slab, modestly inscribed with his name and date of birth and death, marks the last resting-place of the venerable statesman, who was the only citizen of New York who ever held the third place in our government."*

HARMANUS SCHUYLER

settled in Stillwater, Saratoga County, about the year 1770, and engaged in the milling business. His mill was on the river, a short distance below the present village, and consisted of a flour or grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carding- and fulling-mill. Not a vestige now remains, except traces of the dug way leading from the bank above to the water. He had a family of five sons and two daughters, of whose descendants no one is left in the county, except, perhaps, some children of the daughter of his youngest son, Philip Schuyler.

Previous to his settlement in Stillwater, Harmanus Schuyler had been actively engaged in business in Albany for many years. When quite a young man he held the office of assistant alderman about the same time that his relative, Philip Schuyler, held a like position. Neither of them, however, reached the dignity of alderman. He was also high-sheriff of the county of Albany from June, 1761, to October, 1770.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Philip Schuyler was appointed major-general in command of the Northern Department, and Harmanus Schuyler was appointed assistant deputy-quartermaster-general. The latter had charge of the workmen who were engaged in building boats at the fort on Lake George, and at Skeenesborough, now Whitehall. Over forty of his letters, written during this period, are preserved among the papers of General Schuyler.

The saying that the times of the Revolution were the days "that tried men's souls," receives a peculiar emphasis in these letters. They are all addressed to General Schuyler, as though he was the only one to whom the deputy-quartermaster could apply for supplies necessary to prosecute his work. In a letter dated Fort George, Feb. 8, 1776, he asks for a keg of nails with which to erect a shop for the boat-builders. Four days after he asks for oakum and pitch, adding, "We are prosecuting the work with zeal. The workmen take their breakfast by candle-light." On the 16th he writes, "We need some *good* axes,—those we have are worthless; there is no steel in them." Again, "Do please send me *one* stick of sealing-wax." Then follow others, all begging for nails, oakum, tar, pitch, and finally for more men and teams to procure timber and lumber. March 27 he exclaims, "The men plague my heart out for their pay. Do send me *ten pounds*."

At Skeenesborough, from June 12 to Sept. 2, he was superintending the building of a larger class of boats. His embarrassments for the want of supplies are simply amazing. The general was required to raise an army, and make prep-

arations for the invasion of Canada by the way of Lake Champlain; and yet Congress failed to furnish him money or men. He must build boats, raise men, provide arms and equipments, furnish rations, the best way he could. Had he not possessed a large private fortune and unlimited credit, he must have failed utterly. By energy and perseverance, seconded by men who knew him, he succeeded in raising and equipping a force sufficient for the invasion of Canada, but not for its conquest as was hoped.

There is no record when Harmanus Schuyler left the army, but probably about the time that his general was superseded by Gates. He returned to his farm and mills at Stillwater, where he died Sept. 1, 1796.

When Washington visited the battle-fields of Saratoga he called at the residence of Harmanus Schuyler and took breakfast. There was no one of the family at home except the eldest daughter. On taking his leave the general with stately courtesy raised her hand to his lips. Nearly sixty years after she was lying on her dying bed, and when her youngest nephew, who had called to see her for the first and last time, was taking his leave, she put out her hand, saying, "Not my lips, George,† but kiss the hand which long ago was consecrated by the kiss of Washington."

Of Harmanus Schuyler's five sons only one was blessed with sons; but then *his* blessing was large and overflowing,—he had *eleven*. They and their descendants now (1878) number quite two hundred, and are a part of the population of *eleven* States and Territories of the Union.

JOHN K. PORTER.

Judge Porter was born at Waterford, in the county of Saratoga, Jan. 12, 1819. He was a son of Dr. Elijah Porter, and grandson of Moses Porter, a Revolutionary officer, who gained high distinction by his gallantry and efficiency in the battle at Bemus Heights. Dr. Porter came from Vermont to reside in Waterford early in this century, and continued to be respected as a citizen and a physician during a long and useful life.

John K. Porter commenced his course of studies in the higher branches, under the tuition of David McNeice, an accomplished Irish professor, one of the exiles who accompanied Thomas Addis Emmet to this country, after the unfortunate issue of the rebellion of 1798, and who opened a classical school at Waterford, where William E. Cramer, Samuel R. House, and John K. Porter received an early training which proved invaluable to them all in after-life. His studies were afterwards prosecuted at Lansiugburgh Academy, but his preparation for college was under the personal tuition of the celebrated Taylor Lewis, then principal of the Waterford Academy. After his favorite pupil had entered Union College, it was his good fortune to bring the extraordinary gifts and attainments of his instructor to the notice of the public, by securing to him the place of alternate orator at the annual commencement; and the inability of John C. Calhoun to deliver the principal address gave Taylor Lewis the opportunity to deliver a discourse on that occasion, which placed him at once in the

* Bench and Bar, pp. 142-43.

† Hon. George W. Schuyler, auditor of the canal department, father of Hon. Eugene Schuyler, United States consul general.

foremost rank of American scholars, and brought to him within three months invitations to professorships in different colleges. He accepted such a position for the time being in the New York University; and at a later period a professorship in Union College, which he graced to the time of his death. He died full of years and honors, and it is a matter of pride to the citizens of Saratoga that this county was the birth and burial-place of one who had few peers, here or abroad, among the foremost scholars and writers of the nineteenth century.

Under such tuition it is not singular that young Porter was favorably received by Dr. Nott and Professor Alonzo Potter when he entered Union College at the age of sixteen, in September, 1835. His collegiate course of two years was one of active preparation for the duties of after-life. He received his degree in 1837, and left college with all the honors which any student could win, and with the warmest commendation of Governor Marcy, whom he had never known, but who was one of the trustees, and wrote for the *Albany Argus* a description of the commencement exercises. He had also the cordial regard of Dr. Nott and Professor Potter, which he retained as long as they lived, and which he was at times enabled, not only to acknowledge, but also to reciprocate.

Immediately after his graduation he entered upon his professional studies as a student in the office of Hon. Nicholas B. Doe and Richard B. Kimball, the author of "St. Leger."

He succeeded the latter as a member of the firm, having been in the mean time admitted in the court of common pleas, and being allowed by Judge Willard to practice in the court of oyer and terminer, though not yet admitted as an attorney in the Supreme Court.

The Waterford bar was one of marked brilliancy. He was brought into immediate competition in the lower courts with men like Chesselden Ellis, afterwards a distinguished member of Congress, and the strongest pillar of the Tyler administration; Joshua Bloore, one of the most graceful and accomplished orators this State has produced; George W. Kirtland, an equity lawyer, to whom Chancellor Walworth turned a more willing ear than to any other lawyer in the State save only Julius Rhodes; John Cramer and Nicholas B. Doe, old lawyers, practically retired from the profession, but whose weight was felt in counsel, and each of whom, more especially Mr. Cramer, often carried doubtful causes by the weight, in the council-chamber, of unerring sense, and an unfailing knowledge of the considerations which would control the views of the presiding judge.

When Mr. Porter came to the bar he was encountered by an array of ability which would have discouraged most young men. He had to encounter Nicholas Hill, second, even then, to no member of the American bar; William A. Beach, a man of singular prestige, power, and eloquence; Edward F. Bullard, who, in the power of presenting a difficult and complicated cause, and in pressing it through to a favorable issue, was almost, if not quite, unrivaled; William Hay, one of the most brilliant and eloquent lawyers this country has produced; Judiah Ellsworth, who had in his professional capacity the power of a steam-engine, which no obstruction could resist; and George G. Scott, who, with

no pretensions to oratory, was one of the clearest-headed and ablest men the county of Saratoga has produced, wise in counsel, clear-headed and upright in judgment, and in literary accomplishments and general ability unmeasurably above most of those whose names have come down to us in the legends and traditions of the bar.

On his admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, in May, 1840, Mr. Porter at once took rank among the men who assumed the lead in the courts. From that time until 1848, when he removed to Albany, he was in collision from court to court with men like Wm. A. Beach, William Hay, Judiah Ellsworth, Geo. L. Scott, Augustus Bockes, Deodatus Wright, Nicholas Hill, Samuel Stevens, Marcus T. Reynolds, Ambrose L. Jordan, Henry G. Wheaton, and Daniel Cady. There is not one of the number who have already passed away who was not his life-long friend, and of those who survive it is pleasant to know that, on both sides, the relations of these early competitors for the honors of the bar are those of friends whose bonds of mutual attachment will be unbroken by death; and each of whom will, as from time to time the occasion arises, render to the others the tribute justly due to them in every public and professional relation.

All the antagonisms of professional life and political hostility have never even touched the personal attachment of those whose lives have been interwoven with those of their competitors at the bar.

We cannot forego, in view of what has already been said, an expression of gratification and pride over the record of the county of Saratoga in the single department of jurisprudence. Has the country furnished, for any single county, greater names than those of John W. Taylor, Samuel Young, James Thompson, Michael Hoffman, Deodatus Wright, Alvah Worder, Judiah Ellsworth, William Hay, Augustus Bockes, Edward F. Bullard, George G. Scott, John Willard, Reuben H. Walworth, Nicholas Hill, Esek Cowen, John K. Porter, Oran G. Otis, John L. Viele, Chesselden Ellis, Joshua Bloore, and a host of others whom we would be glad to name?

During the period of his residence in the county of Saratoga there were few causes of great public interest in which Mr. Porter was not engaged, in conjunction with some of those whose names are mentioned above. There are many firesides now, in the county of Saratoga, where the remembrance of those old trials is associated with the legends and traditions of the bar.

The last of the great trials in which he was engaged, before his removal to Albany, was that of the People vs. Wilcox, for the murder of McKinstry. He was associated with Judge Bockes for the defense, and the post-mortem examination of the prisoner at Demarara proved that the defense of insanity which they interposed was well founded.

In 1847 Mr. Porter married the daughter of Hon. Eli M. Todd, of Waterford, and soon after he removed to Albany. She died in 1858, and a son by that marriage now survives, who has taken the profession of his father.

Mr. Porter, on his change of residence, entered into partnership with his old and honored friend, Deodatus Wright, then recorder of Albany, and afterwards judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Wright was one of the ablest

jury lawyers in the State, a brother-in-law of Marcus T. Reynolds, and as a judge second, in the estimate of Daniel Cady and Nicholas Hill, to none of his predecessors on the bench since the days of James Kent and Ambrose Spencer.

Soon afterwards Mr. Porter entered into partnership with Nicholas Hill, Jr., and Peter Cagger, and this relation continued until the death of Mr. Hill, on the 1st of May, 1859. The new firm owned the splendid law library of the late Judge Cowen, which had cost him over \$25,000, and they added to it nearly as much more.

From that time until the death of Mr. Hill they were employed in more cases of public importance than any other firm in the State, and their relative success was greater than that of any other firm at the American bar.

On the death of Mr. Hill, Mr. Porter took charge of the cases in the court of appeals, and from that time it was his good fortune to be equally successful.

In December, 1864, a vacancy occurred in the court of appeals through the resignation of Henry R. Selden, one of the most accomplished judges who ever presided in that tribunal. At the earnest solicitation of Governor Fenton, and of Judges Noah Davis and Richard P. Marvin, Mr. Porter was induced to accept the position of judge of the court of appeals, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

In the succeeding autumn he was re-elected to the position by an immense majority, far exceeding the party vote, over Martin Grover, his competitor for the position.

He left on the record of that tribunal a series of judicial opinions, extending from the 31st to the 37th of New York, by which his friends are content to have his reputation as a jurist judged in after-times by the bench and the bar.

He was not forgotten by his *alma mater*, and in 1867 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Judge Porter by Union College.

In January, 1868, he resigned his position as judge of the court of appeals, and removed to the city of New York, where he became the head of the firm of Porter, Lowrey, Soren & Stone, and he has continued to this day the head of that firm.

In the intermediate period between his removal from the county of Saratoga and this time, he has been engaged in some of the most important litigations in the country.

He won more than ordinary distinction in his argument before the Senate committee in the Trinity church case.

He won high professional honors in the successful defense of Horace Greeley, *vs.* De Witt C. Littlejohn, for libel. He succeeded in the great case of the Metropolitan bank on the constitutionality of the legal tender act.

He succeeded also in the Parish will case, where the adverse arguments were made by Messrs. Evarts and Edmonds, and the arguments of Charles O'Connor and John K. Porter prevailed against all odds.

He was at once engaged in a variety of important controversies, including the Rock Island and Erie and the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific litigations, and others of a kindred character.

Before a jury he has been one of the ablest advocates this State has produced. In the case of Speaker Littlejohn

against Horace Greeley, a libel suit tried at the Oswego circuit before Judge Bacon, about fifteen years since, he was called in for the defense. Although his address was made first, and it was followed by able adversaries for the plaintiff, with a strong charge from the court against the defendant, yet the jury stood eleven for the defendant.

In the case of Tilton *vs.* Beecher, he was associated with Wm. M. Evarts for the defense. He was also called to St. Louis, and made a successful defense of General Babcock, the private secretary of General Grant.

His reputation as an advocate and a jurist is so well established that no more need be said here on that subject.

He always made politics subordinate to the profession he has so adorned. As early as 1838 he took an active part in making political speeches in his native county. In 1844 he attended the Whig convention at Baltimore, when Henry Clay was nominated the last time for the presidency.

At an immense mass-meeting, in which some of the most eminent orators of the nation participated, although not a delegate, and a stranger to the crowd, a few friends present called him out for a speech. It is enough to say that he astonished his friends as well as the mass, and the eloquence he displayed on that occasion at once placed him in the front rank of American orators.

In 1846 he was elected to the State convention to form a new constitution, from Saratoga County, upon the same ticket with James M. Cook. So great was his personal popularity in this county that he received a very large percentage of the votes of his political opponents. Since that occasion he has held no office merely political, and retired from the highest judicial position in this State to join in the more active duties of his chosen profession.

Although no longer a resident of this county, he has many friends here, who remember him with kindness and admiration.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BEACH.

It has come to be said by the people of this nation that among such a list of its most able and distinguished lawyers as one could count upon his finger ends, must already be placed the name of William Augustus Beach.

He was born at Ballston Spa, to which place his father, Miles Beach, had removed from Connecticut, in the year 1786. On the maternal side, his father was related to Judge Smith Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1807 his father married Cynthia, a sister of Judge William L. F. Warren, and a relative of Dr. Warren, of Bunker Hill memory. His father served during the Revolution in a Massachusetts militia company, holding a commission bearing the bold signature of John Hancock. Zerah Beach, his grandfather, was one of the commissioners of the treaty of Wyoming, and was also in the Continental army, having passed the winter at Valley Forge. Miles Beach removed with his family to Saratoga Springs in the year 1809. His wife—the accomplished and venerable mother of the subject of this sketch—yet survives, being nearly ninety years of age, and enjoys in an eminent degree the possession of all her faculties, and looks as young as most people at sixty.

William A., during his boyhood, attended school at the

Saratoga Springs Academy, and later Captain Partridge's military school, at Middletown, Vt. He first studied law in Saratoga, with his uncle, Judge Warren. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1833. His first legal partnership was with Nicholas Hill, Jr. Subsequently he formed partnerships successively with Sidney J. Cowen, Daniel Shepherd, and Augustus Bockes, his connection with the latter continuing until his removal to Troy. He received the appointment of district attorney in 1843, holding the same until 1847.

In April, 1851, he removed to the city of Troy, where he formed a copartnership with Job Pierson and Levi Smith, under the firm-name of Pierson, Beach & Smith. Mr. Pierson withdrew from the firm in 1853, and it was continued under the firm-name of Beach & Smith until December, 1870. During all this long interval Mr. Beach was actively engaged in his profession. In addition to the large office business of his firm he had an extensive criminal business, and was engaged in most of the important litigations of the day, and was constantly brought in contact with the most able New York lawyers, and always proved himself the equal of any of them, whenever an important controversy arose. The first thing said by the friends of either side, by way of advice, was, "Employ Beach." He was employed in the noted Albany bridge case, where the question involved was the right to bridge navigable streams emptying into the sea, where the tide ebbed and flowed, under State authority. Mr. Beach had opposed to him in this controversy William H. Seward, then a senator from the State of New York, Nicholas Hill, and John H. Reynolds, of the city of New York, all since dead, and he proved himself equal in argument and learning with these great men. The history of this case is worthy of a remark here. It was heard in the United States circuit court for the northern district of New York, before Hon. Samuel Nelson, then a justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Hon. Nathan K. Hull, district judge of New York, of the northern district of New York. These eminent judges were unable to agree, and made a certificate of disagreement to the United States Supreme Court, where the case was argued,—that court then consisted of but six members,—and the court there was also equally divided. The practice of the court in such case being that the case would be sent back to the circuit court, with directions that it be dismissed. This was done, leaving as the result, after years of earnest and expensive litigation, no actual decision either of fact or of law.

Mr. Beach was employed by Horatio Seymour, then governor of New York, to defend Colonel North and his officials, who were appointed commissioners to superintend the taking of the votes of soldiers in the field. The United States authorities claimed that their commissioners had been guilty of malfeasance in office, and ordered a military court to try them. This court sat in the city of Washington, D. C., and it was here that Mr. Beach made one of his most able and brilliant efforts. At the close of his argument a rule of the court was taken, and it was unanimous for acquittal, and the prisoners were discharged. The president of the court, a perfect stranger to Mr. Beach, after the acquittal came to Mr. Beach, gave him his hand,

and congratulated him upon his masterly effort, and thanked him for the powerful aid he had rendered the court in arriving at its conclusion.

Ransom H. Gillett, then a resident of Washington, and himself a lawyer of distinguished ability, who was present at this argument, writing to the Albany *Argus* shortly afterwards, said in substance that he had been for many years a resident in Washington; that he had known all these great men,—Webster, Clay, Calhoun, etc.,—heard them both at the bar and in the halls of Congress, and that none of them had excelled Mr. Beach in brilliancy or power.

His defense of General Cole, charged with the murder of Senator Hiscock, at Albany, is another noted professional triumph of Mr. Beach. General Cole met Senator Hiscock at the Stanwix Hall, in Albany, and at sight shot him dead. It was claimed on the part of the defense, and some evidence was given in the trial tending in that direction, that Senator Hiscock had trifled with the affections of the general's wife while he, the general, was at the front fighting for the cause of his country, and that the general on his return, hearing the facts, meeting the senator by accident, shot him on the spot. Mr. Beach in his argument characterized the case as one of "emotional insanity," that although *sane* a moment before and *sane* a moment after the shot was fired, yet that when the fatal shot was fired, Cole was insane and wholly irresponsible for the act. The court and jury took this view of the case, and the jury promptly rendered a verdict of acquittal.

These are but a few of the important cases in which he was engaged while living in Troy. In all of his cases he brought a careful preparation, and was always great in his presentation both to court and jury.

The county of Rensselaer looked with pride upon him as one so long its resident and humble advocate. His success in the great metropolis has been equally marked. His time is wholly taken up with the most important cases known to our courts of justice in the State and nation.

AUGUSTUS BOCKES.

Augustus Bockes was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1817, where his parents resided, and where they had resided for many years. His father's name was Adam Bockes, Jr., his grandfather's name being also Adam Bockes. His father was a farmer, and held various town offices, among others that of justice of the peace and supervisor. He was a man of sterling worth, and died in Greenfield, Sept. 8, 1846, aged seventy-four years.

Judge Bockes' opportunities for education were confined to the excellent common schools of the town in which he lived, except two terms at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt. He taught school for three terms, two terms in Malta, Saratoga Co., and one in his native town. He commenced the study of the law in the office of that able lawyer Judiah Ellsworth, at Saratoga Springs, in 1838. After a time, he continued his studies in the office of Beach & Cowen, at the same place, and was admitted to practice from their office in 1843. He commenced the practice of law immediately after his admission, in partnership with Stephen P. Nash, now of New York city. He soon after formed a part-

nership with W. A. Beach, now of New York city, and continued such partnership at Saratoga Springs until 1847.

In the practice of the law, Judge Bockes was eminently successful. But he was destined to be called to higher fields of labor. He was elected county judge of Saratoga County under the new constitution in June, 1847, and entered upon his official duties July 1, 1847. He was re-elected for a second term at the November election of 1851, and resigned this office in 1854. On the 1st of January, 1855, he was appointed by Governor Clarke a justice of the Supreme Court, for the Fourth Judicial district of the State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Daniel Cady. At the November election in 1859 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial district, was re-elected at the November election, 1867, and was again re-elected to the same office at the November election, 1875. At the last two elections he was elected without opposition; and at the election in 1875 was nominated and supported by both the political parties, an honor conferred upon few judges of the State. He was appointed by Governor Dix to the general term of the Supreme Court, for the Third Judicial department, for the years 1874 and 1875, and was again designated by Governor Tilden to the same office for the ensuing five years,

and consequently is now associate justice for the general term of the Supreme Court for the Third department, comprising the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Judicial districts of the State.

He married Mary P. Hay, second daughter of the Hon. William Hay, September 3, 1844. The children of this marriage are William Hay and Mary.

Around the thousand quiet homesteads of Greenfield, cluster a host of tender memories. For a hundred years her sons and daughters, nursed into sturdy manhood and kindly womanhood within the gentle influences of her Christian homes, have been going forth into all lands to fight life's battles bravely, but forever looking tearfully, longingly, back to their old Greenfield homes, where the father and the mother lie buried, and where the happy days of childhood flew all too rapidly away.

But no one among them all has more honored the place of his birth, no one among them all has lived less for himself nor more for others, than the subject of this sketch. And among the many eminent living judges whose presence now graces the bench of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, no one is better qualified to discharge the important duties of his office, and upon no one does the judicial ermine rest in more spotless purity, than upon the shoulders of Judge Bockes.

HISTORY

OF THE

VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF SARATOGA COUNTY.

VILLAGE OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

On the low foot-hills of the sunny southern slope of the most easterly of the five great mountain ranges of the Adirondack wilderness, in the pride of her gorgeous palatial beauty, sits the village of Saratoga Springs,—of the world's most famous watering-places the peerless queen.

A spur of the old Canadian Laurentian mountains crosses the St. Lawrence river, as the reader will remember, at the Thousand islands, and spreading easterly and southerly over the whole of the great wilderness, rises into lofty mountain-peaks in the interior and slopes gradually down to the great water-courses on every side. In the depth of the wilderness this spur of the Laurentides separates into five great chains, all of which run down its southern slope. The most easterly of the chains is the Palmertown range. This range begins on Lake Champlain near Ticonderoga, and running along both sides of Lake George, crosses the Hudson river above Glen's falls. After crossing the Hudson, this chain of mountains runs down along the border of the towns of Corinth and Moreau, through Wilton and Greenfield, and ends under North Broadway in Saratoga Springs. Beyond the Hudson the highest peak of the Palmertown range is old French Mountain, which overlooks the head of Lake George, so full of historic memories. On this side the Hudson the highest peak is Mount MacGreggor, which overlooks the site of the old legendary Indian village called Palmertown, from which the great mountain chain derives its name.

Thus this village of Saratoga Springs, while she sips her mineral waters in the full blaze of fashion's highest splendor, sits at the very foot of the old Laurentian Adirondacks and breathes to fullness the purest and most invigorating air of the mountains.

Along in the valley which runs through the village the hard Laurentian rocks terminate and the softer rocks of the Trenton limestones and Hudson river slates begin. In the geologic fault or fissure which here occurs between these two systems of rocks, the mineral springs of Saratoga bubble from the earth's bosom elaborated by the cunning hand of nature.

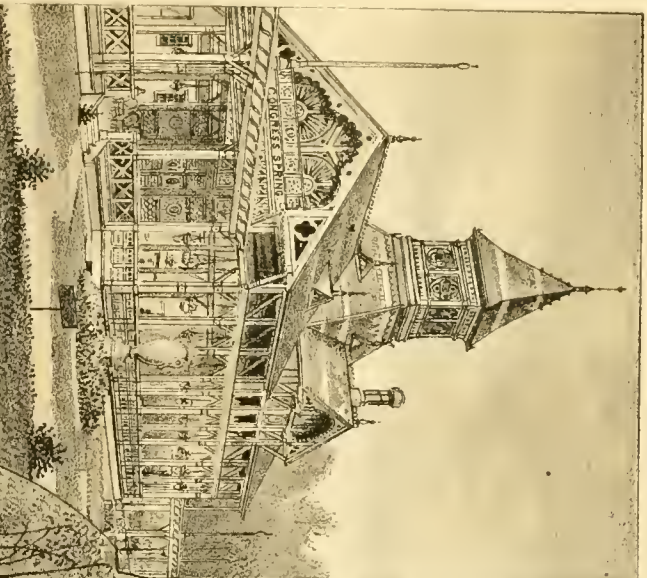
II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There may have been and it is highly probable there were some white men who saw the mineral springs of Saratoga before Sir William Johnson went there in the summer of 1767. Sir William himself, in a letter quoted in "Moose's Gazetteer," intimates that an Indian chief discovered these springs to a sick French officer in their early wars with the English. Again, it is more than probable that some of the early settlers of Wilton, who were there about 1765, and those near the lake about 1764, being only half a dozen miles away from these springs, often went to these even before Sir William's visit; but whether they did or not we have no account. It may therefore of a truth be said that of the long line of distinguished men and women and of the vast concourse of summer visitors that for a hundred years have been pressing with eager feet toward these springs to taste their healing waters, Sir William Johnson led the way.

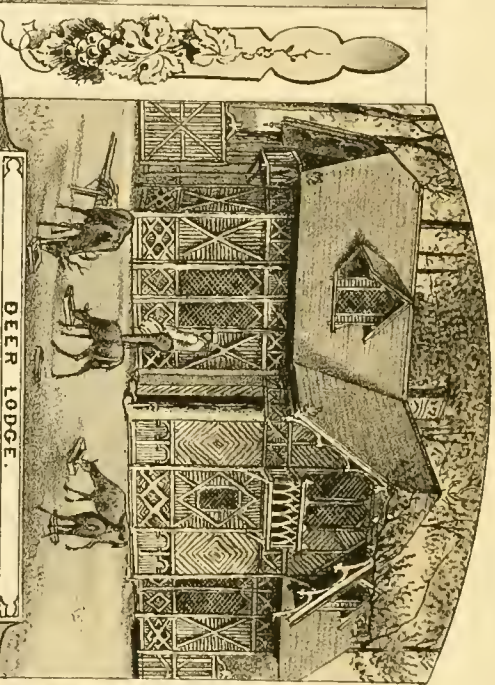
Sir William at the time of his celebrated visit with the Indians to the High Rock spring, of Saratoga, in the month of August, 1767, was living in the height of his baronial power with the Indian princess, Molly Brandt, as his wife and their eight dusky children in his manor house at Mount Johnson, near the Mohawk country. He was then His Britannic Majesty's superintendent-general of Indian affairs in North America, colonel of the Six Nations, and a major-general in the British service.

Thirty-five years before this, he had come over from Ireland a poor young man, and settled in the Mohawk valley, then a wilderness, to take care of a large tract of land that was located there and owned by his uncle, Sir Peter Warren. Sir Peter Warren was an admiral of the British navy, who, while a commodore, distinguished himself by the capture of Louisburgh from the French in 1745. Sir Peter married a daughter of Etienne De Lancey, of New York, and with her received as a dowry this large tract of land in the Mohawk valley. It was situated in the eastern angle between the Mohawk river and the Schoharie creek.

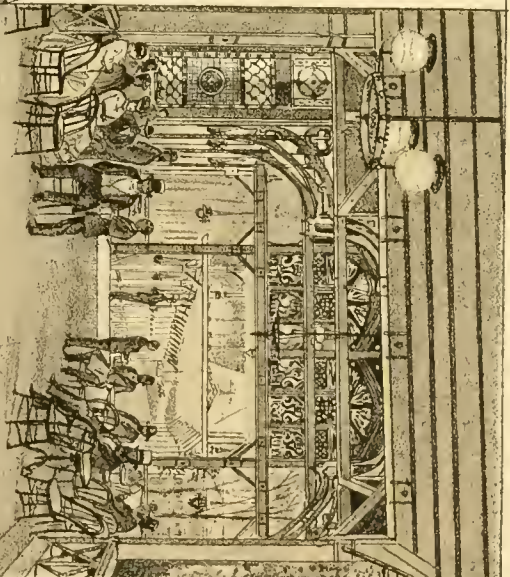
Sir William Johnson upon his first taking up his resi-



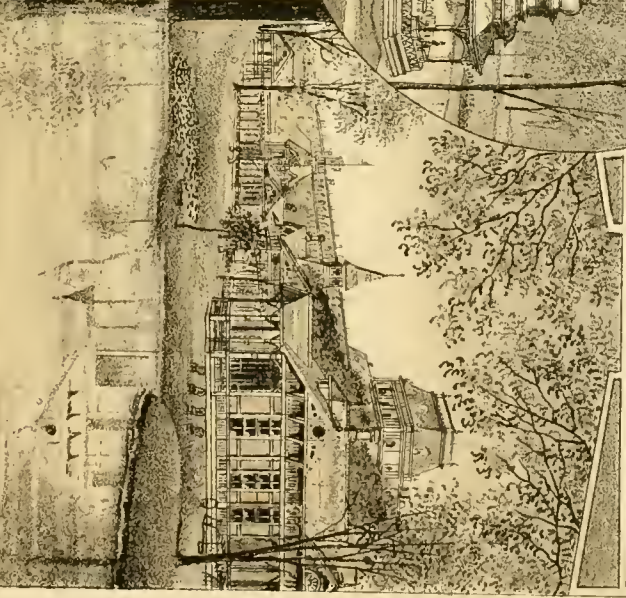
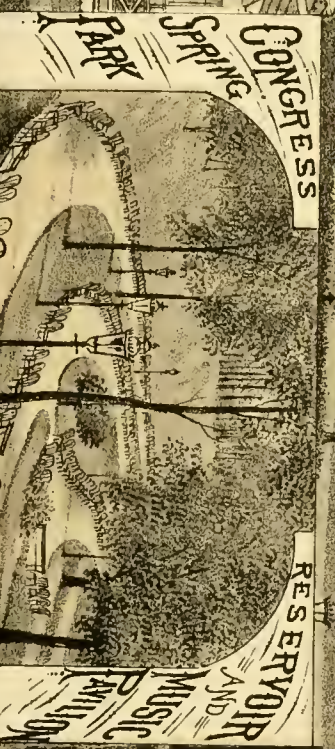
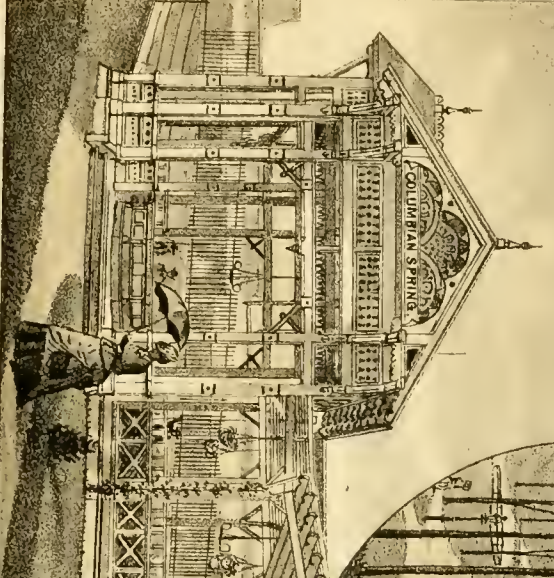
CONGRESS SPRING PAVILION.



DEER LODGE.



INTERIOR CONGRESS SPRING PAVILION.



dence in the Mohawk valley became a fur-trader with the Indians, and kept for many years a country store for the accommodation of the scattered settlers of the region. Rising by degrees, through dint of industry and fair dealing, and by the faithful performance of the public trusts imposed upon him, he had become the proprietor of immense landed estates, the acknowledged lord of a princely manor, and high in the confidence of his sovereign. His victory over the French and Indians, under Baron Dieskau, at Lake George, in 1755, had won for him his title of nobility. His wonderful influence, the most remarkable on record, over the Indian tribes, had given him an importance in the affairs of state second to no American then living. He was surrounded by a numerous tenantry and by followers that were loyal to him and his family even unto death.

Sir William married in the more humble days of his early life a poor, modest, gentle-hearted German girl, whom he found living with her parents in the Mohawk valley, whose maiden name was Catherine Weisenberg. She died young, leaving three children,—a son, Sir John Johnson, and two daughters, who married respectively Colonel Claus and Colonel Guy Johnson.

Sir William's Indian wife was Molly Brandt, a sister of the celebrated Mohawk war-chief *Ti-en-da-ne-ga*, or Joseph Brandt, who was afterwards so long the terror of the border. After the death of his first wife he became enamored of Molly at a general muster of the Mohawk Valley militia held at or near Johnstown. Among the spectators at the training was a beautiful Indian maiden. One of the mounted officers, in sport, dared the maiden to ride on the bare back of his horse behind his saddle, three times around the parade-ground, little thinking she would accept the challenge. Bounding from the ground, like a deer, upon his horse behind him, she encircled his waist with her arms, and over the ground they flew like the wind, her red mantle and luxuriant raven tresses streaming behind her, her beautiful face lighted up with the pleasurable excitement of the novel adventure.

Sir William was an admiring witness of the scene, and was smitten with the charms of the dusky forest maiden. He inquired her name, and was told that she was the Indian princess, Molly Brandt. He sought her at once, and made her his Indian bride. He married her after the true Indian style, by them considered binding, but never acknowledged her as his lawful wife. In his will he remembered her, calling her his "housekeeper, Molly Brandt," and left a large tract of land to his children by her, which lay in Herkimer county, between the East and West Canada creeks, and was long known to the early settlers as the Royal Grants.

In the height of his power Sir William Johnson, at his seat near the Mohawk, on the border of a howling wilderness that stretched away to the Pacific, dispensed a right royal hospitality. Many a scion of the English nobility sat at his generous board, or, like the Lady Susan O'Brien, wandered through the woods with Sir William's accomplished Indian wife, in search of the strange wild flowers of the New World. The Lady Susan passed considerable time at Johnson Hall. She was a niece of the first Lord Holland, and the sister of Lady Harriet Ackland, who, as well as

the Baroness Riedesel, the wife of the Hessian general, accompanied her husband, under General Burgoyne, to the battle-field of Saratoga.

In the summer Sir William spent much of his time at the Fish house, his hunting lodge, on the Sacondaga river, and at the cottage on Summer-House Point, on the great Vlaie, which is one of the mountain meadows of the wilderness.

Once every year the sachems of the Six Nations renewed their council-fire at the Manor house, to talk with Sir William, the agent of their white father who lived across the big water. On such occasions Sir William was himself painted and plumed and dressed like an Indian chief.

Such was Sir William Johnson at the time of his first visit to the High Rock spring in the month of August, 1767, such was he at the formation of Tryon county, in 1772, and such was he two years later at the time of his death, in 1774. He seems to have been mercifully taken away just before the slumbering fires of the Revolution were to burst forth, which were so soon destined to stain the fair valley of his home with blood,—to send his family and followers fugitives across the Canadian border.

At the time of his visit to the springs, Sir William was escorted by his *Mohawk* braves. His old wound received at the battle of Lake George had never quite healed, and besides this he was afflicted with the gout, so he could scarcely walk. The Indians told him of their famous "medicine spring" in the depths of their old hunting-ground, *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra*, and he determined to go. Embarking at his manor house at Mount Johnson, on the bank of the Mohawk, he proceeded down the river in canoes to Schenectady, and landing, took a new road lately cut to the McDonalds, who had settled near what is now known as Ballston lake, but then called by the Indians *Sha-nen-da-ho-wa*, in 1763. At the McDonalds, Sir William tarried through the night, and the next day was carried over a rough road cut for the purpose to the High Rock spring. There in the deepest solitude of nature bubbled up the wonderful "medicine waters," then almost if not quite unknown to all, save the wild beasts and the red men of the forest.

Sir William remained at the spring several days, and during his stay was so much benefited by the waters that he was quite able to walk over the rugged trail that led to his home on his return. The fame of this cure performed upon so distinguished a person as Sir William Johnson, at once brought these springs into notice.

GENERAL SCHUYLER AT THE SPRINGS.

The next man of distinction of whose early visit to the High Rock spring we have any account was General Philip Schuyler. In the year 1783 General Schuyler cut a road from his country-seat, at the mouth of Fish creek, in old Saratoga, now Schuylerville, to the High Rock spring. This old road ran much of the way to the north of the present one, thereby avoiding the low ground of Bear swamp. The first summer General Schuyler brought his tent and encamped near the High Rock spring for several weeks. The next year he came with his family, and put up a small frame house of rough boards on the bluff,

a little to the south of the High Rock, on what is now Front street. This house consisted of two rooms, and was occupied by the general, his family and friends, as a summer-house at the springs every season up to the time of the general's death.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AT THE SPRINGS.

In the year 1783, while General Washington was waiting at Newburgh for the definitive treaty of peace, he concluded to while away a part of the time by a trip to the northern part of the State. Accordingly, accompanied by Governor Clinton, General Hamilton, and others, he proceeded by water to Albany. From thence the party on horseback went up the river, and visited the scene of the late battle at Bemus Heights, and the spot of Burgoyne's surrender, on the heights of old Saratoga. They continued on to Lake George, passed down the lake in boats, which had been provided for them, and examined the fortifications of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. On their return they came by the way of the High Rock spring, escorted by General Schuyler, who had cut his road to the High Rock and pitched his tent there the same season.

General Washington returned by way of the trail which led to the springs at Ballston Spa. At the springs of Ballston Spa, when General Washington was there in 1783, there was no human habitation, although Ballston township had been settled thirteen years before, a mile or two away. It was not till the year 1787 that Benajah Douglas, the pioneer of Ballston Spa, built the first rude log tavern there, and opened it for guests, just sixteen years after Dirk Schouten built the first log cabin near the High Rock in Saratoga. Yet, by the year 1794, Douglas and Low had built their large frame hotels at Ballston Spa, six years in advance of Gideon Putnam's enterprise of founding the Grand Union, at Saratoga. Those six years the start came near costing Saratoga its now proud position as the world's greatest watering-place.

General Washington was so struck with the value of the mineral springs of Saratoga, that soon after peace was declared he made the attempt to purchase the land near them. In his published correspondence there is a letter relating to this subject.

But the Waltons and the Livingstons had already perfected their title to the land at Saratoga, and Washington's scheme failed.

A similar scheme was entered into by Joseph Bonaparte, brother of the great Napoleon, and ex-king of Naples and of Spain, about the year 1824. Joseph was then an exile, and was desirous of founding a country-seat in America. He first chose for its site Saratoga Springs, but being unable to purchase such lands as he wanted there, he went to Point Breeze, near Bordentown, New Jersey. Joseph, however, often visited Saratoga Springs, accompanied by a numerous retinue of the friends of his better days. On such occasions he always traveled in great state, and his journeyings in his coach and six from Bordentown to Saratoga were not unlike the journeys from Fontainebleau to Blois by the French kings of the old régime.

THE PIONEERS OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The first white man who built a habitation at Saratoga

Springs and attempted a settlement there was Dirk Schouten. He had been living on the bank of the Hudson a little above Waterford, and his object in becoming a temporary resident at the wilderness was to open a trade with the Indians who congregated there every summer in great numbers. So in the year 1771 this pioneer settler, Dirk Schouten, came to the springs to chop his small clearing, to plant a few potatoes, and build his humble cabin on the bluff a little west of the High Rock spring.

Schouten's route to the springs was from the Hudson to the east side of Saratoga lake, thence across the lake in a bark canoe to the mouth of the *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* river; thence up the river two miles to an Indian trail that led to the Springs. The way to the springs is much plainer nowadays than it was a hundred and seven years ago.

The only white person whose name we know who visited the High Rock spring while Schouten was there was William Bousman. Bousman was then a boy twelve years old, whose father the same year had settled near the south end of Saratoga lake. This lad came with Schouten to help him build his cabin, to make a little clearing, and to plant a small patch of potatoes.

Schouten remained there a part of the time, till the summer of 1773, when he quarreled with the Indians, and they drove him away.*

In the next summer, that of 1774, John Arnold, from Rhode Island, with his young family, tried his fortunes at Saratoga Springs.† He provided himself with a few articles suitable for the Indian trade, mostly spirituous liquors, and with these and a few household goods, took the route followed by Schouten three years before to High Rock spring.

Upon his arrival Arnold took possession of Schouten's deserted cabin, and, making some improvements, opened a kind of rude tavern for the visitors of the springs.

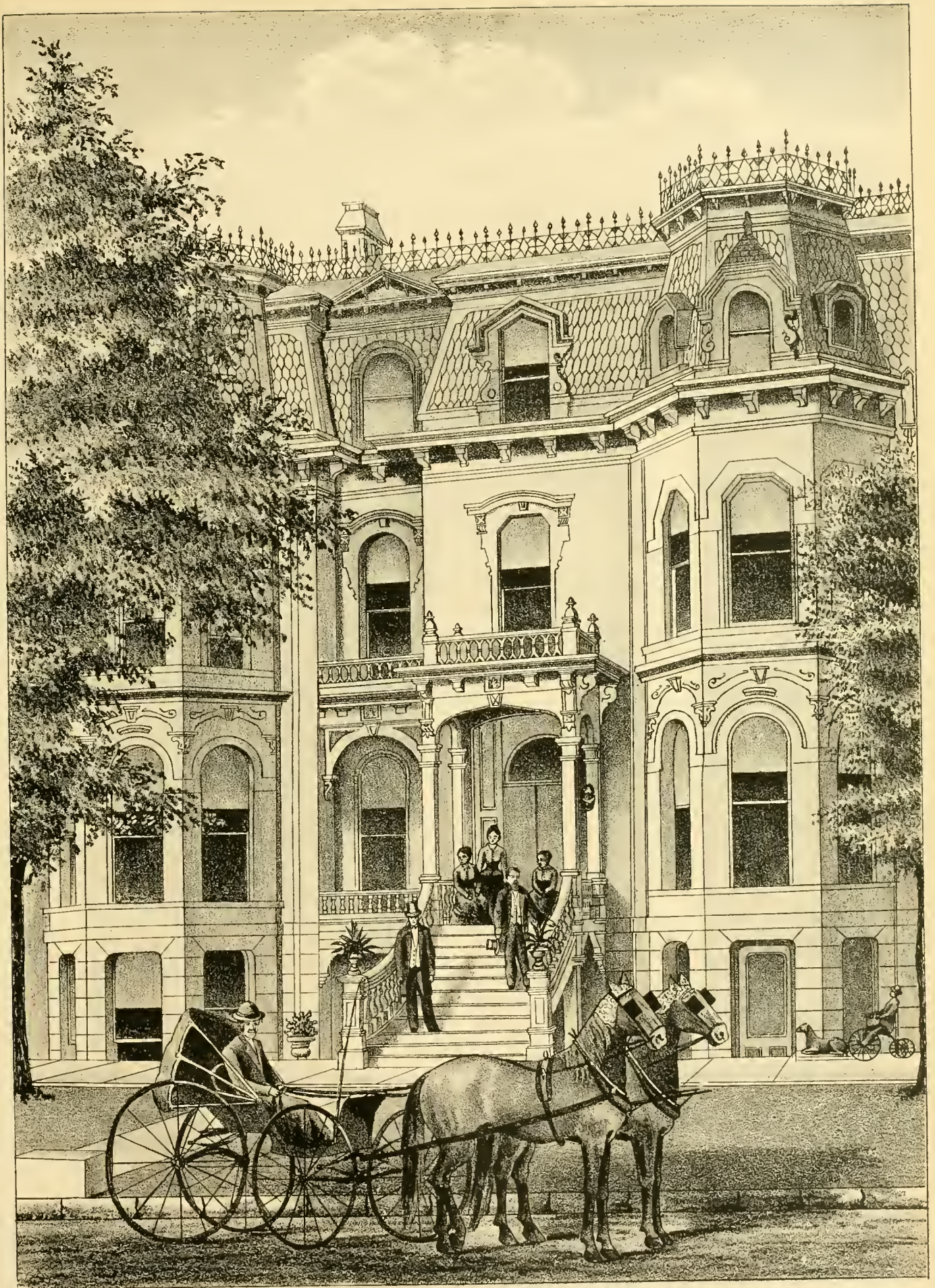
This pioneer hotel had but a single room or two on the ground floor, with a chamber overhead. In sight of it were sixteen Indian cabins filled with their savage occupants. In the rocky ledges near by were numerous dens of rattlesnakes. There were so many of these reptiles then at the springs, that the early visitors often had to hang their beds from the limbs of the trees to avoid them. Nightly, the wolves howled, and the panther screamed; daily, the black bears picked berries in the little clearings, and the wild deer and the moose drank from the brook, while the eagle yearly built her nest on the tops of the towering pines. Such was the style and such were the surroundings of the first rough hotels of the wilderness springs of a hundred years ago, that led the way in the long line of magnificent structures that have since graced the modern village.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER.

Arnold kept his little forest tavern for two summers, and was succeeded by Samuel Norton. Both Schouten and Arnold had remained only during the summers at the springs. Upon the approach of winter they had shut up their house and gone over to the settlement on the east side of the lake. But Samuel Norton came to stay through the

* See "Mineral Waters," by Reuben Sears, page 89.

† See "Steele's Analysis," 2d edition, p. 28.



RESIDENCE OF DR. T. B. REYNOLDS, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

year, and he therefore was the *first permanent settler* of Saratoga Springs. Norton, before he came, had permission in writing from Isaac Low to occupy and improve a farm in the vicinity of the "salt spring" at Saratoga. Norton took possession of the Schouten House in the fall of 1776, the same season Arnold left it, and continued to make improvements during the next season of 1777. But at the approach of Burgoyne's army from the north Arnold became alarmed for the safety of his family, and he removed them to a place of less danger from the aggressions of the contending parties, and for six years the springs were left without a single white inhabitant.

Before the close of the war Samuel Norton died, and in the spring of 1783 one of his sons resumed the occupancy of his father's former possessions at the springs.

Samuel Norton and his brother Asa came originally from Wales, where they belonged to a good family, some members of which had held high official positions. They first settled at New Bedford, where Samuel married Sarah Deems. Their children were Samuel, Asa, Isaiah, Rhoda, Sarah, Polly, Louise, and Cora. One of Samuel Norton's granddaughters, Mrs. Howland, is still living on the east side of Saratoga lake. She says her grandfather at one time was eleven months in succession without seeing a white visitor at the springs.

In the fall of 1787, Gideon Morgan bought the Norton place, and the same year sold it to Alexander Bryan.

Bryan became a permanent settler and remained many years.

Bryan in 1787 took possession of the Schouten House, which was situate on the northwest corner of Front and Rock streets, near the site of what is now called the Empire House. On the opposite corner, on the ground now occupied by the stone house still known as the Bryan House, Bryan built another log house, which he opened for the accommodation of summer visitors.

These two rude log houses, thus situate on opposite sides of Rock street at its junction with Front street, near the High Rock spring, were the only "hotels" at Saratoga Springs, with the exception of the "Yellow" house built by Benjamin Risley just before the year 1800, until Gideon Putnam laid the foundations of the Grand Union in the year 1801.

As has been seen above, Alexander Bryan came to the springs in 1787. His parents were fugitives from Acadia, in Nova Scotia, at the time of the dispersion of its inhabitants by the English, celebrated in Longfellow's poetic story of "Evangeline."

After being driven from Acadia, Bryan's parents settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Bryan there married a sister of Senator Talmadge, and before the War of the Revolution removed to a place two miles above Waterford, where he opened a tavern, which he kept for many years.

"Bryan," says Dr. John H. Steele in his "Analysis," "was a shrewd and somewhat eccentric character, and the events of his life, if generally known, would undoubtedly place his name among the patriots of his time, and furnish a deserved monument to his memory.

"He was, I believe, a native of the State of Connecticut, but emigrated to that of New York early in life, and fixed

his residence in the county of Dutchess. Here he connected himself by marriage with a highly-respectable family, and some years after removed to the town of Half-Moon, in the county of Saratoga, where he commenced the business of tavern-keeping, at a place situated about two miles above Waterford, on what was then the great road, which furnished the principal means of communication between the northern and southern frontiers. On this spot he continued to reside during the War of the Revolution, and his house, of course, became frequently the resort of the partisans of the contending parties; and such was the adroitness of his management, that he became the unreserved confidant of both parties, without even being once suspected of treachery by either. Of his patriotism, however, and his sincere attachment to the interests of his country, there cannot exist a doubt.

"The important secrets which he frequently obtained from his confiding friends, the Tories, were soon disclosed to the committee of safety, with whom he managed to keep constant although a secret communication. The numerous and essential services which he thus rendered to his country continued for a long time to excite the admiration and gratitude of his few surviving associates, to whom alone they were known, and by whom their importance could only be properly estimated; and it is to be regretted that to the day of his death they remained unacknowledged and unrewarded by any token or profession of gratitude from his country.

"When General Gates took the command of the northern army, he applied to the committee of safety of Stillwater, to provide a suitable person to go into Burgoyne's camp, with a view to obtain a knowledge of the movements of the enemy. Bryan was immediately selected as a person well qualified to undertake the hazardous enterprise, and he readily agreed to accomplish it. About the same time he was applied to by a friend of the enemy to convey some intelligence which he deemed of importance to Burgoyne; this he likewise undertook, having secretly obtained the consent of General Gates for that purpose.

"By pursuing a circuitous route, he arrived unmolested at the camp of the enemy, which was then situated in the vicinity of Fort Edward. Having had several interviews with General Burgoyne, by whom he was closely examined, he was finally employed by that officer to superintend some concerns in the ordnance department. He tarried sufficiently long to obtain the required information, when he privately left the camp in the gray of the morning of the 15th of September; but he had not proceeded many miles before he discovered that he was pursued by two horsemen; these, however, he contrived to avoid, and arrived safely at Gates' headquarters late on the following night, and communicated the first intelligence of the enemy's having crossed the Hudson and being on the advance to Stillwater. This intelligence was of great importance, as it led to the immediate preparation for the sanguinary engagement which ensued on the 19th of the same month.

"Bryan continued to reside at the springs for more than thirty years, and until age had rendered him incompetent for active life.

"He then retired to the county of Schoharie, where he

died at an advanced age. He possessed a strong constitution, a sound and vigorous mind, and a benevolent and kind disposition. The poor, the miserable, and the unfortunate were always the objects of his care, his kindness, and his charity. But his eccentricities often involved him in difficulties with his more opulent neighbors, and, at times, disturbed the tranquillity of his most intimate friends."

BENJAMIN RISLEY—GIDEON PUTNAM.

In the year 1790 a new era dawned upon Saratoga Springs. In that year, about the time Benajah Douglas, from Lebanon, and Nicholas Low, from New York, were making their first purchases at Ballston Spa, *Benjamin Risley* and his two sons-in-law, *Gideon Putnam* and *Dr. Clement Blakesley*, came to settle at Saratoga Springs. Risley's first above-named son-in-law, Gideon Putnam, was destined to become the founder of modern Saratoga, which rises to-day (1878) in all its fairy-like magnificence and beauty above the more humble scene of Putnam's early labors.

Benjamin Risley was a prominent citizen of Hartford, Conn., and a man of considerable wealth for those days. When he came to Saratoga in 1790, the capital he brought with him was the foundation of the wealth of Saratoga Springs, aside from the landed interests of the Waltons and the Livingstons.

Upon coming to the springs, Mr. Risley bought of Catharine Van Dam and others several lots of land situate on the north side of Rock street, between Catharine and Front streets, upon which he built a tavern, afterwards kept by Thaddeus Smith. Risley's descendants in the village still hold some of the land.

The children of Benjamin Risley were six daughters,—Theodosia, who married Dr. Clement Blakesley, the first physician at the springs, who after he came lived for some time in the Schouten House. Phila, who married Matthew Lyon, who established the first newspaper at the Springs upon capital furnished by Mr. Risley. Even the name of this pioneer paper is forgotten. Lyon afterwards removed to Washington. Doanda, who married Gideon Putnam. Mary, who married Asher Taylor. Laura, who married Judge Pease, of Ohio. Nancy, who married a Mr. Lawrence, who was a member of Congress from Louisiana.

The daughter of Nancy was the Mrs. Donnelson who presided at the White House during General Jackson's administration.

Gideon Putnam belongs to the same family-tree on a branch of which hangs the name of Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary memory. He was undoubtedly a man of indomitable energy and perseverance above his fellows.

In the year 1800 there were two rival competitors for the proud position of the "world's greatest watering-place,"—Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa. But Ballston Spa had then already nearly ten years the start. Large hotels or boarding-houses had been erected there by Messrs. Douglas and Low shortly after 1790, while the only accommodations at Saratoga up to and before 1800 were the two log huts near High Rock spring.

Gideon Putnam was the man at Saratoga to comprehend the situation. In the year 1800 Congress spring was still

surrounded by the primeval wilderness. In the year 1800 Gideon Putnam bought a lot of land contiguous to Congress spring, upon which now stand the Grand Union and Congress Hall, and, cutting down and clearing off the heavy pine timber, began the erection of Union Hall.

Union Hall was the first large and commodious hotel erected for visitors at Saratoga Springs. The timber for this building was hewn from the tall pines that grew on its site. It was the first large frame building erected at Saratoga Springs, and the day it was raised people from all the towns near by gathered there to see what they called "Putnam's folly." The idea of building a three-story house near Saratoga Springs for boarders was then deemed preposterous in the highest degree. But, in spite of their sneers, Putnam pushed his enterprise to its completion, and the brilliant result has more than answered his fondest anticipations.

After building the Grand Union, Gideon Putnam laid out the new village which sprang up around Congress spring. In laying out this village he displayed great liberality. The streets, especially, were laid out very wide, and everything else was projected upon a scale commensurate with the importance of the future watering-place, which Gideon Putnam seemed to see with almost prophetic vision rising in grandeur and beauty unsurpassed around what was then but little removed from being but the springs of the wilderness.

On his map, which is now extant, *Broad street* is laid out in front of Union Hall, one hundred and twenty feet in width. This is the origin of the beautiful street, called Broadway, of the modern village. At the time he made his map there were three springs discovered near Union Hall. The Congress, Columbian, and the Hamilton. Putnam so laid out his village that each of these springs was left in a public street, and must therefore forever remain open and free to the people. Broadway extended south far enough to bring within it the Columbian spring. Congress street he laid out sixty-six feet wide, and this left the Congress spring near the centre of the street, and therefore public property. The Hamilton spring was also left by Gideon Putnam far in the street. After Putnam's death all the streets but Broadway, north of Congress street, were narrowed down to their present limits, thus bringing the springs outside the street limits, and making them private property. Gideon Putnam also contemplated laying out a large public park, to be forever free to the public. The map named above is now in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Shackelford, at Saratoga Springs.

Of Gideon Putnam a biographical sketch is elsewhere given in these pages.

The children of Gideon Putnam and his wife, Doanda Risley, were five sons and four daughters. The sons were Benjamin, Lewis, Rockwell, Washington, and Lorin; the daughters were Betsey, Nancy, Aurelia, and Phila.

Of the sons, *Benjamin's* children were Amelia, Gideon, Laura G., Charles E., Mary E., and John R. The children of *Lewis* were Mervin G., Lorin B., and William L. The children of *Rockwell* were Elizabeth and George R. The children of *Washington* were George W., Walter, Florence, and Anne. The child of *Lorin* was Caroline.

The Putnam family traces its descent from John Putnam, who came from England in 1634, and located at Danvers, Massachusetts. He had three sons, Thomas, Nathan, and John, and these three form the branches from which have sprung the numerous and influential family of Putnam.

From Thomas descended a long line of prominent persons, including General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, and Gideon Putnam, the man of strong nerve, comprehensive powers of invention, and indomitable will, who was the virtual creator or originator of the beautiful village of Saratoga Springs.

GIDEON PUTNAM was the son of Rufus and Mary Putnam, and was born in the town of Sutton, Massachusetts, in the year 1764. He started forth at an early age to encounter the vicissitudes and changes of life. He married Miss Doanda Risley, daughter of Squire Benjamin Risley, a gentleman of influence and means, at Hartford, Connecticut. His wife accompanied him in his pursuit after fortune, and worthily and faithfully shared in his trials, difficulties, and successes.

He first took his way to Middlebury, Vermont, where he erected a cabin on the very site now occupied by the Middlebury college buildings, and where his first child was born. After remaining there for a time he removed to Rutland, Vermont, and it was there that Benjamin Putnam was born. From Rutland they removed to the "Five Nations," or "Bemus Flats." Here they were joined by Dr. Clement Blakesley, who married Theodosia, a sister of Mrs. Putnam, and who was a physician of acknowledged skill and prominence in his profession. But Putnam was still dissatisfied with his choice of location, and pushed on still farther, until, in the year 1789, they arrived at the Springs, which were then scarcely known. On reaching that point he determined to establish himself there. He selected a piece of ground near a fresh-water spring, and built a cabin on Prospect Hill, on land afterwards owned by his son Benjamin. Here he entered actively into farming operations, engaging also in the manufacture of staves and shingles. These he carried to the Hudson river, at the mouth of Fish creek, and subsequently sold to advantage in New York city, it proving the beginning of a large lumber trade, which he successfully carried on for years. He now began to accumulate means, and purchased, in 1791, his first land at Saratoga Springs, consisting of three hundred acres, of Dirck Lefferts, who was one of the original purchasers of the Kayadrossera patent.

In 1802 he purchased some land of Henry Walton, and began the erection of Union Hall, which his descendants owned until purchased by Mr. Leland. In 1805 he purchased more land of Walton, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, and on a part of it he laid out a village, and set apart a portion of it for a burial-ground. This he afterwards gave to the village, and in it are buried many of the old pioneers of the county, and most all of Putnam's descendants who have died.

In 1806 he excavated and tubed the Washington spring, and soon after the Columbian spring. The springs were now annually becoming more popular, and the number of strangers constantly increased.

Putnam next tubed the Hamilton spring, and about 1809 discovered and tubed the celebrated Congress spring. A manuscript handbill, issued by Putnam, bearing date June 11, 1811, is still extant, in which he forbids, under pain of legal penalties, any person from washing in the spring, putting dirt or other material into it, or

bottling the waters for transportation and sale.

In 1811, Putnam began the erection of Congress Hall, and while the masons were plastering at the north end of the piazza, he fell from the scaffolding which they were using, and suffered severe injuries. In the following November he was attacked by disease, and died December 1, 1812, at the early age of forty-nine years, his being the first body laid in the ground he had so generously donated to the public use.

Gideon Putnam was in every sense a remarkable man. Possessed of indomitable perseverance, stern resolution, and invincible energy, he early encountered the trials and privations incident to a pioneer life, and carved out from the primitive forest one of the most beautiful villages in the country, and which has proved one of the most popular places of summer resort. Its broad streets, free fountains, and abundant relig-



DOANDA RISLEY PUTNAM
(WIDOW OF GIDEON PUTNAM)

ious and educational advantages bear testimony alike to his comprehensive ingenuity, his liberality, and his respect for truth. He not only gave the burial-ground to the village, but also the ground for the village academy, and to the Baptist church the ground on which it stands. He made such an impression on the place of his choice that his name must ever stand first among those whose early self-denials and energetic lives have conferred so much upon the village.

Gideon Putnam's biography would not be complete without special mention of his estimable wife, whose portrait, so full of character, may be seen on this page. She was a woman of rare personal excellence, of a deeply religious nature, a faithful, true, and patient wife, a careful and affectionate mother, of pleasant manners, and loved and respected by all who knew her. She was one of the first members of the Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, and closely identified with its various religious and charitable enterprises. It was she who bore the first white child born in the village, who was Lewis Putnam. She died Feb. 10, 1835.

Benjamin Risley, the father of Mrs. Putnam, came to Saratoga Springs about the time that Gideon Putnam died, bringing with him considerable means. He built a large house near High Rock spring, which was afterwards occupied by Thaddeus Smith. This house stood upon land which Risley purchased of Catherine M. Von Dam. He had a number of daughters, of whom Theodosia married Dr. Clement Blakesley, as has been stated, and who was the first physician who practiced in the village. Another daughter, Phila, married Matthew Lyon, who edited the first newspaper started in Saratoga Springs, and afterwards removed to and edited a paper at Washington, D. C. There Laura married Judge Pease, of Ohio, a gentleman of prominence; and Nancy married a Mr. Lawrence, a member of congress from Louisiana. Lawrence's daughter married a Mr. Donaldson, and presided at the White House during the administration of General Jackson as president.

The children of Gideon and Doanda Putnam were Benjamin, Lewis, Rockwell, Washington, and Loren,—most of whom inherited and manifested the energy and special characteristics of their parents,—and Mrs. Betsey Taylor, Mrs. Amelia Clement, Mrs. Nancy Andrews, and Mrs. Phila Kellogg. Of these all are now dead save Mrs. Kellogg, who resides in southern Illinois.

It is the children of these sons and daughters who cause this brief memoir of the many excellencies of their grandparents to be inserted in this work.



ROCKWELL PUTNAM.

Rockwell Putnam was the third son and fourth child of Gideon Putnam, whose life work is set forth on another page of this book. He was born on November 3, 1792, and passed his entire life in the village of Saratoga Springs.

He was possessed of strong natural common sense, was a man of positive opinions, and public spirited. He never sought after notoriety of any kind, but was rather retiring in his nature; yet his fellow-citizens, at various times, compelled him to accept the offices of town clerk, assessor, and supervisor. He was water commissioner under the law of 1847. Was a careful business man, and several times proprietor of Union Hall, Saratoga Springs; at first, immediately after the death of his father, in 1812, and in connection with his brother Washington, from 1839 to 1849. After leaving Union Hall, in 1849, he followed no special business except as agent of several insurance companies, as director and president of the Commercial National Bank, and engaged in the management and improvement of his real estate.

He was one of the founders of the Episcopal church of Saratoga Springs, and in 1830, in connection with Edward Davis, the acting rector, and Henry Walton, he signed the certificate of incorporation of said body. He was proud of his church connections, and to his last moment his love for, and devotion to, the church was fervent and untiring. He

filled official station in it for over forty years, first as a vestryman, and afterwards as senior warden.

Rockwell Putnam died on November 4, 1869. At his decease resolutions, expressive of his many excellencies and of sincere condolence with his family at their loss, were passed by the officers of Bethesda church, by the Saratoga board of underwriters, and by the officers of the Commercial National Bank. A large meeting of citizens of the village of Saratoga Springs was likewise held at the American Hotel. At this meeting similar resolutions, testifying to his integrity, uprightness, spotless morals, suavity of manners, domestic and social virtues, and consistent Christian life, were feelingly passed.

Mr. Putnam married, in 1823, Elizabeth H. Peck, daughter of George Peck, and granddaughter of Robert Ellis, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, and who owned a thousand acres of land, which included the Ellis spring. This spring he tubed himself. He also owned the land on which the Geyser spring was afterwards discovered.

Rockwell Putnam left two children,—George Rockwell, one of the proprietors of Union Hall, and who died in 1862, and Elizabeth, who married Rev. J. W. Shackleford, of New York city. Mr. Putnam's widow is still living, at the age of seventy years, active in mind and body, and has just returned from an extensive tour abroad, including a visit to the Holy Land.

Of Gideon Putnam's daughters, *Betsey* married Isaac Taylor; their children were Putnam, Washington, and Eliza. *Nancy* married Frederick Andrews; their daughter was Caroline. *Aurelia* married Joel Clement; their children were William H., John, Mary, Caroline C., and Frances. *Phila* married Abel A. Kellogg, and their children were Laura and Sarah. *Phila* street was named in her honor.

About the year 1794 two brothers, John and Ziba Taylor, settled at Saratoga. They seem to have been the pioneer merchants of the place. The first opened a small store in the old Schouten house, then owned and occupied by Mr. Risley. He afterwards built a small log house on the high ground about fifty rods north of the high rock, in which they also placed a stock of goods. They afterwards became extensive land-owners in the neighborhood, cleared up the country, built mills, and became prominent in affairs. John Taylor owned and first developed the Ten springs, and resided there for many years. Ziba continued in business in the upper village. The two brothers married sisters. John married Polly and Ziba married Sally, daughters of Richard Searing, an early settler of Greenfield. Ziba's children by this marriage were Julius, Miles, Harry, Laura, and Mary, wife of Dr. John H. Steele. The children of John were Calvin, John, Miles, Betsey, and Laura. We have now traced the history of the most of the pioneers of the village of Saratoga Springs, from its rude beginnings in the year 1771 up to the year 1800.

Of those who moved into the village after the year 1800 our space will not permit such particular mention. Their history will be to some extent found in the records of their acts in connection with the social, industrial, and political life presented in the following pages. The pioneers of a country, the founders of its destiny, those who brave the hardships and dangers of its first settlement, are entitled to notice. Of a truth, to be a pioneer of itself makes one's name historic; but those who come afterward cannot expect their names to become historic only so far as they take active part in affairs, and thus to a greater or less extent do historic deeds.

It has been seen that up to the year 1800 all there was of the village was what was afterwards known as the upper village. It was what grew up around the High Rock spring. The lower village, which grew up around Congress springs, was, up to the year 1800, covered with the primeval forest. Up to the year 1810 there were but few houses in the lower village, and only twenty or thirty in the upper. Between the two was nearly a mile of forest, filled with towering pines. When Gideon Putnam made his will, he described his land in the neighborhood of Phila street, and to the west of it, "the pine plains."

Up to 1820, and even to 1830, there was a long stretch of pine-woods between the upper and lower villages. When Judge Walton commenced building the old Pavilion Hotel, on the site of the present town-hall, in 1819, he cut down the timber for the frame-work on the site of the building. About the only remnant of this noble old forest still remaining is Pine Grove, at the Walworth mansion. In early days a deep gully or ravine extended across Broadway a little to

the north of the Holden House. This ravine was so deep that to persons standing on the piazza of the United States Hotel, just built in 1824, stage-coaches coming down Broadway would go out of sight in crossing it.

The following are the recollections of some of the older inhabitants in regard to the village prior to its incorporation, in 1826.

RECOLLECTIONS OF RANSOM COOK.

Ransom Cook came to Saratoga Springs, as a journeyman in the manufacture of furniture, in 1813. He says the village was then mostly a pine grove. Union Hall was on the site of the Grand Union, and the frame of the Congress Hotel was up. On the north corner, opposite the Congress House, same side of Broadway, was the store of Miles Beach. There were not more than three or four other buildings on Broadway. The upper village was then quite flourishing. There was no meeting-house at the Springs. Boys and men played ball on Sunday, and then went fishing. There were no lawsuits, particularly for assault and battery. If A struck B, B "licked" A, or hired somebody to do it.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GARDNER BULLARD.

Gardner Bullard came with his father from Westford, Vt., in 1812. Of two sisters of Gardner, one became Mrs. Philo Waterbury, and the other Mrs. Benjamin Hall. Gardner was eleven years old when his father moved here. Their house was at the upper village, located on the ground now occupied by the brick house of Charles M. White. The Bullard house was afterwards moved to the lake by Esquire Green. Mr. Bullard supposes there were thirty or forty houses in Saratoga Springs in 1812. Congress Hotel was raised that year. The store of John and Ziba Taylor he regards as the only one in 1812. Mr. Gleason then had a blacksmith's shop in the upper village.

In or before 1820, Robert McDonald had opened a grocery-store on the place of James Chapman's present dwelling. Soon after 1812 a bakery was established by Palmer & Waterbury. McDonald's store was early changed to a hardware trade. Langworthy was in the same line. There was a cabinet-making shop at the High Rock village. The old "red store" was an early affair; stood about on the site of the present residence of widow Brockett. In 1812 the Columbian Hotel, kept by Jotham Holmes, stood where the Ainsworth building is now. Mr. Bullard thinks Calvin Munger opened a store about 1820.

Walter J. Hendrick states the early stores in Saratoga Springs, 1812 to 1814, as Taylor's, and the store of Beach & Farlin; Hendrick & Knowlton, 1815; Joseph Westcot, 1820; 1818, Ashbel Andrews and Ferdinand Andrews; Nathan Lewis, 1816.

The recollections of Mr. Nathaniel Waterbury, who is another of our oldest inhabitants, are inserted in the history of the town of Saratoga Springs, on subsequent pages.

For a further account of some of those who have been prominent actors in the growth and development of the village, the reader is referred to the biographical pages of this work.

In sharp contrast with the meagre sight exhibited by this village to those early beholders, even fifty years ago,

we now see, and they still live to see, miles of beautiful streets adorned with elegant residences, many of which are models of architectural beauty, affording in their construction rare specimens of modern decorative art.

Among the more prominent of such residences, which are surrounded by beautiful grounds, may be named the following:

North Broadway.—Judge Charles S. Lester, Charles C. Lester, Edward R. Stevens, Dr. B. W. King, James H. Wright, William C. Bronson, William A. Shepard, Mrs. Mary S. Wayland, Joseph Bancus, Samuel A. Willoughby, Mr. Ehninger.

South Broadway.—John A. Lee, George S. Rice, Mrs. John H. White.

Circular Street.—Hon. George S. Batcheller, Mrs. George R. Putnam, Hon. A. Bockes, Mr. Sherman, Cornelius Sheehan, A. W. Shepherd, Mrs. Robert Milligan, John Newland, Arthur D. Seavey.

Franklin Square.—Hon. James M. Marvin, George Harvey, residence of the late Judge Marvin.

Washington Street.—Mrs. Catharine S. Stevens.

Phila Street.—David F. Ritchie.

Union Avenue.—Charles Reed.

Matilda Street.—Seymour Ainsworth.

Spring Street.—James I. Wakefield.

There are many other residences the names of whose owners do not now occur to the writer which are of equal elegance and architectural beauty.

III.—VILLAGE ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIAL LIST.

The village of Saratoga Springs was first incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State, passed April 17, 1826. In that act the village limits were defined as follows, to wit:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly. That all that district of country lying in the town of Saratoga Springs, county of Saratoga, and State of New York, situated between two lines parallel to, and each half of a mile distant from the following described line, to wit: beginning on the line between the Livingston and Ostrander lots, in the centre of the highway, near the house of Jesse Ostrander; running northerly as the highway runs, till it strikes Broad street, as laid out on a map of lots at Saratoga Springs, belonging to Gideon Putnam; thence northerly along the centre of Broad street till the said line intersects the highway leading from the upper village to Greenfield, near the Methodist meeting-house; thence north to Greenfield line, shall continue to be called and known by the name of the village of Saratoga Springs."

The present village limits are described as below by an act of the Legislature, passed March 26, 1866.

"VILLAGE BOUNDARIES.

"SECTION 1. All that tract of land in the town of Saratoga Springs lying and included within two parallel lines, one commencing at a point in the north line of said town three-quarters of a mile east of the centre of Broadway, at its intersection with the south line of the town of Greenfield, and running from such point, on a direct line, to a point as far south as the south line of lands belonging to the heirs of Augustus McKinney, and three-fourths of a mile east of the centre of the highway at said McKinney's lands; and the other of such parallel lines commencing at a point in the north line of the town of Saratoga Springs, three-quarters of a mile west of the centre of Broadway, aforesaid, and running from thence, on a direct line, to a point as far south as the south line of lands belonging to the heirs of Augustus McKinney, and to a point three-fourths of a mile west from the centre of the highway at said McKinney's lands, shall be known by the corporate name of the 'Village of Saratoga Springs.'"

OFFICIAL LIST.

1826.—John H. Steel, Wm. L. F. Warren, presiding justices; Joshua Porter, president; John Bryan, Rockwell Putnam, Robert McDonnal, David Cobb, trustees; Peter V. Wiggins, clerk; John A. Waterbury, treasurer; Joshua Blum, Joseph White, constables; Samuel Mathews, pathmaster.

1827.—John H. Steel, president; John Boardman, Ransom Cook, Christopher B. Brown, Samuel Chapman, trustees; Wm. C. Waterbury, clerk; Gideon Conant, treasurer; Joshua Blum, Joseph White, constables.

1828.—John H. Steel, president; Samuel Chapman, Daniel Mathews, John Boardman, Daniel T. Reed, trustees; William C. Waterbury, clerk; Gideon Conant, treasurer.

An act to amend, passed April 23, 1829.

1830.—John H. Steel, president; John Clark, William A. Langworthy, Runion Martin, Isaac Taylor, trustees; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer; Miles Taylor, clerk.

1831.—John H. Steel, president; William A. Langworthy, Runion Martin, Isaac Taylor, Abel Hendrick, trustees; Daniel D. Benedict, clerk; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer.

1832.—John H. Steel, president; Samuel Chapman, Ransom Cook, Judiah Ellsworth, Seth Covill, Jr., trustees; James H. Westcott, treasurer; Daniel D. Benedict, clerk.

1833.—John H. Steel, president; Ransom Cook, Samuel Chapman, Lewis Putnam, Seth Covill, Jr., trustees; James H. Robinson, clerk; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer.

1834.—John H. Steel, president; John Clark, Samuel Putnam, Daniel T. Reed, Seth Covill, Jr., trustees; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer; Henry P. Hyde, clerk.

1835.—John H. Steel, president; John Clark, Daniel T. Reed, Samuel Chapman, Seth Covill, Jr., trustees; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer; Henry P. Hyde, clerk.

1836.—John H. Steel, president; Samuel Chapman, John Clark, Seth Covill, Jr., Daniel T. Reed, trustees; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer; Henry P. Hyde, clerk.

An act to amend, passed April 16, 1836.

1837.—Samuel Chapman, president; William A. Beach, George W. Wilcox, John Clark, Benjamin Hull, trustees; Rockwell Putnam, treasurer; Henry P. Hyde, clerk.

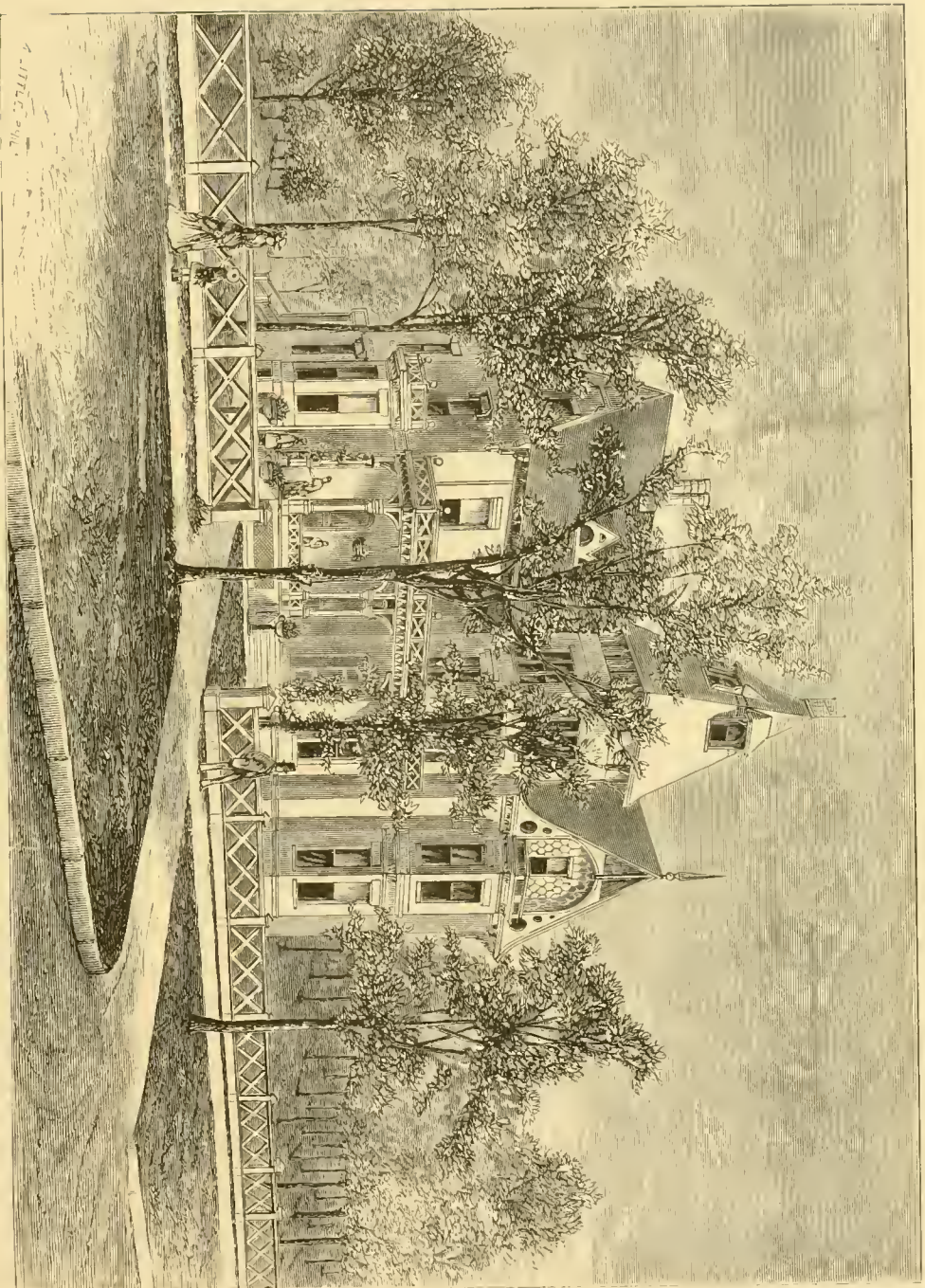
1838.—Thomas G. Marvin, president; Seth Covill, Runion Martin, Robert Gardner, Washington Putnam, trustees; John C. Hulbert, clerk; Joel Clement, treasurer.

1839.—Thomas G. Marvin, president; John L. Perry, Washington Putnam, James W. Chesney, Jesse Morgan, trustees; Carey B. Moon, clerk; Joel Clement, treasurer.

1840.—R. Gardner, president; John L. Perry, Runion Martin, Lucius D. Langley, Robert Gardner, James W. Chesney, trustees; Carey B. Moon, clerk; Joel Clement, treasurer.

1841.—Thomas J. Marvin, president; John Clarke, Seth Covill, Robert Gardner, W. Putnam, trustees; Samuel Pitkins, clerk; Joel Clements, treasurer.

1842.—Robert McDonnell, president; Thomas J. Marvin, Washington Putnam, Abel A. Kellogg, John L. Perry, trustees; W. H. Andrews, clerk; Joel Clement, treasurer.



ADIRONDACK VILLA.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES S. LESTER, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

1843.—Abel A. Kellogg, president; S. R. Ostrander, Runion Martin, Lewis Putnam, Isaac Hoag, trustees; Wm. H. Andrews, clerk; Joel Clements, treasurer.

1844.—Thomas J. Marvin, president; W. Putnam, John Morris, S. C. West, James R. Smith, trustees; James H. Westcott, clerk; Joel Clement, treasurer.

Amendment passed April 23, 1844.

1845.—Daniel D. Benedict, president; Augustus Boekes, Isaac L. Smith, John L. Perry, Thaddeus Smith, trustees; William H. Andrews, clerk; Horace Dowday, treasurer.

1846.—Washington Putnam, president; P. H. Cowen, H. H. Martin, W. H. Walton, J. A. Corey, trustees; Samuel Pitkin, clerk.

1847.—Washington Putnam, president; P. H. Cowen, H. H. Martin, W. H. Walton, J. A. Corey, trustees; Geo. W. Spooner, clerk.

1848.—W. Putnam, president; J. A. Corey, W. S. Alger, Samuel Chapman, William Cook, trustees; J. W. Crane, clerk.

1849.—Washington Putnam, president; John L. Perry, Joseph D. Briggs, Henry P. Hyde, Robert Gardner, trustees; John W. Crane, clerk; Thomas McDonnell, treasurer.

1850.—John A. Corey, president; Robert Gardner, Dennis O'Neil, Wilks S. Alger, Joseph White, trustees; John W. Crane, clerk; Thomas McDonnell, treasurer.

1851.—John A. Corey, president; Robert Gardner, Walter J. Hendrick, Hiram A. Dedrick, John Clow, trustees; John W. Crane, clerk; W. H. Andrews, treasurer.

1852.—John A. Corey, president; Robert Gardner, Hiram A. Dedrick, John Clow, Walter J. Hendrick, trustees; Jesse L. Fraser, clerk; Gideon Putnam, treasurer.

1853.—John A. Corey, president; W. J. Hendrick, Hiram A. Dedrick, John Clow, Wm. S. Balch, trustees; Gideon Putnam, treasurer; J. R. Rockwell, clerk.

1854.—John A. Corey, president; Walter J. Hendrick, Hiram A. Dedrick, Wm. S. Balch, Runion Martin, trustees; Joseph D. Briggs, treasurer; Chas. H. Hulbert, clerk.

1855.—J. A. Corey, president; W. S. Balch, R. Martin, W. J. Hendrick, R. Warner, trustees; C. C. Morehouse, clerk.

1856.—John A. Corey, president; Wm. S. Balch, Walter J. Hendrick, Amos S. Maxwell, E. R. Stevens, P. H. Greene, trustees; C. C. Morehouse, clerk.

1857.—John H. White, president; Robert Gardner, Amos S. Maxwell, W. J. Hendrick, P. H. Greene, H. H. Martin, trustees; James H. Huling, clerk.

1858.—J. H. White, president; R. Gardner, H. H. Martin, A. S. Maxwell, S. Ainsworth, G. F. White, trustees; W. L. Putnam, clerk.

1859.—Peckham H. Greene, president; Owen T. Sparks, Charles S. Lester, Amos H. Maxwell, George F. White, Seymour Ainsworth, trustees; Wm. L. Putnam, clerk.

1860.—P. H. Greene, president; C. S. Lester, John H. White, Geo. T. White, Wm. B. Gage, Seymour Ainsworth, trustees; Wm. F. Putnam, clerk.

1861.—J. H. White, president; G. F. White, W. B. Gage, J. D. Briggs, C. S. Lester, Amasa Keith, trustees; J. Gunning, Jr., clerk.

1862.—Charles S. Lester, president; Charles S. Lester,

George F. White, Joseph D. Briggs, Amasa Keith, William B. Gage, Alexander A. Patterson, trustees; John Gunning, Jr., clerk.

1863.—John H. White, president; George F. White, William B. Gage, Alexander A. Patterson, John H. White, Amasa Keith, William Slocum, trustees; Ferdinand Height, clerk.

1864.—John S. Leake, president; John R. Putnam, Franklin T. Hill, Silas P. Briggs, Alexander A. Patterson, John W. Gaffney, John H. Wager, trustees; Lorin B. Putnam, clerk.

1865.—John S. Leake, president; John R. Putnam, Alexander A. Patterson, John H. Wager, Hiram H. Martin, Abner D. Wait, Seymour Hartwell, trustees; Lorin B. Putnam, clerk.

1866.—John H. White, president; Hiram H. Martin, Abner D. Wait, Seymour Hartwell, William Bennett, James H. Wright, Daniel O. Gorman, trustees; Ferdinand Height, clerk.

1867.—John H. White, president; William Bennett, James H. Wright, Daniel O. Gorman, James P. Butler, Charles H. Holden, Hiram C. Tefft, trustees; Ferdinand Height, clerk.

1868.—John H. White, president; James P. Butler, Charles H. Holden, Hiram C. Tefft, Ferdinand W. Fonda, William H. Walton, Bernard McGovern, trustees; Ferdinand Height, clerk.

1869.—John H. White,* president; Ferdinand W. Fonda, William H. Walton, Bernard McGovern, James P. Butler, Nathan D. Morey, Michael Walsh, trustees; Ferdinand Height, clerk.

1870.—James H. Wright, president; James P. Butler, Nathan D. Morey, Michael Walsh, John P. Alger, Elias H. Peters, Rhody Delaney, trustees; William L. Graham, clerk.

1871.—James H. Wright, president; John P. Alger, Elias H. Peters, Rhody Delaney, Lorenzo L. Brintnall, Daniel M. Mains, Jerome Pitney, trustees; Charles H. Tefft, Jr., clerk.

1872.—Caleb W. Mitchell, president; Lorenzo L. Brintnall, Daniel M. Mains, Jerome Pitney, Lewis Ellsworth, George Mingay, William Heaslip, trustees; Patrick McDonald, clerk.

1873.—Caleb W. Mitchell, president; Lewis Ellsworth, George Mingay, William Heaslip, Lorenzo Brintnall, Daniel M. Mains, John C. Dennin, trustees; Patrick McDonald, clerk.

1874.—Charles A. Allen, president; Lorenzo L. Brintnall, Daniel M. Mains, John C. Dennin, John P. Alger, Gradus D. Smith, Arthur Swanick, trustees; Patrick McDonald, clerk.

1875.—Charles A. Allen, president; John P. Alger, Gradus D. Smith, Arthur Swanick, George B. Hinckley, Dewitt C. Hoyt, Michael Walsh, trustees; Patrick McDonald, clerk.

1876.—Stephen H. Richards, president; George B. Hinckley, Dewitt C. Hoyt, Michael Walsh, Lorenzo L.

* John H. White resigned as president December 24, 1869, and James H. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy, January 7, 1870.

Brintnall, Frank D. Wheeler, Jr., Patrick Brennan, trustees; William L. Grahame, clerk.

1877.—Stephen H. Richards, president; Lorenzo L. Brintnall, George B. Hinckley, Frank D. Wheeler, Jr., Reuben Merchant, Patrick Brennan, Hiram W. Hays, trustees; William L. Grahame, clerk.

1878.—Thomas Noxon, president; Lorenzo L. Brintnall, George B. Hinckley, Reuben Merchant, David Rouse, Hiram W. Hays, Daniel Leary, trustees; William L. Grahame, clerk.

IV.—MINERAL SPRINGS.

The mineral springs of Saratoga have long been world-renowned. They occur in the narrow valley of a little stream that takes its rise in the southwestern part of the village, one branch of which runs from a spring of fresh water situate in the rear of the Clarendon Hotel, and the other from springs in the valley which extends through Congress park. In making improvements the two little branches have long since been diverted from their natural channels, and mostly covered up and lost to view. In their natural state, however, they were both beautiful streams of pure water, the westerly branch running over a rocky bed across Broadway, and after dashing over a little cascade near which Congress spring was discovered, it joined its sister stream in Congress street. After the junction of its two branches, the stream continued through the winding valley, first northerly for a mile or more, then easterly to the valley of the Ten springs, and then southerly to the lake. Along in the valley of this stream, within a distance of two miles, are situate nearly all the famous natural mineral springs of Saratoga. Around these springs, stretching along and across this valley, has sprung up the modern village of Saratoga Springs,—a city in fact, but not in name and organization, peerless in its palatial grandeur and fairy-like beauty.

The origin of these mineral waters is one of nature's secrets. In the valley in which they occur, two geologic systems of rocks meet and abut against each other. Here the old Laurentian rocks, covered by the rocks of the Potsdam and calciferous sandstones, end, and the Trenton system of limestones, covered by the Hudson river slates and shales, begins. In the geologic fault or fissure which runs along the valley between these two systems of rocks, the mineral springs rise to the surface. The springs seem to take their rise in the bird's-eye limestone strata which underlies the slate. In sinking wells at the Geyser springs at Ballston Spa and at Round lake, the mineral waters, like those of Saratoga, were, without exception, reached after the drill had passed through the slate and struck the limestone. At the Geyser the wells are sunk to the depth of from one hundred and thirty-two to three hundred feet. At Ballston Spa they reach the depth of several hundred feet more, while at Round lake the well was sunk through the slate to the depth of fourteen hundred feet before the limestone was reached in which the mineral water was found.

It seems that the valley of the Hudson, at this part of its course, is a deep-sunken basin, in which lies a *fossil ocean* in whose ancient bed the limestones and slates were deposited in its briny waters. *Out of this sunken basin of still briny waters, out of this fossil ocean-bed filled with*

rocky strata, rise the mineral springs of Saratoga. The mineral waters course along between the limestone strata at different depths, and therefore possessing different qualities, until they reach the hard barrier of Laurentian rocks in the fissure that extends through the little valley in the village where they occur, and then they rise to the surface, forced upward by the gaseous constituents.

And now the village of Saratoga Springs owes not only its wondrous growth, but its very existence, to the rich mineral fountains that within its boundaries bubble up from the earth's bosom burdened with their sweet mission of healing.

The mineral springs of Saratoga were first brought to the notice of scientific men and physicians by Dr. Constable, of Schenectady, who examined the mineral waters at Saratoga and Ballston in the year 1770, and pronounced them highly medicinal.

In 1783, Dr. Samuel Tenny, a regimental surgeon stationed at Old Saratoga, called the attention of the medical faculty to these waters. He addressed a letter upon the subject to Dr. Joshua Fisher, of Boston, which was published in the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, vol. ii. part i., 1793.

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, LL.D., of New York, said it was one of the remarkable incidents of his life "that in the year 1787 he visited the springs at Saratoga while surrounded by the forest and ascertained, experimentally, that the gas extracted from the water was *fixed air*, with the power to extinguish flame and destroy the life of breathing animals."

But the first scientific examination of these waters was made by Dr. Valentine Seaman, of New York, an eminent physician, and one of the surgeons of the New York Hospital. In 1793 he published a work entitled "*A Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga.*" To him very justly belongs the honor of first developing the true character of these waters by chemical experiment.

In the year 1795, Dr. Vandervoort published the result of his experiment on the Ballston waters.

In the summer of 1817, Dr. John H. Steel published "*Some Observations on the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston,*" and in 1831 his larger work, entitled "*An Analysis of the Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston.*"

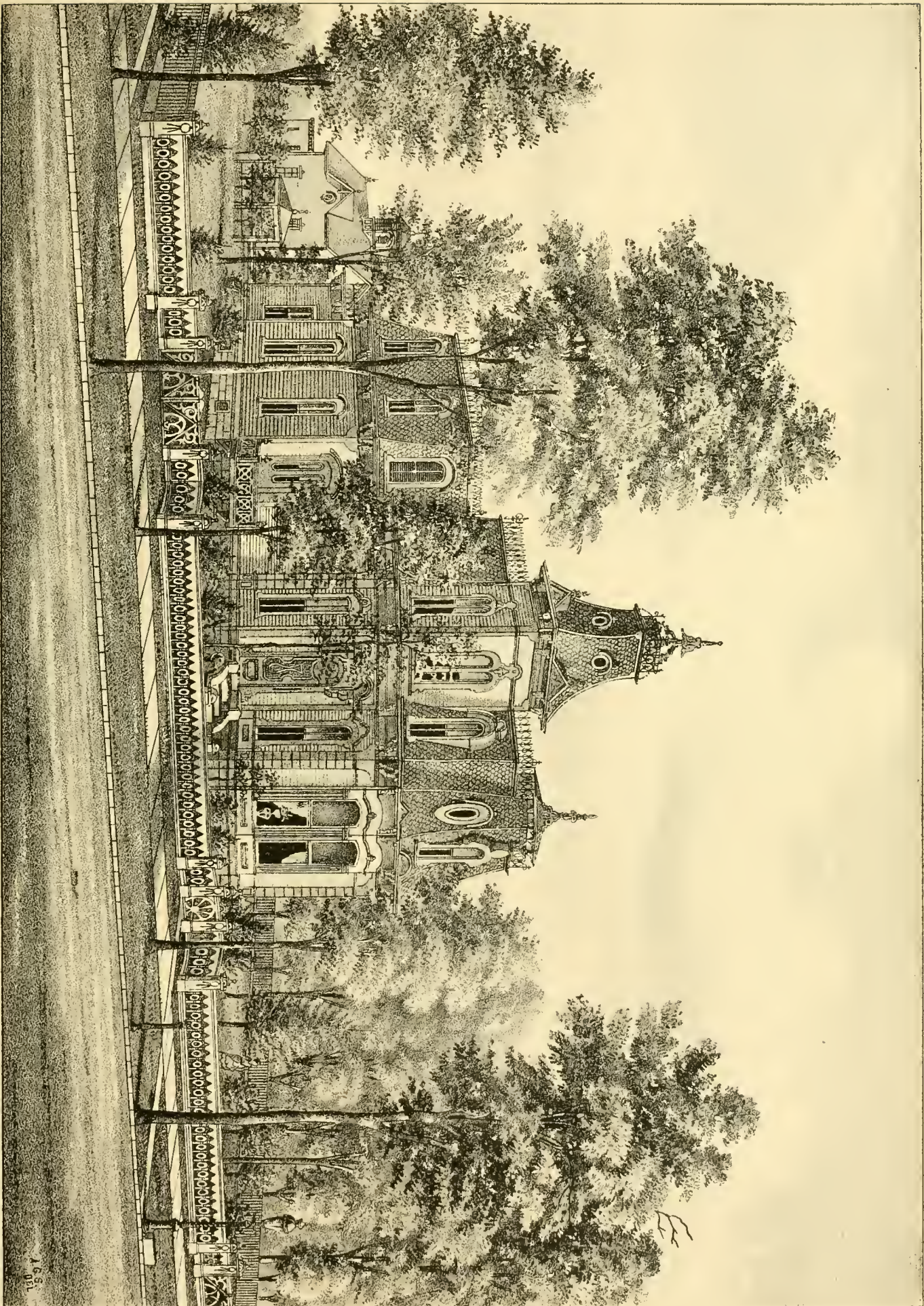
In 1844, Dr. R. L. Allen published the first edition of his work, entitled "*A Historical, Chemical, and Therapeutical Analysis of the principal Mineral Waters of Saratoga Springs.*"

These publications have been followed by many others, too numerous to mention here.*

HIGH ROCK SPRING.

The longest known, if not the most famous, of the mineral springs of Saratoga is the High Rock spring. This spring, as has already been seen, was the famous "medicine spring" of the *Mohawks* long before it was visited by white men. This, with the Flat Rock spring, since called the Pavilion, and the Red spring, were for many years the

* See a list of books relating to Saratoga Springs, in *Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston*, page 441.



only springs known to exist at Saratoga. It takes its name from the peculiar rocky concretion through which it rises to the open air. This rocky concretion seems to have been gradually formed by the spring itself in the course of many centuries. "The material of which this rock is composed," says Henry McGuier, in his concise history of the High Rock spring, "is principally impure lime, and is chiefly derived by the water from the loose earthy materials lying upon the rock out of which it issues. This material is quite different from anything originally found in the water, and is retained in it by a mechanical instead of a chemical force, and, consequently, upon its coming into contact with the atmosphere, and losing much of its activity, it deposits all those materials which have combined with it in its passage from the rocky orifice to the surface, in the form of a stony mass, denominated *tufa*. This is the origin, and such the substance forming that singular phenomenon known as the 'High Rock.'

"In all the operations of nature everywhere, she has left the evidences of some method by which to determine the successive stages of progressive development and perfection, in all her varied creations. The geologist finds, in the rocks, unquestionable evidences of the stately stepplings of the creative energy, and by their organic reliques or imbedded petrifications is enabled to determine the comparative remoteness or nearness of the system he is studying. So, too, the botanist finds in the towering giant of the forest the annular rings of its growth, and he is thereby enabled to trace its history far backward, and perhaps prior to the commencement of his own brief existence. And the palæontologist, by comparing one specimen with another, is enabled to determine the mature from those which are immature; and so throughout.

"The application of this law, then, to any subject of natural history to which our attention may be called, will enable us to arrive, approximately at least, at the truth, whenever we endeavor to trace backward to the commencement of their operations, those causes which have been instrumental in producing it.

"Taking this law for our guide, then, let us determine, if possible, the age of the High Rock.

"In descending from the surface at this point, seven feet of commingled muck and tufa (rocky matter formed by the water) was passed through, then a stratum or layer of tufa two feet thick, a stratum of muck, and then a stratum of tufa three feet thick.

"In determining the time requisite to deposit the five feet of tufa, I caused a specimen of the tufa to be ground down smooth, and at right angles to the lines of deposit, so as to be enabled to count the lines with accuracy, of annual deposit,—as the vicissitudes of our climate determine those lines, for when frozen, as in our winter, the water makes no deposit. I found twenty-five such lines embraced within a single inch, and as there are sixty inches in the aggregate, a very simple computation shows that one thousand five hundred years were consumed in depositing these layers of tufa alone; and this tufa, it must be remembered, was deposited from standing water, or with but very little motion, as the tufa occupies a horizontal position.

"Lying upon the stratum of tufa three feet thick, and

in the stratum of muck superimposed upon it, was found a pine-tree, the annular rings of which I counted to the number of one hundred and thirty; this sum added to the above, and we have the further sum of one thousand six hundred and thirty years. And from the foregoing data I deem it a moderate approximation to claim four hundred years as the requisite time in which to deposit the seven feet of superincumbent muck and tufa, which gives the still further sum of two thousand and thirty years.

"The facts which add strength to the foregoing conclusions, and lend thrilling interest to this subject, are the evidences which are found at this depth of the surface, that this level was once occupied by human beings. Here the extinguished fire marks unmistakably the gathering-place of the family group many centuries ago. And here, too, linger the 'foot-prints' of a long-gone race, as if loth to leave a spot once so cherished, and around which clustered so many pleasing recollections.

"The reader will observe that the above estimate does not include the rock or cone of the spring, but simply the *intermediate* strata between the cone and the deposits below. To determine the length of time requisite to form the cone or rock of the spring, it became necessary to visit a locality where the water, which is now depositing tufa, has a velocity similar to that which the water *must* have had from which the rock of the High Rock spring was deposited. Accordingly, resort was had to such a locality, and it was found that five of the annual strata thus deposited occupied the space of one-sixteenth of an inch,—thus requiring eighty years to perfect one inch; and as the cone of the High Rock is four feet in height, it must have required three thousand eight hundred and forty years to have formed the cone; and, in the aggregate, five thousand eight hundred and seventy years (some eminent scientists, who have had their attention drawn to this subject, estimate its age at even more than this) must have been consumed in the formation of the High Rock spring."

Ownership of High Rock spring.—On Friday, Feb. 22, 1771, the patent of Kayaderosseras was partitioned by ballot, and lot No. 12 of the sixteenth general allotment—on which lot the High Rock spring is situated—by such balloting came into possession of the heirs of Rip Van Dam, who had died in 1745, pending the controversy with the Indians in regard to the patent. They were the first individuals who ever exercised any possessory jurisdiction over this spring. Soon after, Rip Van Dam's executors sold the same to Isaac Low, Jacob Walton, and Anthony Van Dam. Low was attainted for treason by the Legislature of New York, Oct. 1, 1779, and Henry Livingston, upon the sale of Low's portion of the lot, purchased the same for himself and several of his brothers. The property was again divided in 1793. At this time it was held by Henry Walton, Henry Livingston, and Anthony Van Dam. Walton then purchased Van Dam's portion of the property, and of the part of lot twelve lying to the north of Congress spring Judge Walton became the sole owner.

The High Rock remained the property of the Walton heirs until the year 1826, when Mr. John H. White, a stepson of Dr. Clarke, on behalf of Mrs. Clarke and the heirs, purchased of the executors of Henry Walton the remain-

ing portion of the High Rock, and they thus became possessed of the entire property.

In 1864, William B. White, who succeeded Dr. Clarke in the control and management of the Congress spring, died, and soon after it passed into other hands, and the necessity for the longer retention of this, to them entirely unproductive property, ceased to exist. In 1865, Messrs. Ainsworth and McCaffrey became the owners of this prodigy of nature, and soon after commenced a series of improvements. After removing the building which sheltered the spring they set about removing the rock or cone whole, upon accomplishing which, contrary to general expectation, they discovered that the cone had no direct or immediate connection with the rock below, but that the water was supplied by percolation through the intervening soil. They at once determined upon removing the soil quite down to the permanent orifice in the rock below, and by supplying an artificial channel between that point and the surface, to reproduce that much-desired spectacle of the water once again bubbling up and running over the crest of the cone. After passing through about seven feet of commingled muck and tufa, they came upon a layer of tufa about two feet thick, then a stratum of muck, then another stratum of tufa three feet thick; through the muck were disseminated the trunks of large trees and pine and other forest leaves in profuse abundance—the concentric rings of the trunk of one of those trees was counted and there were found *one hundred and thirty*. Those trees must have lain there for a long period of time before they became covered by the increasing peaty deposit, for their upper surfaces were worn smooth by the moccasins of the Indians, as they formed a convenient passage-way for them to the spring; and thus proceeding through alternating strata of muck and tufa down to the desired point, where an opening was reached which furnished a volume of water vastly superior to anything ever before witnessed at this place, and so great, even, as to affect materially for the time the level of the springs in the neighborhood, some of them to the extent of quite two feet; thus exhibiting the fact that this is the main opening of all our mineral waters at this point. A tube was then furnished, placed in position, and properly secured, in which the mineral water rose several feet above the original surface of the rock or cone. Preparations were immediately made for replacing the rock back upon the vein of water, and after considerable labor and trial that purpose was accomplished, and water welled up through the orifice and overflowed the rock, as now seen by the visitors at this spring. After the improvements were finished, on the 23d day of August, a celebration was had at the rock. A large meeting assembled over which the venerable Chancellor Walworth presided, which was addressed by the chancellor and William L. Stone.

In the course of his remarks the chancellor said:

"In the fall of 1777, after the surrender of General Burgoyne, and while our troops lay at Palmertown, about six miles north of here, several of our officers visited this spring, which had then attained some celebrity, as one of those officers has since told me. And it had for a long time before that been known to the Indians as 'The Great Medicine Spring.'

"When the mineral waters of this ancient spring, which are this day (by artificial means) made again to flow over the top of this rock, ceased to flow over, is not known to any one now living. But I will give you the information I have on that subject. I first visited Saratoga in the summer of 1812, fifty-four years since. The water in this rock was then about as much below the top of the rock as it was when I came here to reside, eleven years afterwards, I think eighteen or twenty inches, or perhaps a little more. The late Major-General Mooers, of Plattsburg, who was an officer of Colonel Hazen's regiment at the taking of General Burgoyne's army, was at my house, and visited this spring with me, a few years previous to his death. He then told me that he, with other officers, came from Palmertown to this spring, in October, 1777. And he said the height of water in the rock was then about the same as it was when we visited it, sixty years thereafter.

"About forty-one years since, while holding a circuit court on the northern frontier of this State, I stayed over the Sabbath with a friend who resided a few miles from the Indian settlement at St. Regis; and we attended the religious services at the Indian church in their village. Between the morning and afternoon services at the church, we went to the house of one of their chiefs, named Loran Tarbel, with whom I had become acquainted during my residence at Plattsburg. He was then between eighty and ninety years of age, but was in health and in perfect mental vigor. Knowing that some of the St. Regis Indians had once resided on the banks of the Mohawk river, I was anxious to learn what this aged chief knew in relation to this spring. But as he had a very imperfect knowledge of the English language, I spoke to his son, Captain Tarbel, who had an English education. I described the High Rock spring, and asked him if he knew anything about it. He said he had never been there, and had never heard of it. I then requested him to describe it to his father, and to ask him if he had ever heard of it. The moment he did so, the early recollections of the venerable chief were aroused; and indicating by the motions of his hand the shape of the top of the rock, he said, 'Yes, Great Medicine Spring.'

"He then told me, through his son as interpreter, that he was born at Caughnawaga, on the Mohawk; and that he emigrated with his father to Canada several years before the Revolutionary war. That when he was a boy, the Indians living on the Mohawk were in the habit of visiting this spring and using its waters as a medicine. That when he was about fifteen years old, and shortly before he emigrated to Canada, he came here with his father to see the great Medicine spring. I then asked him if the water flowed over the top of the rock at that time. He said it did not; that they had to get the medicine water by dipping it out of the rock with a cup or gourd shell. That there was then a tradition among the Indians that the medicine water had formerly flowed out of the rock at its top, but that it had ceased to do so for a long time before he came here with his father. He then gave me the Indian tradition as to the cause of the cessation of the overflowing of the water. The particulars of this tradition I cannot repeat, in his words, in the presence of this audience; but the substance of it

James Prentice Butler was born at Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1816. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and settled originally at Martha's Vineyard, whence they removed to Woodbury, Conn. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Butler, was a sea captain. His great grandfather, Malachi Butler, settled at Woodbury, Conn., early in the seventeenth century, whence the various branches of the family emigrated. He had sons, Zephaniah, Benjamin, Silas, and Solomon, the latter being the grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Captain Zephaniah Butler was the grandfather of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and was a soldier under General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. He settled at Nottingham, N. H., in 1759. Solomon Butler, grandfather of Captain James P. Butler, settled at Addison, Vt., soon after the termination of the Revolutionary war, in which he served as lieutenant, and fought at the battle of White Plains. He received his pay in Continental money so depreciated that, on his way home, he paid sixty dollars for a single meal. Captain Butler has now several bills, a remnant of the currency, which he values above par as a souvenir of the gallant services of his ancestor in the War of the Revolution.

Captain Butler has in his possession a volume of Homer's Odyssey, of date 1772, with the family name bearing date at Woodbury, Conn., 1782; so that his branch of the family left about that period for the valley of Lake Champlain.

Captain Butler inherited from his ancestors great vigor of constitution and strong mental endowments. Although at an early age his opportunities for education were limited, he possessed an ardent thirst for knowledge and was an incessant reader of books. He studied law in the office of the late Zebulon R. Shepherd, formerly an eminent criminal lawyer of Washington county, and was admitted to practice in the old common pleas court in 1840, in the supreme court in 1843, as solicitor in the court of chancery in 1846, and as counselor in the supreme court in 1847.

At an early age he took an active interest in political affairs, being first identified with the Whig party, and subsequently a Republican. He represented his native town in the board of supervisors of Essex county for several years in succession. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in an



CAPTAIN JAMES P. BUTLER.

independent company of artillery, and was promoted through all the various grades till he attained the rank of major in the Seventeenth Regiment of Artillery, when in 1846 the militia system was abolished, leaving him with supernumerary rank. He was appointed district attorney of Essex county by Governor Hunt, in 1852, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward S. Shumway. He was nominated by the Whig party to the same office in the fall of 1853, and was elected by a very large majority. At the end of his term, in 1857, he removed to Saratoga County, and opened a law-office, where he has remained in practice ever since.

At the commencement of the late civil war he took an active part in the defense of the Union. In April, 1862, he went through Baltimore the day after the riotous assault upon the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. On reaching Washington he was enlisted in Cassius M. Clay's battalion, and served fourteen days, being stationed at the White House.

In April, 1863, he was appointed by the President of the United States, under the enrolment act, provost marshal of the Eighteenth District of New York, and established his headquarters in the city of

Schenectady. He executed and enforced the first draft ordered in the State during the riots of that year, and enlisted the first squad of colored men for the army which entered the service. He served as provost marshal, with the rank of captain, from April, 1863, to October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In all the offices of responsibility and trust which he has filled, Captain Butler has attained a high reputation for efficiency and integrity, and in his professional and private life has well earned the confidence and esteem so universally accorded him.

His devotion to the government in the time of its need is evinced by the fact that in 1864 he put into the service a representative recruit for his infant son, Walter P. Butler, for whom he paid the sum of nine hundred dollars. He has a certificate of the enlistment from the records at Washington, and a photograph of the soldier, who was killed in the service.

He has been a trustee of the village of Saratoga Springs for four years, and was a member of the board of supervisors in 1870 and 1871.



RES. of J. H. FARRINGTON, NORTH BROADWAY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

was that the Great Spirit, who had made this wonderful rock, and had caused the healing waters to flow from it spontaneously, for the benefit of his red children, was angry on account of the desecration of its medicine waters in making so improper use of them by some of their squaws, who had visited the spring, that the water never flowed over the rock afterwards.

"Such was the tradition of the untutored Indians, who knew little of geology or of hydraulics. But the true reason why the mineral waters ceased to flow out at the top of this rock, which had been gradually formed from their deposits, was probably this: these waters, in process of time, had found another outlet, perhaps at some considerable distance from here, and which outlet must have been something like twenty inches lower than the level of the top of this rock. For we now see that by tubing the mineral fountain so that it cannot escape from beneath, or in any other way than through this natural orifice at the top of the rock, the present proprietors of the spring now cause its healing waters to flow out again, where they had ceased to flow for more than a century at the least."

ANALYSIS BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The following analysis of the High Rock spring water was made by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph.D., of Columbia College School of Mines, who visited the spring and personally collected the water for analysis. Analysis of one United States gallon:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	390.127
Chloride of potassium.....	8.497
Bromide of sodium.....	0.731
Iodide of sodium.....	0.086
Fluoride of calcium.....	trace.
Sulphate of potassa.....	1.608
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	trace.
Bicarbonate of lime.....	131.739
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	54.924
Bicarbonate of soda.....	34.888
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.478
Phosphate of lime.....	trace.
Alumina.....	1.223
Silica.....	2.260
Total.....	628.039
Carbonic acid gas.....	409.458 cub. in.

It is thus shown that the water is highly charged with valuable mineral and gaseous properties.

CONGRESS SPRING.

The Congress spring has long been the most famous of all the mineral springs of Saratoga. It may, of a truth, be said that to the early development of this spring the village of Saratoga Springs owes much of its present prosperity.

As has been already seen, Congress spring was not discovered till the year 1792.

As to who the actual discoverer was there seems to be considerable doubt. The discovery of this spring has been generally attributed to John Taylor Gilman, of New Hampshire. Gilman and his brother, it is said, were both staying with Benjamin Risley, at the Schouten House. That John Taylor Gilman was there at all has lately been denied by the minister of the church in New Hampshire which he

attended. Dr. John H. Steel also seems to think it may have been Gilman's brother, who had been a member of Congress. The discovery, tradition says, was in the following manner:

Upon a pleasant afternoon in August, he took his gun and strolled up the little creek that runs past the High Rock spring, in search of game. Saratoga was then all a wilderness, excepting the little clearing around the tavern, and two or three others in the vicinity. He followed up the little brook, as it ran through the tangled swamp, until he came to a branch that entered it from the west. This branch then took its rise in a clear spring that ran out of the sand-bank, near where the Clarendon Hotel now stands. Running across Broadway, then an Indian trail, a little northerly of the Washington spring, it emptied into a main brook in what is now Congress street, just below the Congress spring. A few yards above the mouth of the branch was a little cascade. Below the cascade, the rock rose abruptly two or three feet above the level of its bed. Out of this rocky bank, at the foot of the cascade, a little jet of sparkling water, not larger than a pipe-stem, spirted and fell into the water of the stream. Struck by its singular appearance, Gilman stopped to examine it. It tasted not unlike the water of the High Rock spring that was already so famous. The truth flashed upon his mind in an instant. He had found a new mineral spring.

Hastening back to his boarding-place, Gilman made known his discovery. Every person in the settlement was soon at the foot of that little cascade in the deep wild woods, wondering at the curious spectacle. There was Risley and his family, of the Schouten House. There was Alexander Bryan, the patriot scout of the Revolution, who kept the only rival tavern—a log one—near Risley's. There was General Schuyler, who had, just ten years before, cut a road through the woods from his mills near the mouth of Fish creek to the Springs; and Gideon Putnam, the founder of the lower village; and Gilman's brother, and a few more guests who were at the little log tavern. And there, too, was Indian Joe, from his clearing on the hill, near where the Clarendon now is, and some of his swarthy brethren, from their huts near the High Rock, wondering at the strange commotion among the pale-faces at the little waterfall in the brook. And they all, gathering around it, each in turn tasted the water of the newly-found fountain, and, pronouncing it of superior quality, they named it then and there the Congress spring, out of compliment to its distinguished discoverer, and in honor of the old Continental Congress, of which he had been a member.

Governor Gilman had long been connected with public affairs, and was the popular leader of the Federal party in his native State. He had served with honor in the Provincial forces in the War of the Revolution, had been a delegate in the Continental Congress for two years, and was at this time State treasurer, and from 1794 was for eleven years governor of the State.

Judging from all the evidence it is probable that the real discoverer was Nicholas Gilman, a younger brother of the governor, a member of the First Congress at Philadelphia. He had been assistant adjutant-general of General Horatio Gates, and as such had become familiar with the country

in the vicinity of Saratoga. It is stated, not very definitely as to dates, however, that "once, on his way from Philadelphia, he came to New York to visit in the family of his friend, George Clinton, and to see the place of Burgoyne's surrender, and in going a gunning found that spring."

Like the High Rock, the title of Congress spring runs back to the old Indian deed of Kayadrossera and the patent of the same name; falling, in the division of the patent in 1771 between the thirteen proprietary interests, to the heirs of Rip Van Dam. Lot 12 was sold by said heirs to Jacob Walton, Isaac Low, and Anthony Van Dam. Isaac Low at first adhered to the American cause, but afterwards went to England, and his estates were confiscated. His interest in lot 12 was bought by the Livingstons, who, on its division, became the owners of the part on which Congress spring is situated. Soon after its discovery, Congress spring was leased to Gideon Putnam, and he began its improvement. After his death his heirs gave up the claim, and the spring, in 1823, was purchased by Dr. John Clarke with considerable land adjoining. Dr. Clarke was a native of Yorkshire, England. He married Mrs. Eliza White, by whom he had three children,—a daughter Eliza, now Mrs. Sheehan, and two sons, Thomas and George B. By her first husband she had two sons,—William B. White and John H. White, and two daughters, Mary R., who married Daniel Shepherd, and Louisa A., who married Amos A. Maxwell.

After Dr. Clarke bought the spring he went at once to work and made great improvements. In truth he laid the foundation of the present prosperous condition of the spring property. He formed the unsightly swamp into a beautiful park, laid out streets, built houses, and in a large degree contributed to the present prosperity of the village. In 1825 Dr. Clarke began to bottle the water,—a business which has so increased from its small beginnings that now from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dozen bottles are annually sold. Dr. Clarke died on the 6th day of May, 1856. A few years after his death, William B. White bought the property of his heirs, and remained sole owner till he died. In 1865 Mrs. Eliza Sheehan bought the property of the heirs of Wm. B. White, and she became the sole owner.

Mrs. Sheehan afterward sold one-half her interest to Chauncey Kilmer, and an incorporated company was formed, entitled "The Congress and Empire Spring Company," with a capital of one million dollars, in whose hands the spring still remains. In making up the stock the Congress spring was put in at \$700,000 and the Empire at \$300,000.

The present officers of the company are Berkley B. Hotchkiss, president; Cornelius Sheehan, vice-president and treasurer; Charles C. Dawson, secretary; Charles A. Hotchkiss, William Van Vranken, Louis E. Whiting, and John T. Carr, directors.

ANALYSIS OF CONGRESS SPRING WATER, BY PROFESSOR C. F. CHANDLER.

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	400.444
Chloride of potassium.....	8.049
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	121.757
Bicarbonate of lime.....	143.399

	Grains.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	4.761
Bicarbonate of soda.....	10.775
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	0.928
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.340
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	a trace.
Bromide of sodium.....	8.559
Iodide of sodium.....	0.138
Sulphate of potassa.....	0.889
Phosphate of soda.....	0.016
Silica.....	0.840
Fluoride of calcium.....	} each a trace.
Biborate of soda.....	
Alumina.....	
Total.....	700.895
Carbonic acid gas.....	392.289 cubic inches.

Our limited space does not allow us to go much into detail in the history of the numerous other mineral springs of Saratoga. A short mention and analysis of their waters is all we can give.

COLUMBIAN SPRING.

This spring is located in Congress park, just west of the Congress-park entrance and a little nearer Broadway.

ANALYSIS OF COLUMBIAN WATERS, BY PROF. E. EMMONS.

Specific gravity 1007.3. Solid and gaseous contents as follows:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	267.00
Bicarbonate of soda.....	15.40
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	46.71
Hydriodate of soda.....	2.06
Carbonate of lime.....	68.00
Carbonate of iron.....	5.58
Silex.....	2.05
Hydro-bromate of potash scarcely a trace.....	
Solid contents in a gallon.....	407.30
Carbonic acid gas.....	272.06 inches.
Atmospheric air.....	4.50 "
	276.56 inches.

EMPIRE SPRING.

This spring, one of the best in Saratoga, is located in the north part of the shallow valley that runs through the village.

Although the existence of mineral water in this locality was known for a long time, it was not until 1846 that any one thought it worth the necessary expense of excavation and tubing. The rock was struck twelve feet below the surface of the earth, and so copious was the flow of water that the tubing proved to be a work of unusual difficulty. When once accomplished, the water flowed in great abundance and purity. Its general properties closely resemble the Congress, and it was for a time known as the *New Congress spring*. The spring is now owned by the Congress and Empire Spring Company.

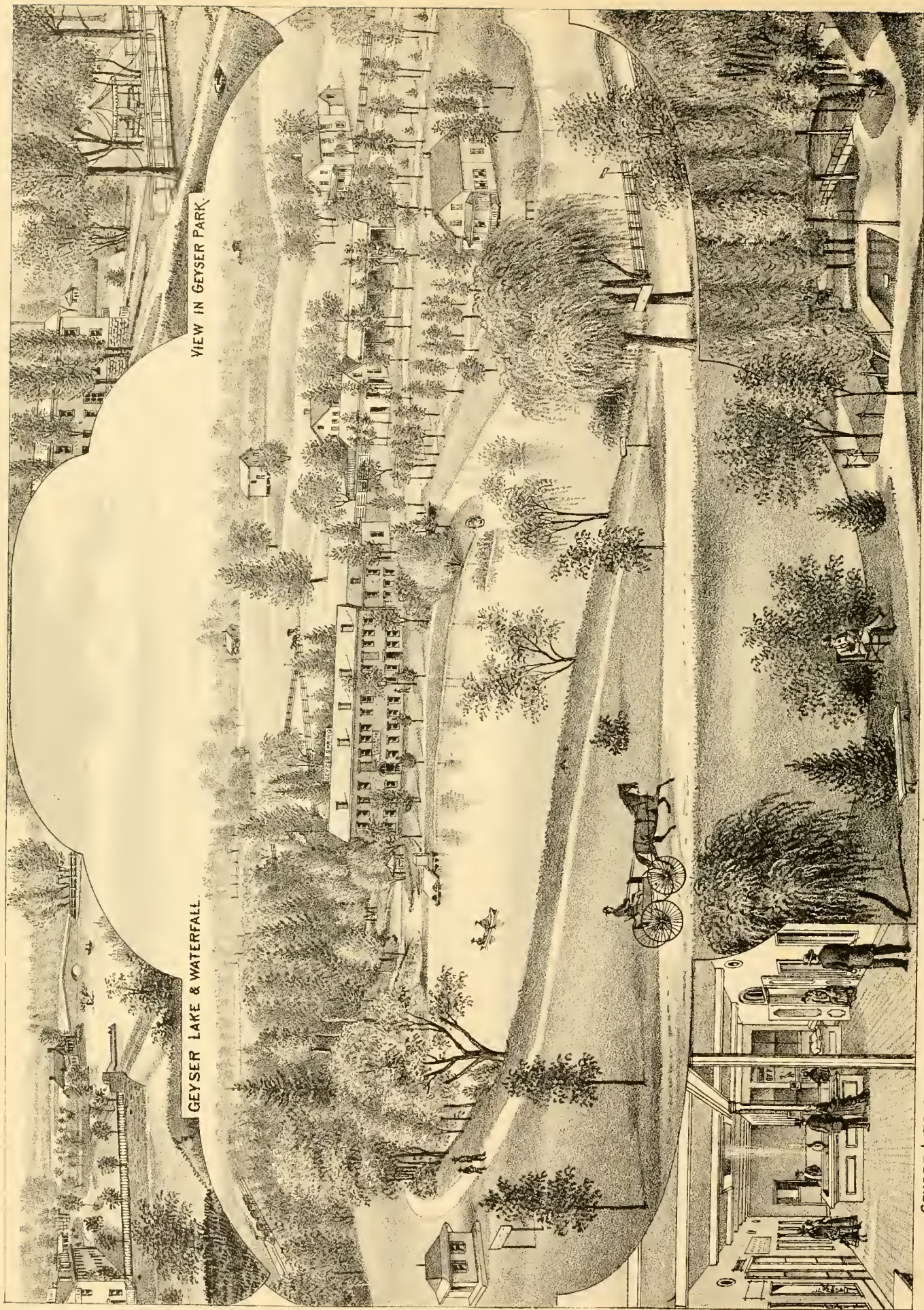
ANALYSIS OF EMPIRE SPRING WATER, BY PROF. C. F. CHANDLER.

One United States gallon of 231 cubic inches contains:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	506.630
Chloride of potassium.....	4.292
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	42.953
Carbonate of lime.....	109.656
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	2.080
Bicarbonate of soda.....	9.022
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	0.075
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.793
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	a trace.
Bromide of sodium.....	0.266
Iodide of sodium.....	0.006

GEYSER LAKE & WATERFALL

VIEW IN GEYSER PARK



GEYSER INTERIOR

"GEYSER SPRING PROPERTY."

FISH POND AND RAMBLE.

	Grains.
Sulphate of potassa.....	2.769
Phosphate of soda.....	0.023
Silica.....	1.145
Alumina.....	0.418
Fluoride of calcium.....	} each a trace.
Biborate of soda.....	
Organic matter.....	
Total.....	680.136
Carbonic acid.....	344.699 cubic in.

EXCELSIOR SPRING.

This spring is found in a beautiful valley, amid picturesque scenery, about a mile east of the town-hall. The principal park entrance is on Lake avenue, half a mile from Circular street, or it may be approached by Spring avenue, which will lead us past most of the principal springs, and the Loughberry Water-Works with its famous Holly machinery. Near the water-works, we see just before us the fine summer hotel known as the Mansion House, surrounded by its grand old trees and beautiful lawn.

The valley in which these two springs is situated was formerly known as the "Valley of the Ten Springs," but the present owners, after grading and greatly beautifying the grounds, changed its name in honor of the spring to Excelsior park. In this valley are the Union spring and several others, giving rise to the name "Ten Springs."

The Excelsior spring has been known by some of the oldest visitors of Saratoga for at least half a century. The water, however, was not much known to the general public until 1859, when Mr. H. H. Lawrence, the former owner, and father of the present proprietors, retubed the spring in the most thorough manner,—the tubing extending to a depth of fifty-six feet, eleven of which are in the solid rock. By this improvement the water flows with all its properties undeteriorated, retaining from source to outlet its original purity and strength.

ANALYSIS OF THE EXCELSIOR SPRING WATER.

By the late R. L. Allen, M.D., of Saratoga Springs.

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	370.642
Carbonate of lime.....	77.000
Carbonate of magnesia.....	32.333
Carbonate of soda.....	15.000
Silicate of potassa.....	7.000
Carbonate of iron.....	3.215
Sulphate of soda.....	1.321
Silicate of soda.....	4.000
Iodide of soda.....	4.235
Bromide of potassa.....	a trace.
Sulphate of strontia.....	a trace.
Solid contents in a gallon.....	514.716
Carbonic acid.....	250 cubic inches.
Atmosphere.....	3 "
Gaseous contents.....	253 "

UNION SPRING.

This spring is near the centre of Excelsior park, and about ten rods northwest of Excelsior spring. It was originally known as the "Jackson" spring, and is described under that name by Dr. John H. Steel, in his "Mineral Waters of Saratoga and Ballston." The water was but imperfectly secured until the present proprietors had the spring retubed in 1868.

Prof. C. F. Chandler, the distinguished chemist, says, "This water is of excellent strength. It is specially noticeable that the ratio of magnesia to lime is universally large,

which is a decided advantage. The water is also remarkably free from iron, a fact which is a great recommendation." We append Dr. Chandler's analysis:

ANALYSIS OF THE UNION SPRING WATER, BY PROF.

C. F. CHANDLER.

LABORATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES,
COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK, March 26, 1863.

The sample of mineral water taken from the Union spring, Saratoga, contains in one U. S. gallon of 231 cubic inches:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	458.299
Chloride of potassium.....	8.733
Bromide of sodium.....	1.307
Iodide of sodium.....	0.039
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	2.605
Bicarbonate of soda.....	17.010
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	109.685
Bicarbonate of lime.....	96.703
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	1.703
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.269
Sulphate of potassa.....	1.818
Phosphate of soda.....	0.026
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	0.324
Silica.....	2.653
Organic matter.....	a trace.

Total solid contents.....701.174

Carbonic acid gas in one gallon.....384.969 cubic inches.
Temperature.....48 deg. Fahr.

GEYSER OR "SPOUTING SPRING."

This spring is a most wonderful fountain of mineral water. It was discovered in 1870, and is situated about one mile and a quarter southwest of the village of Saratoga Springs, in the midst of the beautiful region now known as "Geyser Lake and Park." The spring-house is a building which was formerly occupied for manufacturing purposes; but has, since the spring was discovered, been fitted up for the reception of visitors. As you enter the building, directly in front is this marvelous spouting spring, sending forth a powerful stream of water to the very top of the room, which, in descending to its surrounding basin, sprays into a thousand crystal streams, forming a beautiful, ever-flowing fountain charming to behold.

In the centre of the room is the artistical basin into which the spray descends. It is about six feet square, and from the bottom rises an iron pipe. From this pipe leaps, in fantastic dance, the creamy water of the spring. To allow it full play there is an opening in the ceiling, and here it rises and falls, day and night, continually. A large business is here carried on in bottling this valuable water.

The spring rises from an orifice bored in the rock, five and a half inches in diameter, and one hundred and thirty-two feet deep. The rock formation consists of a strata of slate eighty feet thick, beneath which lies the strata of bird's-eye limestone in which the mineral vein was struck. The orifice is tubed with a block-tin pipe, encased with iron, to the depth of eighty-five feet, the object being to bring the water through the soft slate formation, as the immense pressure and force of the gas would dissolve the slate, thereby causing impurities in the water.

ANALYSIS OF ONE U. S. GALLON.

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	562.080
Chloride of potassium.....	24.634

	Grains.
Bromide of sodium.....	2.212
Iodide of sodium.....	0.248
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	9.004
Bicarbonate of soda.....	71.232
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	149.343
Bicarbonate of lime.....	168.392
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	0.425
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	2.014
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.979
Sulphate of potassa.....	0.318
Phosphate of soda.....	a trace.
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	a trace.
Silica.....	0.665
Organic matter.....	a trace.

Total solid contents.....	991.546
Carbonic acid gas in one U. S. gallon.....	454.082 cubic inches.
Density.....	1.011
Temperature.....	46 deg. Fahr.

CHAMPION SPOUTING SPRING.

This singular fountain is situated about one mile and a half south of the village of Saratoga Springs, near the carriage-road leading to Ballston Spa, and can be seen from all the passing railroad trains. It is one of the group of remarkable spouting springs which have recently been developed by means of boring into the rocky foundation of the valley of the stream near by. It was discovered in 1871, after sinking a shaft to the then unusual depth of three hundred feet. From a deeply-concealed cavern in the Trenton limestone, the fountain burst forth to light, sending a column of water six and one-half inches in diameter twenty-five or thirty feet into the air, presenting to the astonished spectators a marvelous and beautiful spectacle. The gaseous force of the water has since been checked by a strong iron cap, fastened to the top of the tubing, allowing only a small jet of water to escape, except at five o'clock in the afternoon, when this cap is removed, and the water darts forth in large volume to a height of sixty to eighty feet, imitating the wonderful Yellowstone and Iceland Geysers. During the coldest weather of winter the water freezes around the tube, and gradually forms a column of solid ice from thirty to forty feet high and several feet in diameter. This spring possesses the chemical elements common to the Saratoga spring waters. We append an analysis by Professor C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, N. Y.:

SOLID CONTENTS OF ONE U. S. GALLON, 231 CUBIC INCHES.

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	702.239
Chloride of potassium.....	40.146
Bromide of sodium.....	3.579
Iodide of sodium.....	0.234
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	5.647
Bicarbonate of soda.....	17.624
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	193.912
Bicarbonate of lime.....	227.070
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	0.082
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	2.083
Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.647
Sulphate of potassa.....	0.232
Phosphate of soda.....	0.010
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	0.458
Silica.....	0.699
Organic matter.....	a trace.

Total grains.....	1195.582
Carbonic acid gas.....	465.458 cubic inches.
Temperature.....	49 deg. Fahr.

THE HATHORN SPRING.

This spring is on Spring street, directly opposite the north wing of Congress Hall. It was discovered in 1869 by some workmen employed in placing the foundation of the brick block which contains the ball-room of Congress Hall. It is named in honor of the Hon. Henry H. Hathorn, who first developed the spring and rebuilt the famous Congress Hall Hotel. The spring was very securely tubed in 1872, at the large expense of \$15,000. The Hathorn spring has since become one of the most valuable springs in Saratoga. Large quantities of water are bottled and sold in the leading towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

The water contains 888.403 grains of solid contents in a gallon, and combines chloride of sodium, the prevailing chemical element of all the Saratoga spring-waters, with bicarbonate of lithia and other valuable properties.

ANALYSIS OF THE HATHORN SPRING WATER.

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	509.968
Chloride of potassium.....	9.597
Bromide of sodium.....	1.534
Iodide of sodium.....	.198
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	11.447
Bicarbonate of soda.....	4.288
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	176.463
Bicarbonate of lime.....	170.846
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	1.737
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.128
Sulphate of potassa.....	none.
Phosphate of soda.....	.006
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	.131
Silica.....	1.260
Organic matter.....	a trace.

Total solid contents.....	888.403
Carbonic acid gas in one gallon.....	375.741 in.
Density.....	1.009

THE STAR SPRING.

This spring was formerly known as the President and the Iodine. It is over half a century since its waters were first known and used, but their full virtues were not developed until 1862, when the water was traced to its rocky sources, and the spring tubed in the best manner.

Since then the Saratoga Star spring has greatly increased its popularity as a mineral water, and is now recognized as one of the leading waters in the principal markets. The water is largely charged with carbonic acid gas, which renders it peculiarly valuable as a bottling water, since it preserves its freshness much longer than waters containing a smaller amount of the gas.

We give the analysis of this celebrated spring, showing the amount of mineral properties in one gallon of the water as determined by eminent chemists:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	378.962
Chloride of potassium.....	9.229
Bromide of sodium.....	55.65
Iodide of sodium.....	20.000
Sulphate of potassa.....	5.400
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	124.459
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	61.912
Bicarbonate of soda.....	12.662
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.213
Silica.....	1.283
Phosphate of lime.....	a trace.
Solid contents in a gallon.....	615.685
Carbonic acid gas, 407.55 cubic inches in a gallon.	

THE SARATOGA VICHY SPOUTING SPRING

is located on Ballston avenue, opposite Geyser spring, in the midst of a park embracing a beautiful sloping lawn, studded with forest-trees on one side, and the pretty little Geyser lake on the other. Its surroundings are picturesque, and are among the most attractive scenery about Saratoga. It was discovered in the month of March, 1872, by drilling in the solid rock to the depth of one hundred and eighty feet.

This spring contains more soda and less salt than any other Saratoga water, and takes special rank at once among the valuable mineral waters of this famous Spa, from its wonderful similarity to the Vichy waters of France. It is the only alkaline water found at Saratoga. The following analysis of the Saratoga Vichy, made by Professor C. F. Chandler, of the Columbia College School of Mines, demonstrates its value as a medicinal agent, and as an alkaline water of equal merit with the celebrated French Vichy. Contains in one United States gallon of 231 cubic inches :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium	128.689
Chloride of potassium	14.113
Bromide of sodium	0.990
Iodide of sodium	a trace.
Fluoride of calcium	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia	1.760
Bicarbonate of soda	82.873
Bicarbonate of magnesia	41.503
Bicarbonate of lime	95.522
Bicarbonate of strontia	a trace.
Bicarbonate of baryta	0.593
Bicarbonate of iron	0.052
Sulphate of potassa	a trace.
Phosphate of soda	a trace.
Biborate of soda	a trace.
Alumina	0.473
Silica	0.758
Organic matter	a trace.
Carbonic acid gas in one gallon	383.071 cubic inches.
Temperature	50 deg. Fahr.

THE WASHINGTON SPRING

is situated in the grounds of the Clarendon Hotel, on South Broadway, just south of the Columbian Hotel, and in what was formerly called the Recreation Garden. It is a chalybeate or iron spring, having tonic and diuretic properties. It is not a saline water, and the peculiar inky taste of iron is perceptible. It should be drank in the afternoon or evening, before or after meals, or just before retiring. One glass is sufficient for tonic purposes. Many regard this as the most agreeable beverage in Saratoga. It is frequently called the "Champagne Spring," from its sparkling properties. It is one of the most popular springs in Saratoga, and in the afternoon is thronged with visitors.

Below is given an analysis made by the distinguished practical chemists, James R. Chilton & Co., showing the substances contained in each gallon of the water to be as follows :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium	182.733
Bicarbonate of magnesia	65.973
Bicarbonate of lime	84.096
Bicarbonate of soda	8.474
Bicarbonate of iron	3.800
Chloride of calcium .....	.203
Chloride of magnesium .....	.680
Sulphate of magnesia .....	.051
Iodide of sodium	2.213
Bromide of potassium .....	.474
Silicic acid	1.500
Alumina	a trace.
	350.227

The gases which were contained and analyzed at the spring yielded for the gallon as follows :

Carbonic acid	363.77
Atmospheric air	6.41
Cubic inches	370.18

THE PAVILION SPRING

is situated in the valley a few rods east of Broadway, between Lake avenue and Caroline street, and directly at the head of Spring avenue, and is reached from Broadway by taking Lake avenue or Caroline street to the second block. It is one of the best of the far-famed springs of Saratoga.

The shaft has been re-excavated ten feet deeper to the rock, the spring re-tubed, the course of the brook (which flowed through the grounds) changed, well-arranged walks laid out, and a tasteful pavilion built over the fountain. The shaft of the spring having been carried out through the hard pan to the rock below has greatly improved the water. Its minerals have been nearly doubled in strength and increased in number, and the fountain now stands second to none for medicinal and commercial purposes in this justly-celebrated mineral valley. This deep tubing will therefore secure a uniformity in the strength and quality of the water which cannot be obtained in springs which are tubed near the surface of the ground.

ANALYSIS OF PAVILION SPRING WATER.

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium	459.903
Chloride of potassium	7.660
Bromide of sodium .....	.987
Iodide of sodium .....	.071
Fluoride of calcium	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia	9.486
Bicarbonate of soda	3.764
Bicarbonate of magnesia	76.267
Bicarbonate of lime	120.169
Bicarbonate of strontia	a trace.
Bicarbonate of baryta .....	.875
Bicarbonate of iron	2.570
Sulphate of potassa	2.032
Phosphate of soda .....	.007
Biborate of soda	a trace.
Alumina .....	.329
Silica	3.155
Organic matter	a trace.
Total grains	687.275
Carbonic acid gas	332.458 cubic inches.
Density, 1.0075, contained in U. S. gallon 231 cubic inches.	

C. F. CHANDLER,
Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

THE RED SPRING.

This spring, one of the oldest at Saratoga and among the most valuable for its curative properties, is easily found a few steps beyond the Empire spring.

It was discovered soon after the Revolutionary war, by a Mr. Norton, who had been driven from the place by hostile Indians, but who returned about 1784 to reoccupy some buildings erected by him for the accommodation of a few invalids, who visited the High Rock, Flat Rock, President, and Red springs. No other springs were known at that time, or for many years after. Nearly one hundred years ago, the first bath-house ever built in Saratoga was erected at the Red spring, and used for the cure of all kinds of eruptive and skin diseases for many years.

The following analysis of Red spring water was made by

Prof. John H. Appleton, of Brown University, Providence, R. I. The amounts specify the number of grains of the various substances in one imperial gallon of the water :

	Grains.
Bicarbonate of lithia ($\text{LiO}, \text{H}_2\text{O}, 2\text{CO}_2$).....	.942
Bicarbonate of soda ($\text{NaO}, \text{H}_2\text{O}, 2\text{CO}_2$).....	15.327
Bicarbonate of magnesia ($\text{MgO}, \text{H}_2\text{O}, 2\text{CO}_2$).....	42.413
Bicarbonate of lime ($\text{CaO}, \text{H}_2\text{O}, 2\text{CO}_2$).....	101.256
Chloride of sodium (NaCl).....	83.530
Chloride of potassium (K Cl).....	6.857
Alumina and sesquioxide of iron.....	2.100
Silica.....	3.255
Phosphates.....	a trace
Total.....	254.719

THE HAMILTON SPRING

is almost directly to the rear of Congress Hall, on Putnam street. It may be seen from Broadway, near the foot of the hill. Its waters are freely offered to all, though it is not bottled. The following is an analysis of this spring :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	297.3
Hydriodate of soda.....	3.
Bicarbonate of soda.....	27.036
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	35.2
Carbonate of lime.....	92.4
Carbonate of iron.....	5.39
Hydrobromate of potash.....	a trace.
Contents in one galloo.....	460.326
Carbonic acid gas.....	316 inches.
Atmospheric air.....	4 "
Gaseous contents in a gallon.....	320 inches.

THE SARATOGA "A" SPRING

is opposite the Old Red spring, near the railroad embankment. The following is an analysis of its waters by Julius G. Pohle, M.D. A sample of the water contains per U. S. gallon :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	565.300
Chloride of potassium.....	.357
Chloride of calcium and magnesia.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of soda.....	6.752
Bicarbonate of lime.....	56.852
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	20.480
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.724
Sulphate of lime.....	.448
Sulphate of magnesia.....	.288
Sulphate of soda.....	2.500
Sulphate of potassa.....	.370
Silicic acid.....	1.460
Alumina.....	.380
Solid contents per gallon.....	656.911
Free carbonic acid gas.....	212 cubic inches.
Atmospheric air.....	4 " "
Per gallon.....	216 cubic inches.

THE HYPERION SPOUTING SPRING, OR SARATOGA KISSINGEN.

The following analysis is by Prof. S. P. Sharples, State Assayer of Massachusetts. Amount of the ingredients named, in grains, in one United States gallon of 231 cubic inches :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	338.500
Chloride of potassium.....	16.980
Bromide of sodium.....	1.800
Iodide of sodium.....	.042
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	5.129
Bicarbonate of soda.....	67.617
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	70.470
Bicarbonate of lime.....	140.260
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	.992
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.557
Sulphate of potassa.....	a trace.

	Grains.
Alumina.....	a trace.
Silica.....	1.280

Total solid contents in one United States gallon..... 644.627
 Temperature, 40° Fab. Density, 1.006.
 Carbonic acid gas in one United States gallon, 361.5 cubic inches.

THE EUREKA AND WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

This spring is the property of the Eureka Spring Company, and is located a short distance beyond the Excelsior spring.

The following is an analysis of its waters by R. L. Allen, M.D., of Saratoga Springs :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	166.811
Bicarbonate of soda.....	8.750
Bicarbonate of lime.....	41.321
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	29.340
Carbonate of iron.....	3.000
Iodide of soda.....	4.666
Bromide of potassa.....	1.566
Silica.....	.532
Alumina.....	.231
Sulphate of magnesia.....	2.148
Carbonic acid.....	239.000
Atmospheric air.....	2.000

THE UNITED STATES SPRING

is in the grounds of the Pavilion spring, and owned by the same company. Though less than ten feet from the Pavilion spring, its water is quite different in saline value. It is an alterative, and is much used mixed with wine. The following is an analysis of its waters :

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	141.872
Chloride of potassium.....	8.624
Bromide of sodium.....	.844
Iodide of sodium.....	.047
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	4.847
Bicarbonate of soda.....	4.666
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	72.883
Bicarbonate of lime.....	93.119
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	.018
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	.909
Bicarbonate of iron.....	.714
Sulphate of potassa.....	none.
Phosphate of soda.....	.016
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	.094
Silica.....	3.184
Organic matter.....	a trace.
Total grains.....	331,837
Carbonic acid gas.....	245.734 cubic inches.
Density, 1.0035, contained in U. S. gallon	231 cubic inches.

THE TRITON SPOUTING SPRING

is a pipe-well, one hundred and ninety-two feet deep, on the east side of Geyser lake, and has the same spouting character as those near it.

THE MAGNETIC SPRING

has recently been discovered just east of the High rock. It has peculiar magnetic qualities, and a small bath-house has just been built around it, where magnetic baths may be obtained.

THE SELTZER SPRING

is close to High Rock spring, and in the neighborhood of the Star and Empire. Although in such close proximity thereto, its water is entirely different, thus illustrating the wonderful extent and capacity of nature's subterranean laboratory. This is the only seltzer spring in this country. The character of the water is almost identical with that of the celebrated Nassau spring of Germany, which is justly esteemed so delicious by the natives of the "Fatherland."

THE CRYSTAL SPRING.

This spring has the same general character of the other springs, and is said to be quite as valuable as a medical agent. It is located near the Columbian Hotel in South Broadway.

THE PUTNAM SPRING

is almost wholly used for bathing purposes. It was discovered and brought into use by Gideon Putnam about the year 1800.

There are other springs of minor value scattered about through this singular country, but they have not proved themselves of so much interest as the preceding named.

V.—HOTELS.

The hotels of Saratoga are its pride and crowning glory. Nowhere else in the world can such a splendid array be seen in the same city or village so near each other.

And now, during these centennial years of the first rude openings of the springs in the northern wilds, this whole village is crowded with hotels, the largest, grandest, best appointed in the world, within a stone's throw of each other, and glittering with more than oriental splendor. When all lighted up of a summer evening, the streets filled with gay promenaders,—the wit, the wealth, the fashion, and the beauty of half the world all there,—the scene presented is like that of some fairy-land. Surely has some enchanter touched with magic wand those old rude hotels of a century ago, and transformed them into palaces like those famous in eastern story.

In the limits of this volume we can devote but little space to any save the few old historic ones, which have been so long connected with the village that they seem to form a necessary part of its history. To the rest we can give but brief mention.

THE GRAND UNION.

The Grand Union Hotel, which is the oldest of the Saratoga hotels, was built by Gideon Putnam. It was commenced in 1800, completed in the spring of 1802, and was kept by Gideon Putnam up to the time of his death, in 1812. It was at this time called by the unpretending name of Putnam's Tavern, and the old sign, which was intended to represent Israel Putnam entering the den of the wolf, is still in existence, and may be seen upon the rear piazza of the Grand Union Hotel. The original building was erected upon the corner of Congress street and Broad street, now Broadway, fronting upon the latter. The lot upon which it was built had a frontage of one hundred and eighty-seven feet, but the building occupied only a portion of this space. It was built of wood, and consisted of a main building three and one-half stories in height, across the entire front of which ran a broad piazza, sheltered by a continuation of the sloping roof of the building, with a wing on either side. The space between the north line of the tavern lot and Washington street, upon which now stands the greater portion of the front of the Grand Union, and which measures about two hundred and forty-seven feet, was at this time partly occupied by dwellings and other erections. Immediately upon the corner

of Washington street for many years resided the Rev. Francis Wayland, the father of Dr. Francis Wayland, late president of Brown University, and after his death the residence was occupied by his daughters, who kept a private boarding-school for young ladies there. A portion of the premises next south of Mr. Wayland's was occupied by the Montgomery Hall, a tavern or hotel of some magnitude, which was for some years kept by Carey B. Moon, the present proprietor of Moon's Lake House, whose fried potatoes have since become as famous as the whitebait of Greenwich. These buildings and those occupying the intervening space were pulled down to give place to the building known as Ainsworth Place, which was in turn removed by Alexander T. Stewart, who erected upon its site the present north wing of the Grand Union.

After the death of Gideon Putnam the establishment was carried on by his widow, with little or no change in its condition, for a number of years. In the fall of 1836, Rockwell Putnam and Washington Putnam, two of the sons of Gideon Putnam, purchased the interests of their brothers and sisters, of whom there were seven, upon the basis of an aggregate valuation of about \$16,000. The establishment received from them the name of Union Hall, which it retained for many years, and continued under their management until January, 1849, when the firm of R. & W. Putnam was dissolved, and Henry H. Hathorn, afterwards well known as the proprietor of Congress Hall, became the purchaser of the interest of Rockwell Putnam. The following spring, and before the house was opened under the new management, Washington Putnam died. His widow, who was a woman of extraordinary business capacity and ability, immediately assumed the position which her late husband had occupied in the firm, and with the assistance of Mr. Hathorn, under the firm-name of Putnam & Hathorn, conducted the establishment until January, 1853, when she sold out to Seymour Ainsworth. Hathorn and Ainsworth kept the hotel one season, and in January, 1854, Hathorn sold his interest to George R. Putnam, the son of Rockwell Putnam, the former owner and proprietor. Putnam & Ainsworth kept the hotel two seasons. In January, 1856, Ainsworth conveyed his interest in the premises to Charles H. Payn, when the firm of Putnam & Payn was formed, under the management of which firm the hotel continued until the purchase of the entire property by Warren Leland, in May, 1864. George R. Putnam died about the year 1862; but during the brief period which elapsed between his death and the purchase by Leland no change was made in the firm-name or in the general management of the establishment.

During these successive changes of ownership the property had gradually increased in extent and value, and the buildings had been enlarged and improved. By a map made in 1842, it appears that the buildings had at that time a frontage of one hundred and fifty-four feet; the south wing a length on Congress street of one hundred and twenty-two feet, the north wing extended into the grounds eighty-seven feet, and connected with it was a building containing lodging-rooms, called the "Garden House," the dimensions of which were thirty feet by eighty-five feet. Putnam & Payn built the Congress street wing, which

contains the present dining-room, and obtained for that purpose a loan of \$30,000 on the property. The sale in 1849 was made on the basis of a valuation of more than \$40,000; that in 1854 of more than \$80,000; and that in 1864 of \$200,000.

At the time of the purchase of Union Hall by Leland, the proprietors had rented the upper portion of the Ainsworth place, which had been finished off for that purpose for lodging-rooms. The following year Leland purchased this property also, and added it to the hotel. From that time, and until their failure in 1871, the hotel was managed by Warren Leland and his brother, Charles Leland, under the firm-name of Leland Brothers. This firm projected, and immediately began to execute, a series of large improvements. A number of contiguous pieces of property were purchased and added to their establishment. An opera-house was constructed in the grounds. The old front was torn down and an elaborate and expensive building was erected in its place. New furniture was purchased, and modern improvements, conveniences, and luxuries introduced throughout.

For the accomplishment of these improvements large sums of money were required. A large amount was raised upon the bonds of Leland Brothers, secured by a mortgage on the property. This proving insufficient, a second mortgage was given, but the expenses continued to exceed the estimates. The resources of the firm became exhausted, and the entire establishment, including both the real and personal property, was sold by order of the United States district court, in the spring of 1872, and bid off by A. T. Stewart for the handsome sum of \$532,000, the greater portion of which was paid by him in cash within thirty days after the sale. From the time of this purchase the property became an object of peculiar interest to its owner. He desired to make it the largest and most complete summer hotel in the world. With this object in view, he purchased ten of the twelve pieces of property upon the same block, which were not included in the hotel premises, at a cost of about \$100,000. It was his inability to procure the two remaining lots which prevented the completion of his magnificent plans. As it was, he removed the Ainsworth place, and built in its stead the north half of the front of the hotel, to correspond with the south half, erected by Leland Brothers, and completed those parts which they had left unfinished. He constructed the north wing on the site of the cottages and Penfield buildings, and extended the south wing west to Federal street, removing for this purpose five dwellings and boarding-houses which occupied the ground. All the erections by Mr. Stewart were most substantial and perfect in their character. No expense was spared. The present building is of brick. Its front reaches from Congress street to Washington street, a distance of four hundred and fifty feet. Its north wing is two hundred feet, and its south wing more than five hundred feet in length. It covers the space formerly occupied by Putnam's tavern, and as many as twelve other hotels, boarding-houses, and residences. It has upwards of eight hundred lodging-rooms, can accommodate fifteen hundred guests, and employs an army of servants. Two large locomotive boilers furnish the steam for cooking purposes, and

to run the elevators. Two copious springs, about half a mile distant from the hotel, supply it with an abundance of the purest and coldest water. Its broad piazzas, which, in the days of Leland Brothers, were more than a mile in their aggregate length, are shaded by magnificent elms, planted three-quarters of a century ago by Gideon Putnam. Its foundation is set firmly upon the limestone rock, just where it begins to rise into the first swell of the Adirondacks. It fronts upon an avenue unsurpassed in beauty, and from its central tower may be seen, on a clear day, the Catskills and Helderbergs, the Green mountains and Adirondacks, and the beautiful valley of the Hudson, dotted with lakes and villages. In short, it possesses all the advantages of location which are necessary to account for its past history, and to insure it a history no less remarkable in the future.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

The United States Hotel of Saratoga has long been almost as renowned as the great watering-place itself. From its comparatively small beginnings of more than fifty years ago, it has steadily kept pace in size and accommodations with the increasing growth and prosperity of the village, until to-day it stands in its architectural symmetry and palatial beauty among the largest and grandest hotels of the world. In the year 1824, Elias Benedict, an uncle of James M. Marvin, who has been so long associated with this hotel, purchased twenty-five acres of land in the block between Washington and Franklin streets, and on this lot in that year built the first United States Hotel. It was a brick building, facing on Broadway one hundred and twenty-five feet, thirty-four feet in depth, four stories high, with wing running sixty feet on Division street. To this first structure the next year, and almost every year following, additions were made, until when it was burned, in 1865, it had for some time extended the entire length of the block.

When it was completed and furnished in 1824, John Ford became its first manager and proprietor, and continued in that capacity till the year 1830. In the year 1830 James M. Marvin first became connected with the hotel as proprietor, a position in which he has since become so celebrated. It was kept for one year by the firm of Ford & Marvin. In 1831, Samuel Drake came in with Marvin for one year. In 1832, James M. Marvin kept it alone. In 1833, the Westcotts, Joseph and James R., with John C. Dillon, kept it for one year. In 1834 Dillon went out, and Marvin came back. From 1825-27, inclusive, Stephen S. Seaman was also with Mr. Marvin.

In 1838, Seaman went out, and John Thomas, of Albany, went in. Under the name of Thomas & Marvin it was kept till 1842. In that year Judge Thomas J. Marvin bought Thomas out, and under the name of James M. Marvin & Co. the brothers kept the hotel till the judge's death, in 1852. After that event James M. Marvin went on with the hotel, dividing the proceeds with the family of Judge Marvin till the hotel was burned on Sunday morning, the 18th day of June, 1865.

During this time Mr. Benedict had owned the property until 1832, when Judge Marvin bought it out, and in 1833 sold one-half to Lewis Benedict, of Albany. Lewis

Benedict and Judge Marvin then gave Elias Benedict the privilege of coming back into the firm upon paying for one-third of the improvement. He did so, and deeded his third in trust for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Ford, and her children. Mrs. Ford and her children all died, and James M. Marvin bought from time to time their interest. This left the property—one-third to Judge Marvin, one-third to James M., and one-third to Lewis Benedict.

For several years after the fire the hotel was not rebuilt. At length, in 1874, just one hundred years after Arnold opened the first rude hostelry in the little wilderness clearing at the High Rock, the new building was opened for the reception of guests. It now constitutes one continuous line of buildings, six stories high, over fifteen hundred feet in length, containing nine hundred and seventeen rooms for guests. The architectural appearance is exceedingly elegant and beautiful. It is Norman in style, and its Mansard roof is embellished with pediments, gables, dormer windows, and crests, and three large pavilions.

The building covers and incloses seven acres of ground in the form of an irregular pentagon, having a frontage of two hundred and thirty-two feet on Broadway, six hundred and fifty-six feet on Division street, with "Cottage Wing" on the south side of the plaza, extending west from the main front for five hundred and sixty-six feet. This wing is one of the most desirable features of this admirably-arranged house, as it affords families and other parties the same quiet and seclusion which a private cottage would afford, together with the attention and conveniences of a first-class hotel. The rooms of this wing are arranged in suites of one to seven bedrooms, with parlor, bath-room, and water-closet in each suite.

The main front and entrance is on Broadway, in which is the elegant drawing-room, superbly furnished with Axminster carpets, carved walnut and marble furniture, frescoed ceilings, elegant lace curtains, and costly chandeliers and mirrors. The room is rich and tasteful in its entire arrangements. Across the hall is the ladies' parlor, furnished with exquisite taste; and beyond, at the corner of the Broadway and Division street fronts, are the gentlemen's reading-rooms and the business offices of the hotel. To the west of the office, in the Division street wing, is the dining-hall, fifty-two by two hundred and twelve feet, with twenty and one-half feet ceiling, beyond which are the private drawing-rooms, the children's ordinary, carving-rooms, etc. The grand ball-room, one hundred and twelve by fifty-three feet, with ceilings twenty-six feet high, is on the second floor of the Division street wing, and is decorated with artistic and appropriate adornments.

The above description will give the reader some faint idea of this grand structure, which is now, as it always has been, patronized by the best people of the land.

CONGRESS HALL.

In the year 1811 Gideon Putnam commenced its erection, at the "raising" of which a bent of heavy timber fell, killing Barney Souler, and injuring Mr. Putnam so seriously as to cause his death. In 1813 it was used as a lodging-house for Union Hall, located opposite. In 1815, Guert Van Schoonhoven became its owner. It then had a front-

age of one hundred and forty feet, with a wing extending back from its south end. Samuel Drake, a nephew of Van Schoonhoven, was manager, and had charge of the hotel. John K. Beekman and J. M. D. Lawrence were part owners of the hotel at this time. Congress Hall soon became the headquarters of the leading fashionables, and was the first to employ bands of music, and to adopt the plan of hops and balls, which since have become so popular. Mr. Drake kept the hotel until 1828, when Joseph and James R. Westcott leased it. In 1819, when the Pavilion was erected, it was still the home of the fashionable society congregated at the Springs. In 1831 an additional story was added to the south wing. The Westcotts kept it until 1836-37, when Stephen Seaman and Calvin Munger became its proprietors; the former subsequently retired, and the latter kept it until 1846, when he died. The hotel was not successful under their management. In 1846, Joshua Collins opened the hotel, conducting it as a temperance house. Up to 1854 it was operated by various parties, among whom were William R. Brown and George Daley. In the year last named Hon. H. H. Hathorn bought the property, and forming a partnership with H. P. Hale, made various improvements; they put on an additional story, rebuilt the north wing, and erected a ball-room on the corner opposite the hotel.

In 1866 Congress Hall was destroyed by fire, and the present large and elegant hotel occupies the site of the old and famous structure. It occupies the larger part of the square bounded by Broadway, East Congress, Spring, and Putnam streets. Its frontage on Broadway is four hundred and sixteen feet, with a high promenade piazza twenty feet wide and two hundred and forty-nine feet in length, commanding a view of the most brilliant portion of Saratoga. From this front two immense wings, three hundred feet long, extend to Putnam street, the northern wing running along Spring street and overlooking the celebrated Hathorn and Hamilton springs on one side, and with the central wing, which runs parallel with it, inclosing a beautiful garden-plot. The southern front commands a view of the famous Congress and Columbian springs, and the beautiful Congress park, which has been very artistically arranged and adorned, at great expense, by the Congress and Empire Spring Company. It is built in the most substantial manner, of brick, with brownstone trimmings, and presents a very graceful architectural appearance.

THE PAVILION.

The Pavilion Hotel was built by Judge Walton in the year 1819, upon the site of the present town-hall. It was first kept by Nathan Lewis, and then by a succession of proprietors, among whom were Allen Murphy, John Ford, Asher Smith Taylor, John C. Dillon, John Cross, and Daniel McLaren, until it was burned about the year 1840, since which it has not been rebuilt. It was in its palmy days the abode of fashion and elegance, unsurpassed by any hotel in the village.

FIRST COLUMBIAN HOTEL.

In 1809 a hotel was built on the corner opposite the Pavilion, on ground now occupied by the Ainsworth block,

which was afterwards known as the Columbian Hotel. Its first proprietor was Jotham Holmes. It was long since destroyed in one of the many disastrous conflagrations to which the village was subject in former days.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.

This hotel was built by Mrs. Mary I. Jones, in 1860, and opened that year by Alexander Putnam. He was succeeded in 1861 by Mr. Robinson. In 1862 and 1863 it was kept by Mr. Dorlon. In 1865 it was leased by Charles E. Leland, who purchased it in 1873. The Clarendon, the only hotel in Saratoga Springs which is painted white, with green blinds, is a quiet summer home, frequented by people of culture and refinement, seeking rest and recreation. It will accommodate about three hundred and fifty people. The spring was purchased with the hotel property, and is situated on its grounds. Its waters are popular. Mr. Leland, the proprietor, is a younger member of the Leland family, celebrated in connection with first-class hotels in America. The hotel is situated on Broadway, near Congress street, and in the neighborhood of Congress grove.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL.

This establishment was erected about the year 1840, by George W. Wilcox, on the site of the York House, and an adjoining lot purchased for the purpose. Mr. Wilcox and his son-in-law, E. Darwin Pitkin, conducted it for several years, and until their decease. The property having been sold by Mrs. Pitkin (only child of Wilcox), it was, a few years later, purchased by its present proprietor, William Bennett, who has made additions and improvements. The hotel, under Mr. Bennett's proprietorship, has become well and favorably known. This is one of the few public hotels at Saratoga Springs which are open all the year for public accommodation.

THE MARVIN HOUSE

occupies the original site and residence of Doctor Porter, on the corner of Broadway and Division street. In 1832, when the depot of the Saratoga and Schenectady railroad was located on the corner of the above-named streets, the house was constructed and used as a hotel. It was known as the Railroad House, and was first kept by a Mr. Caldwell. Charles Ensign afterwards purchased it, and subsequently sold it to Isaac Smith, who operated the hotel until 1853, when he sold to Philip Snyder, who removed the old building and constructed a new one, which was christened the Marvin House, after one of Saratoga's most respected citizens,—Hon. Thomas J. Marvin. The new hotel was opened in August, 1853. In 1859, Adam and Daniel Snyder succeeded their brother as proprietors. June 18, 1865, it was destroyed by fire. In the fall of 1865 the Snyders commenced its reconstruction. July 23, 1866, it was opened to the public, and was, at that time, the largest hotel in Saratoga. Its cost was \$100,000, independent of the ground on which it stands. This hotel has been owned and operated until the present season by A. & D. Snyder.

THE COLUMBIAN HOTEL,

accommodating three hundred guests, Mr. D. A. Dodge, proprietor, Major Riggs, manager, is on Broadway, opposite Congress park, and just south of Crystal spring.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL.

This new and elegant house was built in the spring of 1876, and opened for the first time to the public in June. It stands on the corner of Broadway and William street, on higher ground than any other hotel in Saratoga, and commands a magnificent view of the beautiful Congress park and Broadway.

ADELPHI HOTEL.

This elegant new house, built in the spring of 1877, is on Broadway, at the head of Phila street, in the central part of the town. It will accommodate about two hundred guests, and is kept open all the year, by Mr. McCaffrey.

THE WAVERLY HOUSE

is situated in the upper part of the town, on Broadway, in a beautiful and quiet portion of the village.

THE HOLDEN HOUSE

is situated on Broadway, just north of the Marvin House. The building is of brick, and it has a pleasant veranda on its front. This delightful and home-like hotel is now kept by J. N. Ramsdill, whose kind attentions to those engaged upon the preparation of this history will be ever remembered.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

is situated on South Broadway, three doors south of the Clarendon Hotel, in one of the most beautiful portions of Saratoga.

THE BATES HOUSE,

Mr. C. S. Bates, proprietor, stands on the corner of Circular and Lafayette streets, near Drs. Strong's Remedial Institute, and between Phila and Caroline streets, which run to Broadway.

BROADWAY HALL.

This celebrated boarding-house is beautifully located a little up Broadway, and on higher ground than any other boarding-house in the place, and consequently is airy and healthy.

THE EMPIRE HOTEL,

on the corner of Front and Rock streets, in the north part of the village, is the nearest hotel or boarding-house to the celebrated Empire, High Rock, Saratoga Star, Seltzer, and Red springs. It is on the site of the old Schouten house.

THE CENTENNIAL HOUSE

is opposite the United States Hotel, on Matilda street, near Division street and the railroad depot.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

on Washington street, has been a favorite resort for many years. It is a well-built brick hotel, situated in a pleasant part of the village, and but a few steps from the railroad station.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL

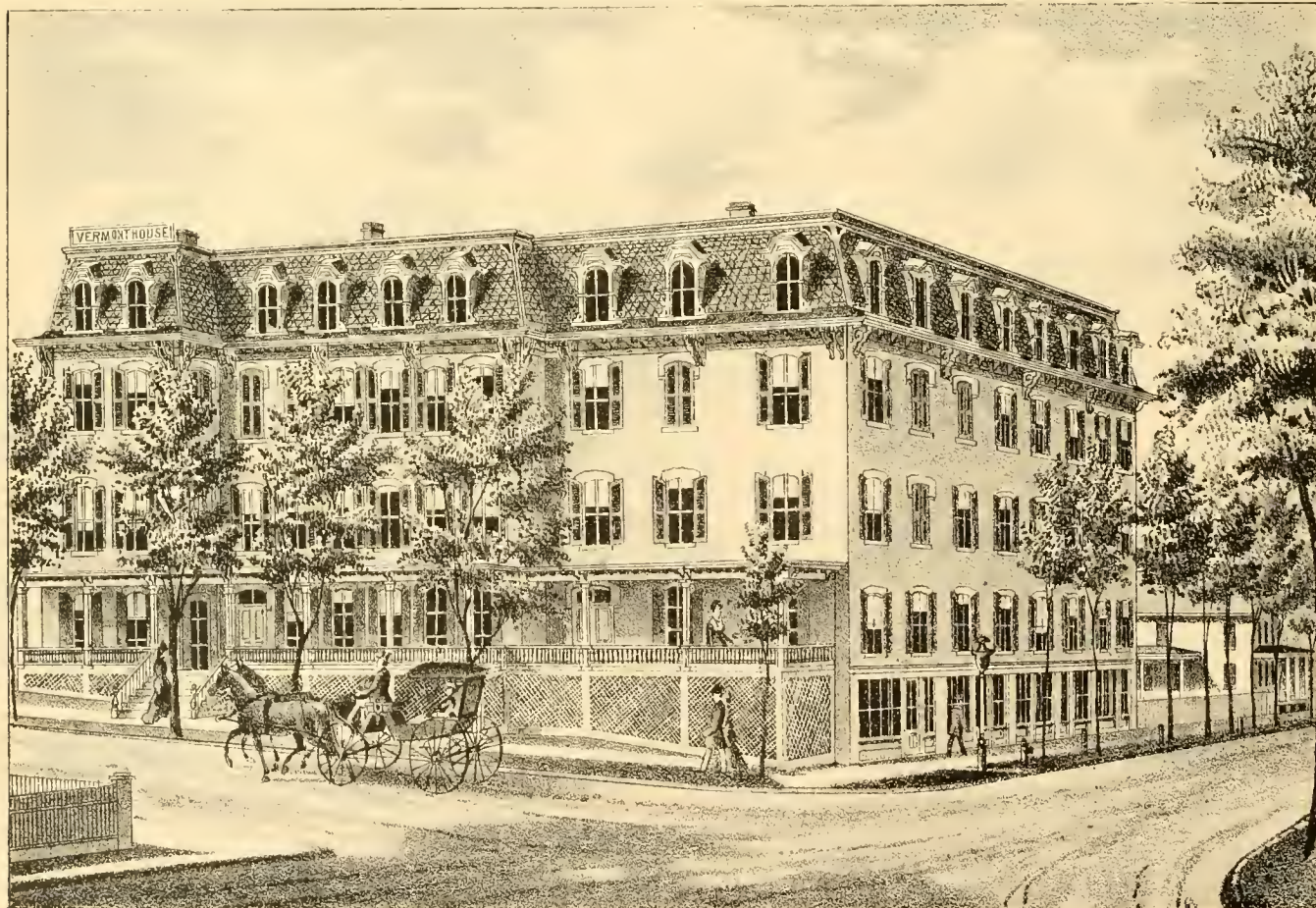
stands on the corner of Church and Matilda streets and Railroad place.

THE EVERETT HOUSE

is situated on Broadway, a few doors south of the Clarendon Hotel.



RES. OF MRS. C. M. DYER, GREENFIELD, SARATOGA CO. N. Y.



PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, OF THE LATE B. W. DYER, COR. FRONT & GROVE STS.,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE

is on Washington street, the first door west of the Baptist church.

THE HUESTIS HOUSE,

at 234 and 236 South Broadway, is situated on the most beautiful portion of South Broadway, near the Clarendon Hotel.

THE MOREY HOUSE,

on Franklin street, is situated but a short distance from the principal springs and the leading hotels in the place.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

This house is situated on Spring avenue, within a few rods of Excelsior and Union springs.

THE PIERPONT HOUSE

is located on the corner of Regent street and White street, near Union avenue.

THE PITNEY HOUSE,

on Congress street, is one of the largest and best boarding-houses in Saratoga.

THE VERMONT HOUSE.

This house is on Grove, corner of Front street, and just north of the Presbyterian church.

THE WILBUR HOUSE

is on the corner of Washington and Federal streets; it is a large boarding-house, which is kept open all the year.

VI.—CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The history of the First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs reaches back to the early years of the settlement of the town, and it was organized and recognized as such twenty-three years before any other church existed in the town; and although the house of worship was two miles away until 1822, a large number of their members resided in the village, and they held religious services a part of the time for some years in a school-house that stood on the first lot west of where their present church edifice is located, on Washington street.

Before its recognition as a church the Baptists in this vicinity were members, it is supposed, of the First Stillwater (Benus Heights) church, which, according to Benedict's "History of the Baptists," arose in 1762, became unusually large, and prospered, with branches in many directions, among which was one called Kayadrosseras; and in 1791, ten of their members living on the west side of Saratoga lake were dismissed to form an independent church, and this was probably the beginning of the First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs, which was constituted and received fellowship as a Baptist church by a council consisting of pastors and delegates called from various churches of the same faith and order, which met Oct. 11, 1793. The constituent members numbered twenty. Elder Simeon Smith, moderator; Elder Lemnel Powers, clerk of council.

At their first church conference, held Oct. 26, 1796, it was voted to hold their meetings for worship one-half the time at Bro. W. Barlow's, and the other half of the time

at the school-house near Timothy Shipman's, near where, in 1878, Joseph Rowley lives, in the town of Malta.

The early history of the church was full of such hardship and discouragement as is known only in pioneer life, but the faithful band struggled on with persistent perseverance, not only to maintain their existence and visibility, but to secure ministers of the gospel to preach and administer the ordinances of the church. And in return they saw their numbers and influence increasing, and they, year after year, occupying a larger place, while they were constantly dismissing members to unite with other churches in different sections of the State and country.

Houses of worship.—The records of the church do not show that they had any house of worship for many years, but held their meetings, as stated above, until Dec. 3, 1796, when they voted to hold them at the house of Nathaniel Saxton until a more convenient place could be obtained, and the same vote was renewed Dec. 3, 1798.

Salmon Munger, Edy Baker, and Thos. Ostrander were chosen Oct. 20, 1804, a committee to stake out the ground to set the meeting-house on, and Dec. 28, 1808, they voted to build a house thirty-eight by twenty-eight feet, two stories high and gallery, and to begin as soon as \$500 was subscribed.

July 8, 1809, they voted, instead of getting incorporated, to secure the title of the ground and meeting-house, by taking an everlasting lease from Mr. Ellis.

This house stood a short distance east of the Geyser spring, and was their place of worship until 1822, when they removed to the village, and occupied a house on the site of their present church edifice. It was two stories high, with galleries, and cost about \$2500. This house was used without change until 1846, when it was remodeled and thoroughly repaired.

The increase of members of the church and society was so rapid from this time, that in 1855 it was found necessary to build the present beautiful and commodious house of worship, which was dedicated in August, 1856. Its cost was \$18,000.

About the year 1833 they built a parsonage on the same lot with the church, which still remains. The church property is unencumbered, and the society is free from debt. From 1793 to 1800 they had no settled pastor, but were supplied by different ministers; Elders Rogers, Craw, and Powers being most frequently mentioned, who preached to them and administered the ordinances of the church.

The first pastor was Elisha P. Langworthy, who was ordained to the work of the ministry Dec. 18, 1800; and this relation existed until Jan. 9, 1819. His home was at Ballston Spa, and he often came on foot to meet and preach to his people. In the cold weather he came through the drifted snow, and before going to the pulpit would shake hands with every person present, and then, with overcoat and mittens on, preach his sermon; then have an intermission, and after that another sermon; and then part with them, to meet on the next Sabbath. In those days they had no stoves, and so did not see fire from the time they left home until they reached it again. A cold lunch was in order on those winter Sabbaths. The church was largely increased in numbers under his labors. He died in 1828.

Francis Wayland, the second pastor, was called to serve the church Jan. 9, 1819, and remained with them until Jan. 19, 1823.

John Lamb, the third pastor, was called April 12, 1823, and continued as such until March 26, 1825.

The fourth pastor was David R. Mackelfresh, who was called Nov. 13, 1825, but released from his engagement June 13, 1826.

After this the church was supplied by Elders More and Hubbell and other ministers until the fifth pastor, Joshua Fletcher, was called, Jan. 24, 1829. He graduated at Hamilton in June after, and the church called a council, which met Sept. 10, 1829, and set him apart by solemn ordination to the work of the gospel ministry. Large numbers were added to the church during his pastorate, which he resigned Nov. 28, 1845.

Arnold Kingsbury, the sixth pastor, was settled in 1847, and labored with the church until 1849, when he was succeeded by the seventh pastor, Austin H. Stowel, who commenced his labors in the winter of 1850, and remained until Feb. 20, 1855, when he resigned, and was followed by the eighth pastor, Luther W. Beecher, D.D., who was called Sept. 19, 1855, and resigned Sept. 19, 1859.

During these two pastorates the church made a marked advance in numbers and means of support.

A. W. Sawyer, the ninth pastor, was called Feb. 18, 1861, and resigned Jan. 11, 1864, and was followed by the tenth pastor, L. M. Woodruff, who was called Sept. 19, 1864, and resigned May 1, 1870.

During these years the church paid off all its debts, and was more largely increased in its membership than under the labors of any other pastor of the same number of years.

After his removal the church obtained supplies until Dec. 12, 1870, when William Cheetham, the eleventh pastor, was called, and ministered to the church until Oct. 8, 1871.

After this the church was supplied most of the time by Rev. Samuel H. Greene, now of Cazenovia, N. Y., and Ed. H. Bronson, now of Aurora, Ill., under whose preaching many were converted and added to the church, until the twelfth pastor, E. A. Woods, was called, July 7, 1872.

He closed this relation Jan. 9, 1876.

The church was again without a pastor until the thirteenth and present one, George A. Smith, was called, May 28, 1876. He was a graduate from Madison Theological Seminary of the class of 1876, and was ordained July 20 of the same year. Under his ministry the church has enjoyed a very unusual degree of harmony, and many have been added to its membership.

From its membership the church has licensed the following persons to preach: Andrew Sprague, July 4, 1795; the late Francis Wayland, D.D., president of Brown University, was licensed Dec. 11, 1819; Lemuel Covell, Dec. 28, 1833; Levi Parmely, Dec. 28, 1838; Ebenezer Jewett, Nov. 4, 1859; Charles H. Moserip, Sept. 16, 1870.

The greatest ingatherings to the church were in the years 1811, 1812, 1819, 1824, 1830, 1834, 1840, 1843, 1850, 1857, 1866, and 1872.

The whole number baptized up to June 1, 1878, was

1050; whole number added by letter, 734; total, 1784. Present number, 428.

In December, 1817, letters were granted to members to form a church in Wilton, and in 1876 sixty-five were dismissed to form the Second Baptist church of Saratoga Springs.

The following persons have been elected to the office of deacon: Gersham Saxton, Nathaniel Saxton, Briggs Sherman, Eliphaz Fish, Salmon Munger, Noah Roberts, Ezekiel Bradley, John A. Waterbury, Isaac Patrick, Joseph Waring, Wm. C. Owen, John Marston, John T. Carr, Edwin N. Brown, Francis W. Waterbury, Leonard H. Simons, Deman Vail, John Palmer, Edward R. Waterbury, Leonard Cotton, Reuben Merchant, Phineas F. Allen, Gilbert L. Waring, Thomas Noxon, Charles S. Smith.

The following persons have served the church as clerk: Eliphaz Fish, Wm. Wait, Harmon J. Betts, Philo R. Waterbury, John A. Waterbury, Aruna C. T. Peck, Francis W. Waterbury, Charles Phillips, Thomas Stevens, Edwin N. Brown, Phineas F. Allen, Oliver H. Cromwell, Geo. W. Wadsworth.

The first trustees chosen by the church were Eliphaz Fish and Andrew Sprague, May 7, 1796.

The present board consists of Wm. Waterbury, Prince W. Wells, Frank V. Hewitt, Jerome Pitney, Thos. Noxon, Seymour Gilbert. Wm. H. Gibbs is chorister and Mrs. Chas. O. Van Dorn organist.

The church has engaged heartily in Sabbath-school work. In January, 1820, in connection with the Presbyterians, they organized a Union school, which they sustained until 1822, when each church formed separate schools of their own.

The following persons have been superintendents of the school: Harmon J. Betts, John A. Waterbury, Wm. A. Langworthy, Warren A. Smith, Phineas Fletcher, Amariah H. Fitch, Rev. Heman H. Hoff, Samuel B. Terwilliger, Philo R. Waterbury, Isaac D. Sweat, Rev. Joshua Fletcher, Thos. Stevens, John Marston, E. Milton Brown, and John T. Carr, the present superintendent.

In April, 1878, they celebrated their fifty-eighth anniversary, and by the report of the secretary we find the following statistics for the year ending March 31, 1878: number of officers, 10; teachers, 32; scholars, 355; volumes in the library, 1400; receipts for the year, \$738.28.

The present officers, 1878, are as follows: Rev. Geo. A. Smith, president; John T. Carr, superintendent; Edward R. Waterbury, assistant superintendent; Geo. M. Crippen, secretary; John R. Barrett, treasurer; Oliver H. Cromwell, Beebee R. Barrett, Frank Hewitt, and Geo. Humphrey, librarians; Oscar A. Day, chorister; Miss Nora E. Morse, organist.

The ladies of the church have an aid society for assisting poor children of the Sabbath-school, besides which they have rendered large and timely contributions to aid in defraying church expenses.

The church is interested in and contributes largely for home and foreign missions, education, publication, Bible and freedmen work. Being the oldest church and with a large membership, they feel that they have a great work to do both at home and abroad.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The history of this venerable and influential society, the first religious society established in the village of Saratoga Springs, may be briefly stated as follows :

Organization.—The congregation was organized and trustees were elected January 15, 1816. The first trustees chosen were Miles Beach, Ziba Taylor, and Nathan Lewis. The first elders chosen and ordained, Dec. 11, 1817, were Abijah Blanchard and Luman B. Smith. Abijah Blanchard was also chosen and ordained deacon.

This organization took place where worship was first held and the Sabbath-school was first conducted,—in the village school-house, then situated on Washington street, on the spot now occupied by the First Baptist church.

It was recognized as an incorporated body by the court of common pleas June 6, 1816; was received under the care of the presbytery of Albany Aug. 19, 1817, and constituted a Presbyterian church by the admission of members, the ordination of elders, and the adoption of a confession of faith, Dec. 11, 1817.

Pastors.—The following persons have been installed and have officiated as pastors of this church, viz. :

1. Rev. Darius O. Griswold. Under his ministration the church was established, and after acting as stated supply he was installed pastor in February, 1822. This relation was dissolved Oct. 10, 1823. After this the church was supplied for some two years by Rev. Dr. Wm. Chester and others.

2. Rev. Samuel W. Whelpley was installed pastor August 19, 1825. This pastoral relation was dissolved Dec. 8, 1826.

3. For a period of over seven years the church had no pastor. At length the former pastor, Rev. Mr. Griswold, was engaged as stated supply, and served the church in this capacity for five years. The church owes much to this good man, who gave them some twelve years of the best part of his life, who commenced and fostered the enterprise, and under whose able ministrations it attained an enviable prosperity. Mr. Griswold died in this village December 27, 1841, and his remains are interred in Greenridge cemetery.

4. The third pastor was Rev. Dr. Albert T. Chester, who was installed Dec. 3, 1839, and resigned his call Dec. 4, 1849.

5. Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge was installed pastor Jan. 21, 1851, and resigned Oct. 10, 1871.

6. Rev. Frederick W. Newman was installed July, 1872, and resigned early in the year 1875.

7. Rev. Dr. Peter Stryker, the present pastor, was installed July 9, 1876.

Church Edifices.—This church has had three sanctuaries. The first was a frame building, and is still standing on the corner of Church and Matilda streets, and is now known as the Commercial Hotel. This house was consecrated Dec. 6, 1820. It cost about \$4500.

The second building was a brick edifice, located on the corner of Broadway and Carolina street. This was commenced early in the year 1848, and was dedicated some time in the year 1842. It cost \$8000.

The large and elegant brick building, situated on North

Broadway, just above the town-hall, is the third sanctuary. This was finished and first occupied July 26, 1857. The debt incurred in its erection being subscribed, the house was dedicated at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the church, Dec. 8, 1867. The cost of the lot and edifice was about \$30,000.

Members and Church Work.—This church was organized with nine members. It has on the church roll as admitted by letter and profession eleven hundred and ninety-five persons. The number of persons now present and in full communion is two hundred and seventy-six. Many connected with this church were or are persons of distinction : ministers, doctors, lawyers, judges, statesmen. Among them may be specified Rev. Wm. W. Eddy, D.D., at present a missionary in Beirut, Syria, and the late Reuben H. Walworth, chancellor of the State of New York, and the late Judge Wm. L. F. Warren.

The officers of this church at present are as follows :

Session.—Rev. Peter Stryker, D.D., moderator ; Paoli Durkee, clerk ; Philip McOmber, N. Bedortha, M.D., Silas P. Briggs, Wm. B. Taylor, H. Dwight Williams.

Trustees.—Judge Chas. S. Lester, president ; James H. Wright, treasurer ; A. S. Hays, A. A. Patterson, Edward R. Stevens.

Deacons.—Samuel Freeburn, Charles C. Lester, Charles W. Fuller.

Choir.—C. C. Lester, leader ; Miss Florence Eddy, organist.

Sexton.—Tracey A. Record.

Sabbath-School.—This is as old as the church. It was organized in 1816, and Mr. John D. Mann was the first superintendent. The school now numbers three hundred persons, and is in fine working order. The officers are : Judge C. S. Lester, superintendent ; Edward R. Stevens, secretary and treasurer ; Willard Lester, librarian ; C. C. Lester, chorister ; Miss Sarah Pond, organist ; Miss Carrie Walbridge, superintendent of primary department.

Industrial School.—This is held on Saturday afternoons. Connected with it are about one hundred teachers and scholars. Mrs. C. H. Stryker, the wife of the pastor, is the superintendent.

Young People's Association.—This is composed of a large number of the young people of the congregation, who make themselves very useful in a variety of ways. The president is Willard Lester, and the secretary Walter Fuller.

There is a Women's Foreign Missionary Society in this church, connected with the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the synod of Albany. Also a Women's Home Missionary Society. Of the former, Mrs. Peter Stryker is president ; of the latter, Mrs. Alexander Proudfit.

The benevolent contributions of this church are obtained by (1) collections in the Sabbath-school ; (2) subscriptions and collections for the poor fund ; (3) subscriptions to the women's board ; (4) subscriptions to general benevolence, solicited and collected each month by a committee of the Young People's Association, and disbursed by the session.

Colonies.—1. Congregational church of Saratoga, Rev. W. R. Terrett, pastor ; organized 1845. 2. Second Presbyterian church, Rev. Giles P. Hawley, pastor ; organized Aug. 8, 1871.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The formal organization of Bethesda church in Saratoga Springs was at a meeting of the congregation worshipping in a chapel on the northeast corner of Congress and Putnam streets, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on the 4th day of October, 1830. For many years prior to this organization, and, in fact, for many years subsequent thereto, the town of Saratoga Springs was missionary ground under the voluntarily assumed charge of the Rev. Edward Davis, of Ballston, and the Rev. Deodatus Babcock, of Ballston Spa. At the time of this organization the Rev. Edward Davis was the missionary and rector in charge of this station, and he attended this meeting in the character of rector. At this meeting Henry Walton and Wallace Crawford were elected wardens; John H. Steel, John Clarke, Daniel D. Benedict, Esek Cowen, Rockwell Putnam, Joel Clement, Jonathan Williams, and Daniel Wait, vestrymen. A certificate of incorporation, in accordance with the provisions of "an act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies," was drawn up, certified by the seals of Edward Davis, rector, Rockwell Putnam, and Henry Walton, witnessed by William H. Walton and Sheldon Clarke, and acknowledged before Hon. John H. Steel, judge of Saratoga County common pleas. This certificate was afterwards duly recorded in the office of the county clerk.

For nearly eleven years from the date of this organization the parish remained practically missionary ground, and the little band who met in the chapel kindly furnished by Dr. John Clarke, at the corner of Congress and Putnam streets, was carefully looked after and ministered to by the Rev. Messrs. Davis and Babcock, who lovingly and perseveringly held together the growing flock until it gained strength to stand alone. On the 29th of May, 1841, a meeting of the church-wardens and vestrymen was held, pursuant to notice, at Bethesda chapel, permanent rules and by-laws of the incorporation adopted, and a special committee appointed to make inquiry as to grounds suitable as a site for a church edifice, and the terms on which it might be obtained. John Clarke, Sidney J. Cowen, and Samuel Freeman were appointed such special committee. They reported at an adjourned meeting, held June 5, 1841, three several offers of lots for a church edifice: one by Judge Henry Walton, in the grove on the east side of Broad street, north of Covent Garden; one by Rockwell Putnam, on the south side of Washington street, and one by Dr. John Clarke, in the grove on the west side of Circular street, north of and near Congress street, known as Temple hill. The lot offered by Rockwell Putnam was finally chosen, and measures at once taken to erect upon it a church edifice.

Starting out with a debt of some \$3500 for the lot selected, and no funds beyond the voluntary contributions of comparatively few in number, the work of erecting the church edifice and building up the church was slow. For near thirty years the mortgage given on the purchase of the lot hung like a nightmare over the faithful struggling band, who labored in season and out of season to sustain the enterprise, and to clear the church, grown dear to them by labor and self-sacrifice, from incumbrance.

The plan of the building, drawn by R. Upjohn, archi-

tect, of New York, for the projected edifice on Temple hill, was, with some modifications, adopted for the new location. The building on Washington street was commenced in 1842, and was first occupied, in an unfinished condition, during 1844. The building, as first modeled, was in the form of the Latin cross,—the nave and transepts occupied by the congregation, and the head of the cross by the chancel. In 1859, to increase the seating capacity of the building, the walls of the nave between the towers and transepts were moved out on a line with the outer walls of the transepts. The towers, according to the original plan, were never carried up and finished.

The first rector of the parish after the long-continued missionary labors of the Rev. Drs. Davis and Babcock was the Rev. William Frederick Walker, formerly of Christ church, Troy, N. Y. Mr. Walker had occupied the place for a time in a missionary capacity, and on the 19th of June was called to the rectorship of the parish. Mr. Walker was succeeded, Sept. 2, 1843, by the Rev. Samuel Hansom Cox, then in his diaconate as minister.

March 28, 1845, the Rev. John Henry Hobart was called as rector. He was succeeded, June 9, 1846, by the Rev. Philip E. Milledoler, M.D., who continued as rector until his death, June 19, 1850. For some months prior to his decease the Rev. Dr. Milledoler was unable to attend to his duties, and at his request the Rev. B. H. Whicher was employed as officiating minister.

Sept. 13, 1850, Rev. S. F. Wiley was called as rector. He remained until November, 1852, when, on account of the continued illness of his wife, he was compelled to resign and remove. From this time for a few months Rev. Dr. Babcock, of Ballston Spa, again officiated by request.

Feb. 28, 1852, the Rev. John Steinfort Kidney was called as rector. He continued until April, 1858, when, on account of the health of some members of his family, he accepted a call to a church in the south.

May 10, 1858, the Rev. Robert C. Rogers was called as rector. He continued until July, 1861.

July 5, 1861, the Rev. Edmund Rowland Deacon, of Hartford, Conn., was employed as minister, and on March 12, 1862, he was called as rector. He continued as rector till October, 1863.

Nov. 12, 1863, the Rev. Francis C. Wainwright was called as rector. He continued until May, 1865.

The Rev. G. C. V. Eastman was employed as officiating clergyman from the resignation of Mr. Wainwright until the call, April 20, 1866, of the Rev. John Breckenridge Gibson. Mr. Gibson continued as rector until his acceptance of a call from St. John's school, Sing Sing, N. Y.

The successor of Dr. Gibson was the Rev. Dr. Norman W. Camp, who became the rector in 1869, and continued till the year 1873, when, on account of failing health, he resigned his charge. The Rev. Joseph Carey, the present rector, has had charge of the parish since Advent Sunday, 1873. The present officers (1878) are H. W. Burhans and A. B. Olmstead, wardens; James M. Marvin, Wm. M. Searing, Wm. Bennett, P. Porter Wiggins, R. C. McEwen, Wm. H. Hall, F. G. Vaughn, J. W. Ehninger, vestrymen.

Home of the Good Shepherd.—Connected with this church is a charitable institution called the Home of the

Good Shepherd. It is incorporated under the laws of the State, and owns commodious buildings, containing a chapel on Catherine street, well adapted to the purposes of the institution, the relief of the indigent aged and others needing temporary assistance. A flourishing mission Sunday-school is carried on in connection with it under the direction of the rector of the parish, aided by a superintendent and corps of teachers.

Parish Sunday-School.—A large and flourishing Sunday-school is held at the parish church, under the care of the rector and a superintendent, the particulars of which have not come to hand as we go to press.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Rev. Orin Foote, now residing in Nebraska City, in a letter to J. B. Felshaw, Esq., says that when he came to Saratoga Springs, in the year 1829, there were but two Methodists in the village, viz., John Morrill and his wife, Diana Morrill. Rev. Mr. Stebbins, then one of the preachers on this circuit, occasionally had an appointment here. He was followed by Dr. Samuel Luckey on the circuit in 1830 and '31, and the new church on North Broadway was regularly supplied.

The oldest class-paper to be found bears date June 26, 1831, and contains the following names: Orin Foote, Mary Foote, John Morrill, Diana Morrill, John Holman, Abiira Holman, John Hodges, Mary Hodges, Catharine Milligan, Esther Ketcham, Harriet Bell, Elizabeth Hudson, Catharine Day, J. D. Moriarity, Ann Moriarity, Mary Ann Moriarity, Caroline Moriarity, in all seventeen members,—five males and twelve females.

J. B. Felshaw, Esq., first came to Saratoga Springs in 1835, and, as I have already mentioned, was one of the building committee of this church. He also held the official relation of leader and trustee for a number of years. To him I am indebted for a large share of the facts and incidents, including names and dates, contained in this paper, having penned them down from his own lips. His memory is still very vigorous, and remarkably clear touching the early history and struggles of Methodism here and hereabouts. He says that in 1835 there were about forty members in the society, a large number of whose names he distinctly recollects and can readily repeat, only four of whom are still members, viz., Taey Eighmy, Mary Ann Hodges, Mary Ann Crawford, and Rebecca Jane Young. Sixty was about an average attendance of the congregation then worshipping in the old church on North Broadway. These were gathered in from Greenfield, Wilton, Malta Ridge, and the sparsely-settled region roundabout.

Up to the time of holding the annual conference in the spring of 1835, Saratoga Springs was one of the appointments on what was then called Stillwater Circuit,—Greenfield, Wilton, Schuylerville, Malta Ridge, Clifton Park, and Stillwater being the other appointments on the circuit. For some three or four years previous to this time, Rev. J. D. Moriarty, who came to this village in 1831, was the preacher in charge of this appointment, being allowed whatever could be collected for his services, which was never more than a mere pittance. Ephraim Goss was, however, the preacher in charge of the circuit.

At the conference in June, 1835, Rev. John Harwood and Oliver Emerson were appointed to this circuit, and this place was then and thereafter regularly supplied by the circuit preachers.

In 1836, Rev. E. Andrews and William H. Backus were the circuit preachers; in 1838, Seymour Coleman and William H. Backus. The health of Mr. Backus failed during the second term of his appointment, and he was employed as a teacher at the Troy Conference Academy. In 1838, Seymour Coleman and James Quinlan were the preachers. In 1839, Joshua Poor, James Quinlan, and John Foster. This was then a six weeks' circuit, and called Saratoga circuit. At the conference in June, 1840, Saratoga Springs was made a missionary station, and Ephraim Goss was appointed the preacher in charge. His salary was fixed at \$500, one-half of which was paid by a missionary appropriation. The membership was not far from one hundred at the time the church was dedicated, in 1841, the second year of Mr. Goss's ministry, sixteen of whom are now members of the society. Their names are as follows: Martha S. Felshaw, Gertrude Paige, Taey Eighmy, Charles Pierson, Rebecca Jane Young, Mary Ann Hodges, Mary Ann Crawford, Adaline Young, Procula Webster Carpenter, Nathan Phelps, William W. Baldwin, Sarah Ann Baldwin, A. S. Piper, Charlotte W. Piper, Samuel D. Fisher, Mary F. Fisher,—five males and eleven females.

In 1844–45, Stephen D. Brown was preacher in charge; in 1846–47, Stephen Parks; in 1848–49, J. E. Bowen; in 1850, Wm. M. Chipp; in 1851, Luman A. Sanford; in 1852–53, J. T. Arnold; in 1854–55, Dr. Bostwick Hawley; in 1856–57, Barnes M. Hall; in 1858–59, R. H. Robinson; in 1860–61, Samuel McKean; in 1862–63, E. G. Spaulding; in 1864–65, C. F. Burdick; in 1866–68, S. McChesney; in 1869–70, H. C. Sexton.

Sherman Miner, Charles Sherman, John M. Weaver, Ephraim Goss, Desavigna Starks, Sanford Washburn, Truman Seymour, Lewis Potter, Samuel Meredith, and Elisha Watson have successively been the presiding elders on this district since 1835.

If the statement of Rev. Orin Foote be correct, and we have no reason to question it, that there were but two Methodists in this village when he came here, in 1829, we can show very conclusively that that single Methodist family has proved to be a remarkably fruitful vine, whose vigorous branches have continued to spread from year to year, to bud and blossom, and to bear and ripen its fruits for the heavenly garner for more than thirty years.

The following figures briefly show the remarkable slow but steady growth of this vine: In 1829, 2 members; in 1831, 17; in 1835, 40; in 1841, 100; in 1851, 290; in 1861, 320; in 1870, 420; in 1878, 662.

The Sabbath-School.—It is very difficult to determine, in the absence of records, in what precise year the Sabbath-school connected with this society was established. Very soon, however, after Mr. Moriarty came here, in 1831, he organized and kept up a Sabbath-school, he being the only superintendent for several years. Mr. J. B. Felshaw distinctly recollects the names of the following persons who were teachers in the Sunday-school when he came here in

1835, viz.: Catharine Milligan, Harriet Bell, Nancy Hendrick, Mary Phoenix, Betsey Ellsworth, Amanda Carpenter, Mary Milligan, Nathan S. King, and Rev. John Hodges. Two of these ladies, Nancy Hendrick and Mary Milligan, were members of the Presbyterian church.

At that time the only books for the use of the school consisted of twenty-four small hymn-books, a few small Testaments, and a few question-books, which each teacher provided for his own class. In March, 1837, some forty or fifty small library-books were procured for the use of the school. Mr. Felshaw had the charge of the library, and continued to serve the school in that capacity for nearly ten years, when his failing health compelled him to resign. Mrs. Felshaw was for many years the teacher of the infant department, and was the immediate predecessor of Miss Carrie Carpenter. The school in those early days numbered from forty to sixty scholars. The superintendents have been as follows: Rev. J. D. Moriarty, the organizer of the school, Myron White, Elijah K. Bangs, Andrew J. Parker, W. S. Balch, R. H. Benedict, and others.

Church Edifices.—The first Methodist Episcopal church in the village of Saratoga Springs was erected in the year 1830, and the building is now standing near the corner of Broadway and Greenfield avenue. It is now used as a boarding-house, and known by the name of Oak Hall. At the time of its erection it was regarded as a large and spacious building for a church, though it was a plain, unpretending wood structure and quite away from the centre of the village. In the spring of 1839 it was abandoned as a church and sold to E. K. Bangs for an academic school building for the sum of \$1000.

During the following summer the congregation occupied the old theatre or lyceum building, then standing where the Catholic church now stands, on South Broadway. During the ensuing winter they worshiped in the old Episcopal church standing on the lot, now vacant, corner of East Congress and Putnam streets, the corner next east of Congress Spring Bottling House, now Morrissey's club-house. In the spring of 1840 the congregation removed to a building in what was then known as "Walton row," on the corner of Broadway and Caroline street.

On the 23d day of April, 1836, the lot on which the present church stands was purchased for \$1000 of Dr. John Clarke, the former proprietor of Congress spring, who then resided in the first house next west of the church, now known as the Fish house, and recently purchased by us. The small house now standing in the rear of the church, and used for years as a sexton's house, was standing, at the time of the purchase, on the front part of the lot, and was occupied by the Andrews family, now living in the Fish house, who paid an annual rent of \$70, which was strictly applied to the payment of the interest on the purchase price of the lot. In the fall of the year 1839 the house was removed to the rear part of the lot, and was used for several years as the parsonage of the church.

Rev. Wm. H. Backus, Seymour Coleman, Joshua Poor, Ephraim Goss, and Dr. John Frasier, each in the order of their names, occupied that house as a parsonage.

From several reliable sources we learn that Rev. J. D.

Moriarty was the prime mover in the enterprise of building this church. In the summer of 1838 Father Moriarity called together, in his own parlor, a number of prominent Methodists, who were at the time guests in his house, and laid before them the project of erecting a new church, showing them the importance of a more central and a more inviting place of worship.

Among those present on that occasion were such men as Revs. Dr. Nathan Bangs, Dr. John Kennedy, Dr. H. B. Bascom, Dr. Abel Stevens, Rev. Wm. H. Guilder, and Mr. Sukely, a prominent and wealthy layman from New York. These noble men readily and heartily concurred with Mr. Moriarity in his views and plans, and after mature deliberation, they promised to aid in raising funds, in the cities, to the amount of \$6000, provided \$2000 should be raised here and hereabouts. Only a small part of this amount, however, was ever realized from the efforts of these strangers. Such were the encouragements, however, at the time, that the society soon determined to build. The corner-stone was laid in July, 1840, and early in the winter following the building was up and fully inclosed. The building committee was Rev. J. D. Moriarity, Rev. Ephraim Goss, and J. B. Felshaw, Esq.; Rev. Orin Foote, B. H. Bartlett, Jeremiah Hart, Charles Kendall, Charles F. Goss, and Rev. Edward Hodges, were trustees.

Early in the spring of 1841 the basement was completed and occupied by the congregation, which had worshipped in "Walton row" one entire year.

On the 23d of July following (1841) the church was dedicated by Dr. John Kennedy, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Noah Levings, of New York; and Rev. Stephen Remington, of Schenectady, preached on the occasion.

The entire cost of the church and lot was \$8143. The lot was paid for in 1839 with the \$1000 received of E. K. Bangs for the old church on North Broadway. But there remained upon the church on the day of dedication a debt of \$5147. In 1846 the debt had increased to \$6948.45. In 1847 it was diminished to \$4105.45. And so the society struggled on, for a number of years, under a heavy and an almost crushing debt.

In the year 1853, under the ministry of Rev. J. T. Arnold, and by his almost herculean efforts, a sufficient amount was raised on subscription to cancel the debt, but a large percentage of that subscription was never collected. And it is very doubtful whether all of the original debt was ever paid until the year 1865, when, under the administrative push of Rev. C. F. Burdick, the entire indebtedness against the church was finally and fully paid.

In the year 1855, Rev. Dr. Hawley then being the preacher in charge, the church edifice being found too small for the growing congregation, it was enlarged by the addition of eighteen feet to the front of the building, making the structure, as it is at present, forty-two by eighty-four feet.

In the original corner-stone were deposited a single copy each of a Bible, Hymn-Book, Discipline, *Christian Advocate*, and some other valuable documents touching the early history of the society; it will be found on the west side eighteen feet from the present southwest corner of the edifice. It is but justice to one whose memory is still cherished



Yours Truly
H. A. Wilson

PROF. HIRAM A. WILSON, A.M.

Hiram A. Wilson, son of Abijah Wilson, was born in the town of Winchester, Conn., Dec. 19, 1812. His mother's name was Lucy Wright. By the death of both his parents he was left an orphan at a tender age, and was reared by his brother till the age of fourteen. He then went to Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., and spent one year at the academy in that place. After this he spent two years at Huron, Ohio, and upon his return to his native State engaged in teaching.

By his own exertions he fitted himself for college, and entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1838. Within one month after his graduation, by the appointment of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church, he sailed for Buenos Ayres, where he established the first missionary school in that city, which he conducted most successfully for over two years. He returned home, and married Hannah Bosworth, of West Hartland, Conn., on the 12th of May, 1841.

It was his intention to return to his school, but during his absence its prospects were suddenly blasted by one of those periodic revolutions common to South America.

In the fall of 1841 he accepted the position of principal of the Jonesville Academy, at Jonesville, Saratoga County. Assuming the duties of his appointment, he remained in charge of the academy for the next twenty years. Under his administration it became one of the most efficient and prosperous institutions of learning in this portion of the State. After closing his labors at the academy, he resided a few years at Brattleboro', Vt., where he became superinten-

dent of public instruction, and held other honorable positions of trust.

In 1863 he took up his residence at Saratoga Springs, and was soon clothed with civil honors and responsibilities. He became president of the board of education, and took an active part in the establishment of the public school system of the town. In the Methodist Episcopal church of Saratoga, there is not a position eligible to a layman which he has not filled. In fact, Prof. Wilson has been so loaded with these responsibilities that he has been obliged to solicit relief from some of them. At the date of this writing, although sixty-five years of age, he is holding the offices of trustee, steward, class-leader, recording steward, district steward, chairman of the finance committee, collector, and Bible-class teacher.

In the recent church-building enterprise, which brought forth the beautiful Methodist temple at Saratoga, he was a leading spirit and an untiring laborer. During the building of the church and its financial struggle for existence, he was president of the board of trustees, and not only gave largely in proportion to his means, but spent months of labor and solicitation to free it from debt. The completed enterprise is one which reflects credit not only upon the local church but upon the denomination at large.

In the first general conference which admitted laymen in 1872, Prof. Wilson was one of the only two lay delegates representing the Troy Conference, one of the most important conferences represented in that body.

among us to say, that probably no person made greater sacrifices, giving liberally of his time and means for the erection and completion of this church, than Rev. J. D. Moriarity. At the very outset he threw his whole soul into the enterprise, and ceased not to labor for its accomplishment until he saw his efforts crowned with success; indeed, his interest in, and his labors for, his beloved Zion, the church of his early choice, ceased not until he ceased both to work and to live,—which occurred in June, 1849.

The church was rebuilt on Washington street in 1870; it was dedicated March 20, 1871, by Bishop Janes. The value of the church property is \$125,000. The present Sunday-school has five hundred and sixty-three members, and fifty-seven officers. G. D. Van Vrankin is the superintendent.

Since Rev. Mr. Sexton had charge the ministers have been Rev. James M. King, Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, and Rev. William H. Hughes, the present incumbent.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The first mass ever celebrated in Saratoga Springs was in the fall of the year 1834, by the Rev. John Kelly. Father Kelly settled about this time at Sandy Hill, Washington county, where a Catholic church had for many years existed. Remaining there for one year, he removed to Lansingburg. From this place he was after a few months transferred by Bishop Dubois to Albany, where he became the founder and first pastor of the present St. John's church, having purchased the edifice from the Protestant Episcopalians and refitted it suitably for the Roman Catholic service.

Father Kelly is yet remembered as a man of naturally mild disposition, unassuming in manner, and abounding in zeal for the welfare of religion. When, in the year 1841, a request was made by the Propaganda in Rome for some missionaries for Liberia, in Africa, Father Kelly, although advanced in years at the time, was the first among the few priests who offered their services for that distant and dangerous mission.

He remained in Liberia a few years, and, returning, afterwards built a church in Jersey City, where he died about the year 1862, deeply regretted by his people. He was the brother of Mr. Eugene Kelly, now an eminent banker in New York city.

For seven years after the celebration of the first mass there was no resident pastor in Saratoga, nor any regular or stated time for the attendance of a priest. The Catholics of the place were left to depend on the casual visits of the few neighboring priests, or other clergymen who might happen to be staying at the "Springs" for the benefit of their health or passing to and from the city of New York and Lower Canada. Of those who officiated a few only are remembered. Rev. Mr. McClancy, of Albany, said mass once. Rev. Mr. Quinn, of St. Peter's church, Troy, attended twice. Rev. Peter Havermans, now of St. Mary's, Troy, paid a few visits. Rev. P. McCloskey, appointed in March, 1838, to Schenectady, attended Saratoga occasionally.

Father McCloskey did something towards organizing the congregation; it was through his instrumentality a collection

was first taken up for a suit of vestments for the mission. The vestments were made by the Sisters of Charity attached to St. James' church, in the city of New York, and procured in the spring of 1839. Rev. Andrew Byrne, then of St. James' church, New York, and afterwards first bishop of Little Rock, Ark., presented a chalice in the spring of 1840. During the period above referred to mass was celebrated in the summer season either in the Universalist church or in district school-house No. 1, and in the winter in the dwelling-house of Mr. John Costigan.

The want of a Catholic church at Saratoga Springs had for some time been felt and regretted by the Catholic inhabitants of the village, and also by the families and individuals of that communion who, residing in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere, resort annually to the Springs.

With a view to provide for this want, as also to carry into effect the earnest desires of the Catholics of the place, who had continued steadily although slowly to increase, Mr. John Costigan did on the 13th day of September, in the year 1839, purchase in his own name, of Thomas J. Marvin, for the sum of \$590.33, the lot of ground on which St. Peter's church now stands, with the building thereon known as the "Lyceum," with the sole design of converting the building into a place of Catholic worship, and the vacant portion of the lot into a cemetery or place of burial. The lot measures fifty feet front and rear, and one hundred and thirty-two feet deep. The first interment made in said cemetery was the remains of the wife of Patrick Pettit, of Saratoga Springs, in November, 1839.

The Lyceum, now changed into a place of Catholic worship, remained for four years without a priest. The first resident Catholic pastor ever appointed at Saratoga Springs was the Rev. Anthony Farley, who entered on the discharge of his duties in the month of September, 1843. This gentleman, better known as "the doctor," was never willing that his genius should be cramped; and Saratoga being, at the time, like Utica of old, a somewhat pent-up place, he took leave and departed for the more congenial clime of Lansingburg; and, after a few years, departed thence to Jamaica, L. I., where at present (1878) he lives, hale and hearty, in the active discharge of his parochial duties, the same pleasant, genial Dr. Farley, revered by his people and admired by numerous friends throughout the country.

Rev. F. Donohue succeeded Father Farley in May, 1844, remaining only a few months. He went with the bishop to Little Rock, Ark., and lived there only a few years. Rev. Bernard Van Reeth was the next pastor. He came to Saratoga in the month of November, 1844, and remained about one year and a half, when he was appointed the first resident pastor at Cohoes, where he built the first St. Bernard's church, and returned afterwards to his native country, Holland. Rev. Thomas Daly was the next pastor. He entered on the discharge of his duties on the 16th of June, 1847, and remained until the 10th of June, 1850, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. Cull, who came to Saratoga in July, 1850.

The Lyceum, or old St. Peter's, as the edifice was then known, had seen its best days; it was old and in-

firm, if not unsafe to meet in; besides, it had become too small for the congregation. The want of a new church had been for several years felt and much debated; but there was no one to take the lead in such a movement. Father Daly was young and inexperienced; besides, the rough work of church building was not in accord with his tastes. He would rather be assistant in Albany.

God, who disposeth all things sweetly, it would appear, sent the right man at the right time. The congregation was small, and their means very limited. A church must be built. Others stood appalled at the undertaking. Father Cull came. With eye unmoved he surveyed the field of labor, laid his plans, went to work, and the new St. Peter's—one of the prettiest of the new order of Catholic churches in the United States—stands forth to-day as the result of his labors.

The work was brought to a successful close when, on the 15th of August, 1853, the church was dedicated. Monseigneur Bedini, at the time apostolic delegate to the United States, pontificated at the mass. Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes preached the dedicatory sermon.

Father Cull was zealous and persevering in labor. To work seemed to be for him a necessity. He procured a pastoral residence and cemetery. He purchased the Hugh Dennin property, where, after enlarging and fitting it up at considerable expense, he introduced a branch of the "Sisters of St. Joseph," to take charge of parochial schools for boys and girls.

His death occurred on the 2d of January, 1873, in the cottage on William street. It is hoped the Catholics of Saratoga will soon find it convenient to erect a monument to perpetuate his memory.

Rev. M. Sheehan obtained the administration of St. Peter's church January, 1868, and held the same until October, 1871.

The church was incorporated in 1870, under the title of "St. Peter's Church, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.," under an act of the Legislature of this State, passed March 25, 1863. The first incorporators were John J. Conroy, bishop of Albany, Edgar E. Wadhams, V.G., M. Sheehan, the pastor, together with John Foley and B. McGovern, two lay members of the congregation.

The present trustees are Fr. McNierney, bishop of Albany, P. Ludden, V.G., John McMenomy, pastor, with Frank Jones and Dennis McNelis.

Rev. John McMenamin—McMenomy the name has come to be by force of the customary use of an easier pronunciation—was appointed pastor of Saratoga by Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, on the 10th of October, 1871, and is the present incumbent.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Saratoga Springs was organized March 8, 1865. Its original membership was about fifty. Its present membership is nearly one hundred and fifty. The first pastor of this church was Rev. E. N. Sawtelle, D.D., who was installed in April, 1865. Dr. Sawtelle withdrew from the active duties of the pastorate in June, 1868, but was not formally dismissed until July, 1871. From May, 1867, until April, 1871,

the Rev. P. R. Day acted as assistant pastor of the church. Mr. Day was not installed. The Rev. L. S. Rowland was installed pastor on July 25, 1871, and closed his labors on the last Sunday of March, 1877.

The following members of the church have acted as its deacons, each being elected for the term of two years: H. L. Aiken, Geo. H. Fish, Ralph Brintnall, S. E. Bushnell, Joseph A. Shoudy, William Muir, Sheldon Clark, Joshua Crosby, L. S. Packard, James Bull, H. E. Spaulding.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rev. Wm. R. Terrett, acting pastor; Geo. H. Fish, L. S. Packard, Joshua Crosby, H. E. Spaulding, deacons; J. C. Goodridge, clerk; Geo. H. Fish, treasurer.

The church edifice occupied by this congregation was erected in 1868. It is very centrally situated on Phila street, just out of Broadway. This society also owns the fine business block known as the St. Nicholas building, at the rear of which the church is built.

In addition to the above, we have been kindly furnished with the following facts:

The Congregational society has a history interwoven with that of the church. In fact, the trustees of the society had the laboring oars, and they used them, under the guidance of a kind Providence, with persistent energy and skill. After several unsuccessful attempts, a fine central location was selected and purchased by the trustees. Special laws were enacted by the Legislature, procured by the trustees, to enable them to purchase, build, convey, and rent, as a corporate body, their large property on the corner of Broadway and Phila street, consisting of the post-office and First National Bank building, *Saratogian* printing-office, seven stores, and a large number of offices and halls. A pleasant home was thus provided for the church and society, and means furnished to pay all deficiencies for minister's salary and contingent expenses.

The original members were nearly all from the First Presbyterian church and society, and its first chosen trustees were the following, viz., Dexter H. Knowlton, Lewis E. Whiting, Waldo M. Potter, Solon B. Bushnell, Hiram P. Trim, Elisha Bailey, Jacob Myers, Andrew Hall, and Joseph A. Shoudy. Two of the original trustees have held, by re-election, the office continuously to the present time, viz., Lewis E. Whiting and Hiram P. Trim. Dr. Whiting was chairman of the building committee and treasurer of the society, collecting and disbursing its moneys for more than ten years. He came from the Presbyterian church, with the large choir of which he was their leader, and has had charge of the Congregational choir to the present time.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

For several years prior to 1869 the fact had been recognized by many friends of religion that the eastern portion of the village should have within its bounds some place of worship and for Sabbath-school instruction. It was not, however, until the summer of that year that any decided steps were taken to provide for the spiritual wants of the constantly-increasing population in this section of the town. At that time it was proposed that a mission chapel should be established in the southeastern part of the village with-

out further delay, under the auspices and fostering care of the First Presbyterian church. The project met instantly with much favor among the members of that church. A large and desirable lot on the corner of Spring and Regent streets was given for the purpose of erecting thereon the proposed chapel immediately, and in the future a suitable church edifice and minister's house. A cordial response was made to applications for subscriptions towards the erection of a chapel, and on the 31st day of August, 1869, the corner-stone of the building was laid by the Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge, then the pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the originator and chief promoter of this new enterprise. The completed edifice was dedicated by him to the service of God on the 30th day of January, 1870.

The Rev. James N. Crocker was placed in charge of the mission work, and a Sabbath evening service was regularly maintained, together with a weekly prayer-meeting, in the chapel until the organization of the church, in August, 1871. A Sabbath-school was also organized under the superintendency of Mr. John Newland, and soon numbered considerably over one hundred scholars.

In the month of August, 1871, it was deemed advisable that a church should be organized under the name of the Second Presbyterian church, and accordingly on the 8th day of August, 1871, nineteen members of the First Presbyterian church were at their own request dismissed from that church for the purpose of forming the new church. Four other persons from churches outside of the village united with the above-named nineteen, and were duly constituted as the membership of the Second Presbyterian church, which was thus organized by the session of the First Presbyterian church. At the same time John Newland, B. M. Fay, and B. F. Edwards were elected and installed as elders of the new church.

On the 28th of August, 1871, the following-named gentlemen were elected trustees of the congregation, to wit: Charles F. Dowd, George S. Batcheller, John Newland, Adam B. Smith, Alexander Bennett, and Samuel H. Freeman.

The church was received under the care of the presbytery of Albany on the 10th of October following, and a call to the pastorate thereof placed in the hands of the Rev. James N. Crocker, which was accepted by him, and he was duly installed by a committee of presbytery on the 22d day of October, 1871. Under the pastoral care of Mr. Crocker the young church grew steadily in numbers and gave evident tokens of increasing strength and usefulness. It began with twenty-three members, and at the close of Mr. Crocker's pastorate, in November, 1875, it contained a membership of eighty-five, four members having been during that period dismissed to other churches.

On the 30th of November, 1875, the pastoral relation between this church and the Rev. Mr. Crocker was dissolved, at his request, by the presbytery of Albany. The pulpit remained vacant until the 15th day of October, 1876, when the Rev. Giles P. Hawley, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary of New York, and who had been supplying the pulpit of this church since the 1st of August previous, was ordained to the work of the ministry by the presbytery of Albany and installed as pastor of this church.

The present officers of the church and congregation are as follows: Rev. Giles P. Hawley, pastor; John Newland, B. M. Fay, and B. F. Edwards, elders; Charles F. Dowd, John Newland, Adam B. Smith, James J. Wakefield, Alexander Bennett, and William Macgivny, trustees; John Newland, superintendent of Sabbath-school; C. P. Penfield, secretary and treasurer of Sabbath-school; B. F. Edwards, church chorister; and Miss Helen M. Smith, church organist. The present membership is ninety-nine.

The chapel, which is still used as a place of worship for the congregation, no church edifice having yet been built, is a neat brick structure twenty-seven feet in width and fifty-four feet in length, with a tower in the northeast corner, forming the vestibule or entrance to the chapel. It cost about \$3000, exclusive of the furniture.

The contributions of the congregation for its own support have been, considering its numbers, exceptionally generous, and it has from the outset also contributed liberally to the various schemes of benevolence which are carried on by the Presbyterian church.

The results accomplished by the organization of this mission and church in the locality which it occupies have been marked and salutary. It has provided a comfortable and attractive church home for many who could not go to the more distant places of worship. It has drawn in many who had not been in the habit of attending any church regularly, if at all. It has promoted the better observance of the Sabbath in the neighborhood. Through its Sabbath-school it has gathered many children to the instruction in God's Word who would otherwise have continued in ignorance or disregard of the Sabbath, and by the preaching of the Word many souls have been brought to a knowledge of the truth.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

In the spring of the year 1873 it became apparent to the pastor of the First Baptist church and a number of his constituents that the southeastern portion of our village offered a favorable field for direct religious influence, and agreeable to that sentiment the following announcement appeared in the *Daily Saratogian* of Saturday, May 17, 1873: "There will be preaching in the Morrissey House, on South street, by the Rev. E. A. Woods, Sunday afternoon, at four o'clock."

Contrary to expectation the room was filled, and for several Sabbaths services were conducted in like manner, with audiences that augured success for the undertaking. A Sunday-school was organized the same day, having fifty names on the roll, with the Rev. E. A. Woods as superintendent, he remaining in that position till February, 1874, when Mr. D. F. Ritchie, the prime mover and staunch friend of the school, was chosen superintendent, which position he still occupies.

As winter approached it became necessary to remove to warmer and more accessible quarters, and accordingly permission was received from the board of education to occupy a room in the Spring street school-house.

About this time the friends of the new enterprise, prominent among whom was Mr. D. Winans, pledged funds sufficient to purchase a lot on Regent street, near Union avenue, and erect thereon a chapel. The building

was completed, and on Feb. 7, 1874, this combination of church and Sunday-school moved into its new quarters, and organized under the name of the Union Avenue Baptist Sunday-school, and continued as such until Feb. 2, 1876, when, upon request, letters of dismission were granted to sixty-six members of the First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs for the purpose of establishing a new church, which was duly organized Feb. 22, 1876, as the Second Baptist church of Saratoga Springs.

On April 2 following a call was extended to the Rev. Daniel Corey, of Hudson, N. Y., to assume the pastorate of the church, which call he accepted, entering immediately upon his duties, and filling the position satisfactorily to the present time.

The church was recognized by a council of churches which was held on June 1, 1876, and has steadily grown in strength and influence, until now its position as a power for good in the world is established. Its present total membership is one hundred and thirty-three, of which number twenty joined by baptism, forty-six by letter, and one by relation of Christian experience.

THE FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH

was organized Oct. 2, 1865. The first trustees were F. A. Town, Seneca Weed, and Seth Grawberg. The church was built in 1869, and dedicated by Rev. B. T. Roberts, Jan. 8, 1870. It cost \$3500. It is located on Regent street. The present officers are F. A. Town, Seneca Weed, Isaac Groff, and Z. Fenton. The first pastor was Rev. A. B. Burdick, followed by Revs. D. M. Sinclair, W. M. Gould, J. A. Odell, W. W. Warner, H. Mathews, B. Winget, J. Odell.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF SARATOGA SPRINGS

This church was organized in June, 1863, by Rev. J. Boler, who purchased the property on Willow Walk, now named Spring avenue, from Mr. J. Andrews. The society then consisted of seven members, with a board of trustees, as follows: J. Boler, A. Freeman, J. Lewis. The building was used for a mission Sabbath-school, which was then attached to the church, under the superintendence of Mr. Bushnell. Dr. Bedorathy succeeded him. Mr. Pond succeeded Dr. Bedorathy. Mr. Crosby, the present superintendent, has held it for the last four years. The average attendance has been from twenty to forty, with from four to six teachers. The church was dedicated by Bishop William H. Bishop. Rev. S. Golden succeeded Rev. J. Boler; after him Rev. H. Johnson; then Rev. H. Butler; Rev. J. C. Gilbert succeeded him, and remained for five years; during his first year, in November, 1866, the building was destroyed by fire, and was rebuilt in 1867, and dedicated by Bishop J. J. Clinton. Rev. M. H. Ross followed in 1870; in 1873, Rev. J. C. West was appointed, who died before the end of his term; Rev. J. J. Kelly then supplied the pulpit for two months; in September, 1874, Rev. S. Jones was appointed to the charge. In September, 1876, Rev. Wm. Sanford, the present pastor, was appointed. The board of trustees consist of seven

members, as follows: P. Rue, C. Howard, W. Adams, R. Bowden, J. Hill, A. Jackson, J. T. Thomas.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

A society was formed at an early day in Saratoga Springs, and a church edifice was built, in which the congregation worshiped for many years. The church edifice afterwards went out of their hands, and for some time no regular stated meetings have been held. The society, however, still keeps up its organization, and listens occasionally to the able ministers of the denomination who visit the great watering-place during the summer season.

VII.—SCHOOLS.

The following notes from the records of one of the school districts of the village will be of general interest. It is evident that in the commencement it was a citizens' movement, as the first building was to be erected by subscriptions; but a year later the general school system of the State was inaugurated, and the enterprise became the regular legal work of district 15. After the organization of the town of Saratoga Springs, in 1819, the same district became No. 1 in the new town.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the village of Congress Springs was held at the house of Moses Stickney, for the purpose of devising ways and means to carry into effect the building of a school-house in said village, on March 12, 1812. Of this meeting Frederick Ellsworth was chairman and D. Farlin secretary. It was resolved:

1st. That said building be of the following dimensions, viz., thirty feet by twenty-six, with twelve feet post, and that it be erected on land belonging to Gideon Putnam, on the north side of Washington street, reserved by him for that purpose, and to be by him leased to the proprietors of said building for and during the term that it shall be occupied for the purpose above mentioned.

2d. That the proposals of Jesse Morgan to build said house for the sum of \$400, including painting, on a certain plan agreed upon at said meeting, be accepted.

3d. That Gideon Putnam, Miles Beach, and Nathan Lewis be a committee for the purpose of directing and superintending the building of said house.

4th. That the said sum of \$400, to be raised and appropriated for the building of said house, be divided into eighty shares of \$5 each, and these subscriptions be opened for taking up shares on the third day of March instant.

March 14, 1812, another meeting was held at the house of Moses Stickney; same officers. It was resolved:

1st. That there be an addition of twenty shares at the aforesaid sum of \$5 each, for the purpose of furnishing a bell and other necessities for the convenience of said school-house.

2d. That an addition of \$10 be allowed to the aforesaid Jesse Morgan, making \$410 for building and completing said school-house.

The following is a list of the subscribers to this school fund, who agreed to pay one-fourth of the same when the building was completed, and the remaining three-fourths in six months from the completion thereof:

Shares.		Shares.	
Gideon Putnam.....	10	Leno Remington.....	1
Miles Beach.....	4	A. Blake.....	1
Jotham Holmes.....	4	Benjamin R. Putnam..	2
Cyrel Carpenter.....	4	Charles F. Smith.....	1
Frederick Ellsworth.....	4	Jesse Morgan.....	2
Moses Stickney.....	4	Robert Martin.....	1
Dudley Farlin.....	2	Thomas Benedict.....	2
Nathaniel Searing.....	2	Richard Searing.....	2
Salmon Hulng.....	2	Peter Abell.....	1
Samuel Leeson.....	2	Robert Bryan.....	1
John Bemis.....	2	Henry Stafford.....	2
David Evert.....	1	Wm. Webster.....	1
Josiah Ripley.....	2	D. D. Benedict.....	1
Joel Sadler.....	1	John W. Steel.....	3
Roger Truman.....	1	Win. Waterbury.....	2
John Ellsworth.....	1	Warren Cady.....	2
Joel Clement.....	2	Darius Wright.....	1
A. G. Sharp.....	1	Cyrus Johnson.....	1
John Johnson.....	2	James Wright.....	1
Nathan Lewis.....	5	Isaac Cramphin.....	1
E. W. Abbott.....	3	David Huling.....	1
Ashbel H. Andrews.....	1		
		Total.....	90

On May 11, 1813, a meeting was held at the house of Jotham Holmes, when Miles Beach and Nathan Lewis (the committee surviving) reported receipts and expenditures amounting to \$450, which was received and audited.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Saratoga in school district No. 15 was held at the house of Jotham Holmes, on May 22, 1813, previous notice being given according to law. Jotham Holmes, chairman; Daniel D. Benedict, secretary. Nathan Lewis, Miles Beach, and Jotham Holmes were selected as trustees for the ensuing year in district No. 15, and Daniel D. Benedict secretary and collector.

Feb. 25, 1814, Jotham Holmes and Nathan Lewis, two of the trustees of school district No. 15, in the town of Saratoga, returned to Wallis Crawford the number of children in said district, to wit, seventy-eight.

May 13, 1814, annual meeting of inhabitants of village of Saratoga Springs, at the house of Jotham Holmes. Frederick Ellsworth, Cyrel Carpenter, and Solomon Spaulding were chosen trustees; Daniel D. Benedict, clerk; and Ellsworth to be collector of district No. 15.

May 2, 1815, a meeting was held at the school-house of district No. 15. Nathan Lewis, chairman. Dudley Farlin, Jotham Holmes, and Turner Peterson were elected trustees for the ensuing year; Joseph J. Katch, collector; and Daniel D. Benedict, clerk.

April 10, 1816, annual meeting was held of school district No. 15, at the house of Joshua Blivin. Esek Cowen, chairman. Ashbel Andrews, Daniel G. Garnsey, and Henry Stafford were elected trustees; Joshua Blivin, clerk; and Solomon Spaulding, collector.

Sept. 13, 1816, school meeting of district No. 15, held at the school-house. Ashbel Andrews, chairman; Joshua Blivin, secretary.

Sept. 27, 1816, a meeting of the inhabitants of school district No. 15, held at house of Joshua Blivin, in Saratoga Springs. A. Andrews, chairman; D. G. Garnsey, secretary. Gardner Bullard was appointed trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Henry Stafford out of the district.

Saturday, Jan. 11, 1817.—Meeting of inhabitants of district No. 15, at house of Joshua Blivin. Nathan Lewis, chairman; Rockwell Putnam, secretary. Lewis Putnam was elected as a trustee to supply the place of Daniel G. Garnsey, removed from the district.

Tuesday, April 1, 1817.—Meeting of district No. 15, at Joshua Blivin's house. Ashbel Andrews, chairman. Trustees elected: Harman Hoffman, G. V. Schoonhoven, Nathan Lewis; Rockwell Putnam, clerk; Solomon Spaulding, collector.

Tuesday, April 7, 1818.—Held at house of James Doney. Nathan Lewis, chairman; D. D. Benedict, secretary. Trustees elected: Joel Clement, Joshua Porter, Wm. Waterbury; Solomon Spaulding, collector.

Meetings were held on Nov. 2 and 7, 1818, at which nothing important was done.

Thursday, Nov. 12, 1818.—Meeting at house of James Doney. John Bryan, Esq., chairman. *Resolved*, That the district be divided into two, which division the school commissioners sanctioned. Jotham Holmes was called to the chair, when it was resolved that Ferdinand Andrews be appointed trustee, in the room of William Waterbury, removed by the division of the district.

Jan. 18, 1819.—Meeting at house of James Doney. Nothing special.

April 15, 1819.—Meeting at house of James Doney. Gradus Van Schoonhoven, chairman; H. J. Betts, secretary. Trustees elected: Lewis Putnam, Frederick Ellsworth, James Doney; Rockwell Putnam, clerk; Solomon Spaulding, collector.

Wednesday, April 21, 1819.—Meeting at house of James Doney. Of no special importance.

April 6, 1820.—Annual meeting at house of James Doney. Ashbel Andrews, chairman; Rockwell Putnam, clerk. Following elected: Rockwell Putnam, James Doney, Harmon J. Betts, Benjamin Henshaw, trustees; Solomon Spaulding, collector. Officers chosen: Rockwell Putnam, clerk; James Doney, Harmon J. Betts, Benjamin Henshaw, trustees; Solomon Spaulding, collector.

Made a report to the commissioner of common schools of Saratoga:

Amount of money received for year	\$41.62
Number of children taught during year.....	113
Number of children residing in district between five years and fifteen years	110

Jan. 27, 1821.—Special meeting, of no importance.

Monday, May 17, 1821.—Meeting of school district No. 1, at house of James Doney. Ashbel Andrews, chairman; H. J. Betts, clerk. Trustees elected: Joel Sadler, Darius Wright, Smith Wheeler; Washington Putnam, clerk; Elijah W. Weed, collector.

Monday, Oct. 1, 1821.—Annual meeting of school district No. 1. Oliver Sheldon, chairman; W. Putnam, clerk. Trustees elected: Joel Sadler, John D. Mann, John Ford. Washington Putnam was duly elected clerk, and Elijah W. Weed, collector.

Feb. 12, 1822.—Special meeting of district No. 1, at the house of John Sadler. Daniel Benedict, moderator; W. Putnam, clerk. Esek Cowen was elected trustee in place of John Ford, resigned. Frederick Ellsworth, Esek Cowen, and Oliver Sheldon were selected as a committee to converse with the other districts relative to the establishment of a Lancasterian school.

Tuesday, March 12, 1822.—Adjourned meeting of district No. 1. Chairman, Frederick Ellsworth; W. Putnam,

clerk. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of consolidating the districts.

Monday, Oct. 7, 1822.—Annual meeting of school district No. 1. Trustees elected: Joel Clement, William A. Langworthy, Daniel D. Benedict; Washington Putnam, clerk; Elijah W. Weed, collector.

Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1823.—Annual meeting of inhabitants of school district No. 1. Joel Clement, chairman; W. Putnam, clerk. Trustees elected: Samuel H. Drake, Nehemiah Barlow, and Salmon Huling. Joshua Blivin was elected collector, and Lorin Putnam, clerk.

Saturday, Jan. 30, 1824.—Special meeting, district No. 1. Samuel Huling in chair; Lorin Putnam, clerk. Joshua Blivin was re-appointed collector. Dwight F. Lawton was duly elected trustee in place of Nehemiah Barlow.

Saturday, April 17, 1824.—Special meeting, of no importance.

Monday, Oct. 4, 1824.—Annual meeting of district No. 1. Trustees elected: Salmon Huling, Joseph Westcott, Ransom Cook; Clerk, Lorin Putnam; Collector, A. W. Lee.

Monday, Nov. 1, 1824.—Special meeting. No special importance.

Oct. 3, 1825.—Annual meeting of school district No. 1. Esek Cowen, chairman, and William A. Langworthy, *sec. pro tem*. Trustees elected: William A. Langworthy, Joel C. Clement, Joel Sadler; Clerk, Risley Taylor; Collector, Joshua Blivin.

Second Monday in October, 1826.—Trustees reported they had received \$72.10, and expended \$53.15. Trustees elected: John Ellsworth, Cyrel Carpenter, Oliver Perkins, Clerk, Risley Taylor; Collector, Philo R. Waterbury.

Jan. 8, 1827.—James Caldwell elected collector in place of P. R. Waterbury. Next trustees were Daniel D. Benedict, William A. Langworthy, David Cobb.

Oct. 6, 1828.—Trustees: Ransom Cook, W. A. Langworthy, Philo R. Waterbury.

March 16, 1829.—Trustees reported number of children taught in said district during said year, and since last report, was 118, and that the number of children residing in the district on Jan. 1, over five and under sixteen, were 104.

Oct. 5, 1829.—Trustees elected: Wm. A. Langworthy, Daniel D. Benedict, and Joel Clement. Number of children taught, 120. Number of children residing in said district, 113.

Oct. 4, 1830.—Trustees elected: W. A. Langworthy, R. Cook, J. Westcott. Number of children taught is 100. Number of children over five and under sixteen is 140.

Oct. 3, 1831.—Trustees elected: Willard Stratton, Runion Martin, and P. R. Waterbury.

Nov. 21, 1831.—*Resolved*, That this school-house be moved to R. Putnam's lot next north of James Caldwell's lot, No. 61; that trustees lease said lot at \$14 per year, Samuel Huling to move the school-house and fit it up for \$50.

Oct. 1, 1832.—Trustees elected: Daniel D. Benedict, Peter V. Wiggins, and Willard Stratton.

January, 1833.—Number of children residing in the district over five and under sixteen was 134, and number of children taught, 60.

Oct. 1, 1833.—Trustees elected: Runion Martin, Peter N. Wiggins, and Beekman Huling. Number of children taught, 80. Number of resident children over five and under sixteen is 132.

Oct. 7, 1834.—Trustees elected: Benjamin H. Austin, Ransom Cook, and George W. Bailey. Number of children taught, —. Number of children residing in district over five and under sixteen is 163.

Oct. 6, 1835.—Trustees elected: Cephas Parker, Philo R. Waterbury, and Warren R. Putnam. Number of children, 112. Number of resident children over five and under sixteen is 180.

Jan. 1, 1837.—Number of children taught in the district is 95. Number of children residing in said district over five and under sixteen is 159.

Jan. 1, 1838.—Number of children taught, 90. Number of children residing who are over five and under sixteen is 163.

Oct. 7, 1839.—Number of children taught, 125. Number of children residing in said district over five and under sixteen is 191.

Oct. 5, 1840.—Trustees elected: Ezra Hall, John A. Waterbury, Eri Benedict.

Jan. 1, 1841.—Number of children taught, 127. Number of children residing in district over five and under sixteen years is 214.

Oct. 4, 1841.—Trustees elected: Hiram H. Martin, William C. Owen, Charles Kendall.

Oct. 24, 1842.—Charles Kendall, Amasa Patrick, P. R. Waterbury.

March 2, 1843.—Question of consolidating the school districts into one discussed.

Oct. 2, 1843.—Trustees elected: Henry P. Hyde, R. S. Allen, H. H. Martin.

These records are those of school district No. 1 alone. We cannot obtain the records of the other district, which was No. 3, at the north end of the village, near High Rock. Until about 1845 there were only these two districts, but ultimately there were four, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8. No. 8 was afterwards changed to No. 4.

The present system of public schools was organized under a special act of the Legislature, passed April 12, 1867. All school districts or parts of districts were consolidated into the "Union Free School District of Saratoga Springs." The board of education was constituted of nine members.

The law of 1867 named Oliver L. Barbour, Augustus Boekes, and John Shipman as trustees of the first class; Joseph A. Shoudy, Thomas Flanigan, and Aaron Hill, of the second class; and John Woodbridge, John Palmer, and Charles S. Lester, of the third class.

The name of Judge Boekes does not appear in the following list of the past members of the board, as taken from the report of the superintendent, March, 1878.

PAST MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Oliver L. Barbour, from April 12, 1867, to Oct. 24, 1868.

Aaron Hill, from April 12, 1867, to Oct. 25, 1869.

Charles S. Lester, from April 12, 1867, to Oct. 4, 1869.

John Palmer, from April 12, 1867, to March 8, 1869.

John Shipman, from April 12, 1867, to Oct. 24, 1868.



JOHN V. HOWARD.

John V. Howard was born at Howard's Corners, in the town of Milton, Saratoga County, on the 28th of May, 1802. His father was of Quaker parentage, and a native of Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, whence he removed to the town of Milton when a young man, and settled at the corners which took his name. He married, in that town, Sarah Walbridge, whose parents came from Canada at an early time. Mr. Howard was a tanner by trade, and followed that occupation for many years. He died in June, 1863, and was buried on his ninetieth birthday.

John V. Howard, the son, of whom this writing is a brief memoir, was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation till near the close of his life, residing on the farm where he was born for a period of sixty-two years. He was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of the county, although he never took a prominent part in politics or sought the honors or emoluments of office. He was married, Feb. 28, 1825, to Mary Wilde, his first wife, by whom he had three

children, all deceased. She died May 7, 1859. Subsequently he was united in marriage to Mary King, of Greenfield, Saratoga County, who survives him, and is the only remaining member of the family.

In 1864, Mr. Howard sold his estate in Milton, and in 1867 removed to Saratoga Springs, thenceforward leading a retired life, his health being feeble, and spending a portion of his time and ample means in travel. He died at his residence on the 18th of November, 1877.

Mr. Howard was a great reader and had a very retentive memory; in later life, as he had more leisure, he acquired a large amount of information on various topics. He was always of a happy and cheerful disposition, which rarely forsook him even in his severest sufferings. He always had a kind word for everybody irrespective of their station in life, and possessed those manly and upright traits of character which gained the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

Joseph A. Shoudy, from April 12, 1867, to Oct. 17, 1868.
 John Woodbridge, from April 12, 1867, to March 15, 1869.
 Henry W. Merrill, from June 1, 1868, to Oct. 20, 1868; and from Oct. 26, 1868, to Oct. 25, 1869.
 Ransom Cook, from Oct. 13, 1868, to Oct. 22, 1869.
 James L. Cramer, from Oct. 13, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1871.
 H. H. Martin, from Oct. 13, 1868, to Oct. 31, 1871.
 C. A. Russell, from March 22, 1869, to Oct. 25, 1869.
 H. W. Burhans, from March 22, 1869, to Oct. 22, 1869.
 Robert E. Morey, from Oct. 12, 1869, to Oct. 25, 1870.
 Lewis E. Whiting, from Oct. 12, 1869, to Oct. 24, 1872.
 Hiram A. Wilson, from Oct. 12, 1869, to Sept. 21, 1871.
 A. B. Olmstead, from Oct. 26, 1869, to Oct. 25, 1870.
 Paoli Durkee, from Oct. 11, 1870, to Oct. 27, 1873.
 William C. Barrett, from Oct. 10, 1871, to Oct. 26, 1874.
 William M. Searing, from Oct. 12, 1869, to Oct. 26, 1874.
 George F. White, from Oct. 10, 1871, to Oct. 26, 1874.
 John C. Hulbert, from Sept. 22, 1871, to Oct. 26, 1875.
 John Smith, from Oct. 15, 1872, to Oct. 26, 1875.
 Thomas Flanagan, from April 12, 1867, to Oct. 26, 1875.
 A. A. Patterson, from Oct. 12, 1869, to Oct. 24, 1876.
 John Foley, from Oct. 11, 1870, to Oct. 24, 1876.
 Phineas F. Allen, from Oct. 12, 1873, to Oct. 24, 1876.
 Charles H. Holden, from Oct. 13, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1877.
 Lemuel B. Pike, from Oct. 13, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1877.
 Hiram C. Tefft, from Oct. 13, 1874, to Oct. 24, 1877.

PRESIDENTS.

Charles S. Lester, from April 15, 1867, to October 4, 1869.
 James L. Cramer, from October 7, 1869, to October 28, 1869.
 Hiram A. Wilson, from October 28, 1869, to September 21, 1871.
 Lewis E. Whiting, from September 21, 1871, to October 17, 1872.
 Paoli Durkee, from October 24, 1872, to October 27, 1873.
 George F. White, from November 10, 1873, to October 26, 1874.
 John C. Hulbert, from October 28, 1874, to October 22, 1875.
 Lemuel B. Pike, from October 22, 1875, to October 24, 1877.

SECRETARIES.

James N. Crocker, from August 1, 1867, to February 1, 1869.
 D. L. Rouse, from February 12, 1869, to September 6, 1869.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD (JUNE, 1878).

E. Holmes, elected October 12, 1875.
 John Shipman, elected October 12, 1875.
 Charles H. Tefft, Jr., elected October 12, 1875.
 Niles Granger, elected October 10, 1876.
 Walker R. Johnson, elected October 10, 1876.
 Deyoe Lobnas, elected October 10, 1876.
 Seymour Ainsworth, elected October 9, 1877.
 James McLaughlin, elected October 9, 1877.
 I. Y. Ouderkirk, elected October 9, 1877.
President.—John Shipman, elected October 26, 1877.
Secretary.—L. S. Packard, elected August 13, 1869.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The Union school occupies nine different buildings, situated and used as follows, viz.:

No. 1, Beekman Street.—A three-story brick building, with a tower in front, in which is a recitation-room for each floor.

The primary department occupies the first floor, and is taught by three female teachers. It has enrolled since September 1, 1877, one hundred and sixty-six scholars.

The junior department occupies the second floor, and is taught by two female teachers. It has enrolled since September 1, 1877, one hundred and six scholars.

The grammar department occupies the third floor, and is taught by one male and one female teacher. It has enrolled since September 1, 1877, one hundred and five scholars. The number of sittings in this house is, on the first floor, one hundred and fifty-two; on the second, one

hundred and sixteen; and on the third, one hundred and eighteen.

No. 2, Matilda Street.—A one-story wooden building, designed for the primary and junior departments. It is in good condition for school purposes; pleasant for occupancy, and pleasantly situated on a fine large lot.

The junior department occupies the front room; is taught by one female teacher, and has enrolled since September 1, 1877, seventy-three scholars.

The primary department occupies the rear room; is taught by one female teacher, and has enrolled since September 1, 1877, eighty-three scholars. The number of sittings in this house is, in the primary room, seventy-two, and in the junior room, seventy-two.

No. 3, Catherine Street.—A two-story brick building, and occupied on the first floor by the primary department, and on the second floor by the grammar department. The building is in good condition, but badly located, on too narrow a lot.

The primary department is taught by two female teachers, and has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, one hundred and forty-nine scholars.

The grammar department is taught by two teachers, one male and one female, and has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, eighty-two scholars. This building long since became too small for the three departments located in it, and the overflow was, about two years since, placed in a small wooden building farther up on Catherine street, called The Chapel.

The junior department occupies this building; is taught by one female teacher, and has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, sixty scholars. The number of sittings in this group of buildings is, in the primary room, one hundred and thirty; in the junior room, fifty-five, and in the grammar room, ninety. Further reference will be made to these buildings under another head.

No. 4, Spring Street.—A two-story brick house, designed for the primary, junior, and grammar departments.

The primary department occupies the first floor; is taught by four female teachers, and has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, two hundred and forty-four scholars.

The junior department occupies the second floor, west room; is taught by two female teachers, and has enrolled since September 1, 1877, one hundred and twenty-four scholars.

The grammar department occupies the second floor, east room; is taught by two teachers, one male and one female, and has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, eighty-five scholars. The number of sittings is, in the primary room, 240; in the junior room, including some in the hall used by this department, 118; and in the grammar room 96.

The building is apparently in the form of a cross; fifty by sixty-five feet, with two wings, each forty feet square. The whole length is one hundred and eighteen feet by sixty-five, greatest width; all given dimensions are inside measurements. It is two stories high; the first being fifteen and the second fourteen feet in clear measure. The first floor is divided into one large room forty by sixty-five feet, three large recitation-rooms, two large cloak-rooms, one dinner-room, and ample space-ways. The second floor is divided into two rooms, forty feet square, two large cloak-

rooms, two teacher's rooms, two recitation-rooms, and large hall and stairways. There are two flights of stairs leading to the second floor, and two to the basement, which is eight feet deep, well lighted and warmed, and paved with brick. Two flights of stairs lead from the basement to the school-house yard. The walls are built of four courses of bricks, with an opening in the middle, and are plastered on the brick inside. The whole building is warmed by a steam-heating apparatus, which is located in the basement. The building is not plumbed, but is well supplied with water.

COST.

Contract with Andrew Robertson.....	\$11,174.00
Blackboards, deafening floors, finishing cupola, flagging cellar, covering areas, building fences and outbuildings, grading grounds and flagging sidewalks.....	1,947.78
Heating apparatus.....	2,300.00
Additional furniture.....	279.25
Total cost, ready for use.....	\$15,701.03

School-house No. 5 is located on West Circular street. A one-story wood building of one room. The primary and junior departments nominally occupy this room together; are taught by one female teacher, and have enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, fifty-two scholars. The number of sittings is seventy-eight.

School-house No. 6 is located on Clinton street. A one-story brick building of one room. The primary department occupies this; is taught by one female teacher, and has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, eighty scholars. The number of sittings is eighty.

School-house No. 7 is located on York avenue, and is exactly like its twin on Clinton street. Two female teachers are required for the primary department here. One hundred and twenty-two scholars have been enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, and the number of sittings is ninety.

The academic department is located on Lake avenue. A one-story brick building with one large room and three recitation-rooms. This department is taught by two female and one male teacher, and a part of each day by the superintendent. It has enrolled since Sept. 1, 1877, one hun-

dred and seventeen scholars, and has sittings for one hundred and twenty.

Teachers.—L. S. Packard, superintendent.

Academic department: J. W. Whitney, master; Annie M. Spence, Margaret B. Agan, assistants.

Grammar department: H. H. Douglass, John Shipman, Jr., F. D. Wheeler, Jr., principals; Ida E. Hoyt, Mary P. Little, Frances A. Stewart, assistants.

Junior department: Lillian M. Duncan, Helene L. Emerson, Maggie C. Foley, Virginia H. King, Ellen A. Whitney, principals; Mella Mott, Flora N. Walls, assistants.

Primary department: Eva H. Brockway, Alice H. Burt, Maggie C. Foley, Lottie Hathaway, Susan C. Marvin, Lizzie Powers, Lillie Shipman, principals; Mary E. Fuller, Ellen E. Murphy, Julia A. Callahan, Jennie M. Carr, Louisa Holmes, Hattie E. Humphrey, Mary A. Morrell, assistants; Andrew Tromblee, teacher of music.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the School Year, March 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878.

RECEIPTS.

From public money.....	\$5,436.76
" village tax.....	28,808.00
" regents of the university.....	138.96
" tuition of non-resident pupils.....	65.50
" rent of houses.....	17.00
	\$34,466.22

DISBURSEMENTS.

For teachers' wages.....	\$16,924.26
" janitor's wages.....	746.13
" fuel.....	885.08
" new building, including payment on mortgages.....	16,621.78
" repairs.....	1,199.22
" insurance.....	204.90
" furniture.....	434.02
" library.....	119.96
" incidentals,—brooms, printing, etc.....	914.48
Total.....	\$38,048.83

Cost per capita of current expenses, everything included, except new buildings, is \$11.97. In 1874, \$13.46; 1875, \$14.29; 1876, \$13.11; 1877, \$13.46; and 1878, \$11.97.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF STATISTICS

Relative to the Union Free School, extending from 1872 to the Present Time, as shown by the Annual Report to the Board of Regents, September 1.

SUMMARY STATEMENT.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Value of academic lot and buildings.....	\$16,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
Value of library.....	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Apparatus.....	245.26	297.76	399.76	399.76	399.76	399.76
Other property.....	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
DISBURSEMENTS.*						
Teachers' wages.....	\$2,050.00	\$2,600.00	\$3,120.00	\$3,120.00	\$2,920.00	\$2,600.00
Fuel and incidentals.....	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Apparatus.....	147.00	152.50	102.00	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and alterations.....	1,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00
Sum of attendance.....	314	240	253	291	299	283
Average attendance.....	105	80	82	97	99	72
Average daily attendance.....	75	59½ per cent.	58 per cent.	59 per cent.	60 per cent.	73 per cent.
Passed regents' examination.....	9	21	7	12	28	36

* As there is no separate account kept for the academic department, the receipts are equal to the disbursements.

SEMINARIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Of the early schools of Saratoga Springs, Wm. L. Stone writes, in his interesting "Reminiscences," as follows: "The most prominent if not the only teacher of those days was Lawyer Blake, as he was called. He was a man of liberal education, and was the first to establish himself as a lawyer in the village. His success in his profession appears not to have been great, and he afterwards opened a school in the upper village. He died many years since at the Osborn House. Mr. Smith, commonly known as Deacon Smith, was a graduate of an eastern college, and taught off and on for a number of years. He was a man of great peculiarities and of great excellencies. Then came Mr. Marshall,—a Quaker,—the author of 'Marshall's Spelling-Book,'—a work much used in its day.

"After that, from year to year, school was taught in the 'old school-house' in Church street, just north of the old Presbyterian meeting-house, since known as the Commercial Hotel. This school-house was burned down long since, but there are many yet who have not forgotten it. Students from Union and other colleges would here try their skill as pedagogues till a wider field was opened to them. Neither would we fail to mention Miss Dolly Abel, who taught their 'A B C's' to generation after generation. She was emphatically the village school-mistress,—a woman of substantial excellence. Miss Pearce too was a veteran teacher, who began and finished her course in her own house in Federal street. Time would fail us to name the multitude of worthy persons who have begun and remained a longer or shorter time in this vocation. Rev. Mr. Duncan, Miss Day, Mrs. Streeter, Miss Ashman, and latterly, Miss Carrie Carpenter and Mrs. Frederick Root, both of whom have conducted a popular school successfully for many years."

Miss Martha Thompson, daughter of Dr. N. Thompson, opened a first-class school for young ladies in the north part of the village, following Miss Williams.

After the closing of the Wayland Seminary, a special account of which is added to this sketch, there were other schools, with reference to which we quote further from Mr. Stone:

"The first prominent school for boys was opened in 1836, by Mr. Elijah K. Bangs, in the old Methodist meeting-house, now the Broadway House, which he purchased and transformed into a building suitable for his purpose. He resided in the village until 1838, when he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, but returned in 1839, and continued to teach in Saratoga until the spring of 1845.

"In the spring of 1849 Mr. Paoli Durkee opened a classical school for boys, and continued to teach until the summer of 1858. On first coming to the village he taught in Washington Hall, since occupied by Mrs. Charles Mason and others, but at that time owned by the late Joel Root. Afterwards he purchased the lot adjoining the hall on the north, and erected on it a dwelling and a school-house, into the latter of which he removed his school in 1851. The school has educated many persons eminent in their several walks in life, having worthy representatives in the mechanical, mercantile, legal, medical, and military professions. Among the latter may be mentioned the late Lieutenant-Governor Morris, whose early death after he had made a

brilliant record in the late civil war excited a poignant sorrow throughout a wide circle of friends.

"Mr. Durkee aimed to render study attractive by cheerful surroundings rather than by stern and harsh discipline. Many a delightful summer day has witnessed his entire school reclining on the mossy carpet of the woods in the rear of the school-house diligently conning their lessons.

"Rev. Mr. Proudfit succeeded Mr. Durkee; then Mr. Robb, now of Oswego. In the later years Rev. Mr. Crocker opened a private school."

To this account may be added a school for girls, taught for some years in what is now the Broadway House, by Miss Hannah Hodgman and Miss Nancy Hodgman, ladies of thorough education and literary culture.

Among the teachers of early times may still further be mentioned the names of some who taught in the old academy: Mr. Stephen T. Nott, Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Mann.

In the way of select schools, as personal enterprises, may be named as having taught for longer or shorter periods, Miss Seekrider, Miss Ames, Mrs. Bird, Miss Eaton, Mrs. Streeter, Miss Day, Rev. Mr. Half. In later years Mrs. Dickenson, Miss Ashman, Miss Woodworth, Rev. Mr. Dunton, Misses Williams and Paul, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Root. Teachers of boys' schools were Messrs. Proudfit and Robb, Professor Handcock, Rev. Mr. Crocker, Mr. Ellinwood, Mr. Rouse, Mr. Johnson. At the present time (1878) Miss Spence has an interesting school for little folks in Circular street.

THE MISSES WAYLAND'S SCHOOL.

The first boarding- and day-school for young ladies was opened by the Misses Wayland in 1831, on the south corner of Broadway and Washington streets. The site is now covered by the building of the Grand Union Hotel. The school-house on Washington street having undergone various changes, was in 1875 removed to Putnam street, in the rear of Congress Hall. It was a very simple and unpretending structure, but it was dear to many hearts on account of its cherished associations. Many matrons now presiding over households in all parts of the Union look back to school-days passed there with loving, glad remembrance. The number of pupils was always limited, a family school having been the ideal of the principals. To educate as well as to instruct was their purpose. The condition of the school was prosperous, and it was well sustained until its final close, which was occasioned by family changes.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY.

In 1854, Mr. Carter opened a school for young ladies, in a building now a part of Dr. Strong's establishment.

Soon after, Rev. Luther F. Beecher was associated with him, and in 1856 they built the institution at Temple Grove. It was conducted by Mr. Beecher until 1865, when it was sold to parties from New York for hotel and school purposes combined. Their undertaking was not successful.

The school was suspended for a year, and in 1868 the property was purchased by Rev. Charles F. Dowd. He made large additions to the building, supplied the entire

institution with every needed facility, and made it a first-class ladies' seminary. In 1869 it was incorporated, becoming subject to the supervision of the regents of the university, and sharing in the distribution of the literature fund. The first board of trustees were: Rev. Charles F. Dowd, president; Rev. John Woodbridge, vice-president; Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, Rev. P. R. Day, Rev. L. M. Woodruff, Rev. John P. Gibson, Hon. Charles S. Lester, Alexander Cherry, Prof. Hiram A. Wilson, Charles N. Lockwood, and Paoli Durkee; Benjamin F. Bancroft, treasurer; Henry M. Dowd, secretary.

The school is now (June, 1878) in vigorous and successful operation, remaining under the charge of Mr. Dowd.

The present board of trustees are: Rev. Charles F. Dowd, A.M., president; Rev. Charles S. Lester, A.M., vice president; Hon. George S. Batcheller, A.M., Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, New York city, Rev. Peter Stryker, D.D., Rev. James N. Crocker, A.M., Hon. John C. Hulbert, Paoli Durkee, A.M., Henry M. Dowd, Alexander Cherry, and Hiram A. Wilson, A.M.; Benjamin F. Bancroft, treasurer; David F. Ritchie, secretary.

Principals.—Rev. Charles F. Dowd, A.M., Mrs. Harriet M. Dowd.

Instructors.—Scientific Department: Charles F. Dowd, A.M., Helen W. North, N. Amelia Dowd, Ellen R. Dowd.

Department of Music: Thomas P. Fenner, Florence M. Eddy.

Department of French and German: Mary C. Abbott.

Department of Painting and Drawing: Eleanor Merrill.

Grounds and Situation.—The grounds are covered with a grove of native forest-trees, and are conveniently and tastefully laid out for recreative purposes. They occupy the whole square on Spring street, between Circular and Regent streets. The site is on a little elevation just east of the main street of the village, within ten minutes' walk of Washington spring on the south, and about the same distance from Empire spring on the north, with all the most celebrated springs lying between. From the seminary observatory the whole surrounding country, to a distance of over fifty miles, is brought into an unbroken view in every direction, except upon the northwest, where the view is intercepted by mountains a few miles distant.

VIII.—SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Rising Sun Lodge, Saratoga Springs.—Rising Sun Lodge was first instituted in that section of the county known as Northumberland, and afterwards as the town of Wilton. The earliest reference to the order, from records that have been preserved, bears date on Oct. 4, 1808, and from minutes of a meeting held at that time Nicholas Angle was Worshipful Master of the lodge; Daniel Hicks, Senior Warden; and Jonas King, Junior Warden. The lodge, at the date referred to, must have been working under a dispensation, as the charter now in possession of the present lodge bears date on Sept. 6, 1809, with Nicholas Angle, Worshipful Master, Stephen King, Senior Warden, and Jared Palmer, Junior Warden.

The lodge continued in successful operation for some years after, when, in 1821, a series of unfortunate circum-

stances concurred making it necessary, in the opinion of the officers and brethren, that the lodge be removed from Wilton to the town of Saratoga Springs. Steps were taken to accomplish this desirable object, but it was not successfully brought before the Grand Lodge of the State of New York until May 25, 1824, a copy of the petition for that purpose being among the papers preserved, and the removal approved by the Grand Lodge June 5, 1824. Previous to this, however, meetings of the lodge were held in what was then called Drake's building, or the old Congress Hall, in 1823. The lodge was afterwards moved to the Columbian Hotel, on the corner of Lake avenue and Broadway, from there to the building owned by Robert Gardner, then to Dr. L. E. Whiting's building, afterwards to that owned by L. P. Close, and thence to the rooms now occupied, in what is known as Ainsworth place.

For six years after the removal from the town of Wilton to Saratoga Springs, Rising Sun Lodge continued in successful operation, but from that date (1830) until 1835 ceased to make use of its franchise from circumstances occurring at that period, which weakened the energies and impaired the usefulness of the institution of Freemasonry, and hence incurred forfeiture of its warrant. In succeeding years it was regularly revived, but incurred another forfeiture consequent upon inability to continue in thorough organization by removal of able and competent members from the vicinity. A dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge to certain petitioners, Dec. 16, 1844, organizing a regular lodge of Master Masons, to be distinguished as Union Lodge, to be held in the village of Saratoga Springs, which was to continue in force until the 15th day of May, 1845. On May 14, 1845, a petition was drawn up for presentation to the Grand Lodge of the State requesting the revival of Rising Sun Lodge; the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and in June, 1845, the lodge was revived and renumbered in the Grand Lodge as Rising Sun Lodge, No. 103, and has continued a successful and active body since its restoration. The charter members in the resuscitation of the lodge were G. M. Davison, Robert McDonnell, Alvah Marvin, Gardner Bullard, D. D. Benedict, Joseph White, and Joseph M. Wheeler. D. D. Benedict was elected first Worshipful Master on the reorganization of the lodge.

The following are the officers of Rising Sun Lodge for 1878-79: James Mingay, W. M.; E. A. Record, S. W.; Otis Peck, J. W.; C. H. Hulburt, Treas.; D. Eddy, Sec.; A. W. Shepherd, S. D.; J. M. Fryer, J. D.; C. H. Teft, S. S.; N. Clark, J. S.; Rev. J. Carey, Chaplain; J. H. Winder, Organist; E. Brackett, Marshal; C. W. Benedict, Tyler.

Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, Royal Arch Masons, was instituted Feb. 2, 1847. The charter officers were: Joseph M. Wheeler, H. P.; D. D. Benedict, K.; Richard L. Allen, S. The officers for 1878 are: I. I. Bullard, H. P.; Otis Peck, K.; William Shoemaker, S.; J. Myers, C. of H.; L. R. Cushing, P. S.; W. A. Austin, R. A. C.; I. P. Howden, M. 3d V.; C. Carpenter, M. 2d V.; T. A. Record, M. 1st V.; C. H. Cromwell, Treas.; W. H. Hull, Sec.; C. W. Benedict, Tyler.

Cryptic Council, No. 37, Royal and Select Masters,



JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, Esq.

John Van Rensselaer was born in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, N. Y., December 25, 1846. He is a self-made man, and one of the rising attorneys of this county. He came to Saratoga Springs with his parents when a child, and received his early education at the common schools. At the age of thirteen he began a course of self-education with a view to the legal profession. Such was the eagerness of his mind for knowledge that he locked himself up in a garret and studied day and night, consulting books and authors, and where his own efforts failed him, he appealed for the solution of his difficulties to older and wiser men of his acquaintance. Thus he made his way to the acquisition of knowledge, and this habit of study he has kept up through all his professional practice.

At the age of sixteen he began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. C. Hulbert, of Saratoga Springs, and completed his course with L. B. Pike, Esq., of that village. In 1867 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and immediately thereafter admitted to the courts of the United States. In 1869 and 1870 he practiced law in the city of New York, where he acquired the reputation

of a brilliant and successful advocate. By overwork his health failed, and he was obliged to retire from active duties. He sought rest and recuperation of his wasted energies in rustication, hunting, and fishing,—meantime studying and reading books relating to his profession. After spending a year or so in this mode of life, with strength and vigor restored, he resumed his practice at Saratoga Springs, and has continued it actively, laboriously, and successfully ever since. As a young attorney he stands second to none in this portion of the State, his abilities as an orator and the command he has of the facts of his causes being of a high order. He is frequently employed by other attorneys to sum up their causes in court, and before a jury he is especially effective, particularly in criminal cases, being retained to defend nearly every criminal case in the county.

In the fall of 1877 he was brought forward as a candidate for district attorney; but at the county convention he declined the nomination, regarding the acceptance and responsibilities of the office as an interference with his professional practice.

In 1867 he married Mary F. Groesbeck, of Milton, Saratoga County.

was instituted Feb. 1, 1870. The charter officers were C. H. Holden, T. I. M.; L. B. Putnam, R. I. D. M.; G. H. Gillis, I. P. C. W. The officers for 1878 are C. H. Sturges, T. I. M.; R. C. McEwen, R. I. D. M.; G. H. Gillis, I. P. C. W.; C. H. Holden, Treas.; L. R. Cushing, Rec.; C. M. Avery, C. of G.; James Mingay, C. of C.; C. Carpenter, Steward; C. W. Benedict, Sentinel.

Washington Commandery, No. 33, K. T.—Chancellor R. Walworth, a Knight Templar, and member of a commandery that was located at Plattsburg, N. Y., H. V. Sayles, a Sir Knight from a commandery at San Francisco, Cal., and C. H. Holden, a Sir Knight of Apollo Commandery, of Troy, N. Y., in 1862 held a meeting in what was then known as Marvin House row, and decided upon forming a commandery of Knights Templar in the village of Saratoga Springs. Apollo Commandery, of Troy, was the only one at that time in the vicinity, and there was no organization of the kind having jurisdiction throughout the northern portion of the State. In 1863, in acceptance of the decision of these Sir Knights, and in response to their proposition, the following Royal Arch Masons, George B. Fish, H. A. Van Dorn, L. B. Putnam, W. R. Winchell, T. G. Young, C. E. Durkee, C. H. Brown, Charles Carpenter, R. C. Blackhall, and F. T. Parkman, companions of Rising Sun Chapter, No. 131, of Saratoga Springs, proceeded to Troy, and the degrees of knighthood were conferred upon them by Apollo Commandery of that city. These, together with Sir Knights R. Walworth, H. V. Sayles, and C. H. Holden, were the charter members of the new commandery, and received a warrant empowering them to organize a commandery in the village of Saratoga Springs, to be known as Washington Commandery, No. 33. On Sept. 14, 1864, Right Eminent Orrin Welch, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, accompanied by the officers of that body, constituted the new organization, delivered to them their charter, and installed the officers. The ceremonies of the occasion were held at the lodge-room in what was then known as the Close building, on the site of the present Ainsworth building, opposite the United States Hotel. Since that date Washington Commandery, No. 33, K. T., has continued in active and successful operation, having, at the date of the report to the Grand Commandery in 1877, a membership of two hundred and fifty-four, and having knighted since its organization nearly three hundred and fifty members. Meetings of the commandery are now held in the lodge-room occupied by all the Masonic bodies, in the building known as Ainsworth place.

The following have been Eminent Commanders of Washington Commandery since its organization: 1863–66, Geo. B. Fish; 1866–73, Charles H. Holden; 1873–74, F. D. Wheeler, Jr.; 1874–75, G. H. Gillis; 1875–76, C. H. Sturges; 1876–77, J. L. Perry, Jr.; 1877–78, C. H. Holden; 1878, R. C. McEwen.

The following are the officers for 1878–79: R. C. McEwen, E. C.; H. C. Rowland, Gen.; O. M. Avery, C. G.; C. H. Sturges, Prelate; G. H. Gillis, S. W.; A. Tromblee, J. W.; L. R. Cushing, Recorder; H. W. Hays, Standard Bearer; W. Shoemaker, Sword Bearer; F. D. Wheeler, Jr., Warden; W. H. Vibbard, First Guard; J. M. Fryer,

Second Guard; J. Myers, Third Guard; C. W. Benedict, Captain of Guard.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Saratoga Lodge, No. 15, Saratoga Springs, is the oldest lodge in the district, being instituted Nov. 17, 1843. The present charter was granted Dec. 1, 1850. The first elected officers were as follows: C. W. Berlingame, N. G.; A. S. Piper, V. G.; C. N. Maynard, R. S.; O. T. Sparks, P. S.; A. R. Barrett, Treas.; F. T. Hill, A. S. Hays, and A. J. Hohmes, trustees.

Its present officers are W. H. Baldwin, N. G.; C. H. Sanborn, V. G.; A. J. Starr, R. S.; D. S. Latham, P. S.; and J. P. Scovell, Treas.; O. Conklin, H. H. Martin, Jr., and C. E. Weber, trustees.

The lodge is in a flourishing condition, and in the last report numbered sixty-eight members.

Grace Lodge, No. 413, Saratoga Springs, is an offspring of Saratoga Lodge, and was instituted Dec. 8, 1874, with twenty charter members.

The following were its first officers: A. M. Boyce, N. G.; J. F. Lamberton, V. G.; Wm. M. Searing, Jr., R. S.; B. J. Goldsmith, P. S.; C. D. Slocum, Treas.; John Van Rensselaar, W. F. Calkins, and B. J. Goldsmith, trustees.

Its present officers are Jas. H. Reagan, N. G.; John D. Crawford, V. G.; A. R. Walker, R. S.; John Burgey, P. S.; and C. D. Slocum, Treas.; B. J. Goldsmith, J. H. Reagan, and C. D. Slocum, trustees.

This lodge is a very fine working lodge, and although not so strong in numbers as some in the district, ranks foremost in its manner of working. The last report shows a membership of forty-eight.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Saratoga Division, Sons of Temperance, was originally instituted during the period when the order was so generally organized throughout the State, 1842 to 1843. It existed for several years, and embodied the prominent working temperance men of the place. The "Sons" were the pioneers in the social secret temperance orders of the last thirty years. The books of this old Saratoga Division do not seem to be preserved.

Another division was organized in 1858, and the following were the officers chosen at that time,—there being a charter membership of twenty-seven: Dr. Hamilton, W. P.; R. O. Wood, W. A.; George Harvey, Treas.; Sylvester E. Strong, R. S.; O. M. Coleman, A. R. S.; E. L. Russell, C.; John H. Cozzens, A. C.; Ezra M. Baldwin, I. S.; John Soper, O. S.; Rev. S. McChesney, Chaplain.

Ten years later, 1868, the officers were Thomas Belden, W. P.; T. M. Ward, W. A.; Robert Ward, R. S.; C. Davison, F. S.; N. Bedortha, P. W. P.; C. Allen, W. C.; C. Morris, C.; J. Booth, A. C.; J. Gale, I. S.; B. F. Ward, O. S.; George Harvey, Treas.

A third division only had a brief existence, being dissolved after a few years.

Abraham Lincoln Division, Sons of Temperance.—This was an organization among the colored people of the town, and included their most active temperance and religious workers. It was sustained for only a brief period.

In 1868 the officers were A. S. Freeman, W. P.; A. Bettison, W. A.; E. Freeman, R. S.; Miss M. Dubois, A. R. S.; Miss S. Stewart, F. S.; Rev. J. C. Gilbert, Chaplain; Mrs. J. Diefendorf, C.; Miss J. Bess, A. C.; Pero Rue, I. S.; Kane Howard, O. S.; Mrs. M. E. Hunter, Treas.

Mineral Springs Lodge, No. 359, I. O. G. T., was organized under a charter dated April 6, 1874. The first officers were George T. Holt, W. C. T.; Mrs. M. R. French, W. V. T.; M. M. Holmes, W. C.; J. D. Plummer, W. R. S.; Mrs. J. D. Plummer, W. A. S.; J. D. McNiel, W. F. S.; Miss L. M. Aldridge, W. T.; A. W. Parker, W. M.; Miss Carrie Huling, W. D. M.; N. P. McNiel, P. W. C. T.; John Deuel, L. D.

The lodge was organized in the old hall of the St. Nicholas building, and met there for a time. It removed in May, 1877, to the hall in the Ainsworth building, of which Peter B. Liker is proprietor.

The present officers (June, 1878) are the following: Charles H. Peck, W. C. T.; Miss Nellie Carney, W. V. T.; Miss Libbie Towns, W. C.; E. H. Getman, W. R. S.; Miss Susie Morris, W. A. S.; Miss Carrie Huling, W. F. S.; Miss ——— Trites, W. T.; Frederick Green, W. M.; Miss Addie M. Liker, W. I. G.; Edward Gibbs, W. O. G.; Miss Eva Swartfeger, W. R. H. S.; Miss Libbie Corps, W. L. H. S.; Peter B. Liker, P. W. C. T. and L. D.

There was a still earlier lodge of I. O. G. T. in Saratoga Springs, of which we have no account.

There was also a society of Juvenile Templars, known as *Minnehaha Temple, No. 152*, organized Dec. 19, 1876. The officers were Willie Green, C. T.; Miss Ella Viall, V. T.; Wm. McIlwain, Rec. Sec.; Edward H. Liker, F. Sec.; Miss Laura Morrill, Treas.; Wm. F. Liker, P. C. T.

This temperance society imitated those of the older people by dissolving in a short time.

Saratoga Tent, No. 24, N. O. of I. R., was organized March 30, 1869. Among the officers first chosen were B. W. Amsden, C. R.; Benjamin Ward, P. C. R.; W. W. Baldwin, Shepherd; Thomas W. Ward, R. S.; W. H. Baldwin, Treasurer; C. E. Baldwin, Levite. The tent has sometimes numbered over one hundred members. Their hall was in the building that stood upon the site of the present Ainsworth block, where the society meet at the present time.

The officers now (June, 1878) are F. J. Dunham, P. C. R.; M. G. Lester, C. R.; W. A. Mills, D. R.; N. F. Annis, Shepherd; L. V. Hawley, R. S.; W. W. Baldwin, F. S.; T. Ledlie, Treas.; J. J. Masten, Levite; George Jessup, I. G.; E. A. Stevens, O. G.

Some years earlier than this organization there was a tent of the Independent Order of Rechabites. From this was subsequently formed No. 24, *National Order of Independent Rechabites*, as above stated, and the former tent not long after dissolved.

The Young Men's Catholic Temperance Union of Saratoga Springs was organized Jan. 1, 1875. The first officers were Rev. F. D. McGuire, president; M. T. McCormack, vice-president; E. F. Hiland, recording secretary; Thomas Maddens, financial secretary; James H. Fitz Patrick, treasurer; John H. Reynolds, Marshal; Wm. Finn, ensign; William Ahearn, sergeant-at-arms.

At first the society had a hall in the Morey block on Broadway. In 1876 they removed to a room in the town-hall, and in 1878 to their present place, Broadway, corner of Phila street. They maintain a fine room, supplied with newspapers, and a library where visitors are made welcome.

They have sometimes had a membership of two hundred. Like other societies of a similar character, their meetings are better attended in the winter, when members have more leisure than in the summer. Their present officers (June, 1878) are Rev. F. D. McGuire, spiritual director; M. McCloskey, president; M. Driscoll, vice-president; M. T. McCormack, recording secretary; Thomas F. Hays, financial secretary; John Kain, treasurer; Wm. Delaney, marshal; David Flynn, ensign; James Dwyer, sergeant-at-arms.

This society was preceded for some years by an organization known as *St. Peter's Total Abstinence Benevolent Society*. That was formed about the time of an important Catholic mission held at Saratoga Springs.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Saratoga Springs was organized in 1866. The presidents have been as follows: H. A. Wilson, 1866; J. A. Shoudy, 1867; P. F. Allen, 1868; S. E. Bushnell, 1869; S. E. Strong, 1870; J. N. Crocker, 1871; J. E. King, 1872; D. F. Ritchie, 1873; L. S. Rowland, 1874; Paoli Durke, 1875; Fredk. B. Benton, 1876; H. C. Stryker, 1877.

The society maintained a suite of rooms in Patterson's block, at an expense of \$500 a year, and afterwards in the town-hall at the same rate. For a short time before the dissolution of the association they were quartered in the St. Nicholas building. They had a free reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and with a well-selected library, numbering five hundred volumes, affording excellent privileges to those who frequented them. They maintained a daily prayer-meeting that was largely attended during the summer. Some work was also done in the way of religious meetings in different neighborhoods in the town. Their main work, however, was the valuable reading-room and the daily meeting. They also secured for the winter season courses of lectures, and some of the ablest speakers in the country occupied their platform. Sufficient interest was not, however, developed to continue the enterprise, and the association formally disbanded in the fall of 1877.

Some years earlier than the above society there was organized the Young Men's Association, of which Hon. J. B. McKean was president. Dr. Robert Hamilton was vice-president and chairman of the lecture committee. This continued for a year or two after the organization of the other society, and then dissolved.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Saratoga Springs was organized March 17, 1874. At the meeting called for the purpose there was a prompt response and an attendance of more than two hundred. Mrs. Henry R. Lawrence was chosen president, and Miss Sarah Davison, secretary. Two vice-presidents were elected, and an executive committee of thirty, consisting of the ladies from each of the churches in town. In the three months following the organization the town was mapped out into thirty districts, two ladies appointed for each, and a visitation was made, extending to every residence, store, hotel, saloon, and

business place. Nine hundred names were secured to the pledge, and an effort made to prevent the granting of licenses by the excise board. Ministers, leading citizens, and ladies with numerous petitions were heard, and then the board went into secret session and granted the usual number. The Union inaugurated a Sunday afternoon meeting, which has been continued to the present time without a single intermission. Also Thursday afternoons. Boys' meetings were held,—out-door mass-meetings,—temperance literature distributed, and pledges taken.

A very noted occasion was the mass-meeting in July, 1875, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, who was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson, vice-president of the United States. It was his last public address in behalf of temperance. He said, "No other inducement could have led me to speak upon this platform to-night than this, that the meeting is under the auspices of a noble band of Christian women who are doing their best to rid this place of the terrible evil of intemperance."

The present officers (June, 1878) are:

President.—Mrs. M. L. Durand.

Vice-Presidents.—Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. Frasier, Mrs. Stryker.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. Bunce.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Angulo.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Harrington.

The *Saratoga Temperance Reform Club*, under the labors of J. E. Risley, of Providence, R. I., was organized March 13, 1877, and commenced its work during that year.

It was, however, largely increased in membership and officially reorganized a year latter, at the time of the series of meetings held here. The officers (June, 1878) are:

President.—Rev. Peter Stryker.

1st Vice-President.—Fred A. Johnson.

2d Vice-President.—Rev. William R. Terrett.

Secretary.—Edward D. Selden.

Treasurer.—Warren C. Fish.

Financial Secretary.—Orville C. Elms.

The club hold regular meetings every Monday evening, at their rooms in the town-hall. They are now securing a supply of newspapers, and the commencement of a library, the privileges of which are free to visitors.

High Rock Spring Lodge, No. 58, of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, deriving its authority from the Grand Lodge, East Division of New York, was organized April 10, 1877, with twenty-three members. The meeting was held in the hall of the St. Nicholas building, and the initiating officer was Rev. Wm. Sanford. The first officers were C. V. Moore, W. C.; C. Rue, P. D.; C. Howard, W. V.; M. E. Wicks, D. F.; R. Bowden, W. P.; Ellen Van Schaick, D. L.; I. Kelly, W. R. S.; C. Hill, D. R.; J. W. Vandyke, W. F. S.; Mary Williams, D. F.; J. Hill, W. T.; H. A. Ostrander, D. T.; A. Jackson, W. Con.; S. Williams, D. Con.; A. Miller, J. S.; Julia Bowden, D. K.; C. Morris, O. S.; E. Webb, D. P.; Wm. Sanford, W. P. C.; L. Moore, P. P. D. The object of the society is to promote the principles of temperance, to afford mutual relief in sickness, and to bury the dead. At the present time (June, 1878) C. Howard is the presiding officer, and Rev. Wm. Sanford recording secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Empire Lodge, No. 74, was organized Feb. 23, 1872, with the following officers:

N. Waterbury, C. C.; B. M. Searing, V. C.; Jesse Mains, M. at A.; G. W. Zahm, I. G.; Wm. Graham, O. G.; Henry Marshall, K. of R. and S.; Thomas Valentine, M. of E.; William Calkins, M. of E.; Charles Sanborn, P.; F. W. Horton, P. C. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening at Castle Hall, Broadway. The present officers (June, 1878) are Frank Ames, C. C.; Frank Robbins, V. C.; George Sigsby, M. at A.; George Jordan, I. G.; Joseph Morris, O. G.; R. C. Baker, K. of R. and S.; Oscar Cook, M. of E.; George Sanborn, M. of E.; Robert Ramsey, P.; W. P. Carpenter, P. C.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post 92 was organized October 11, 1877. The charter members numbered seventeen. Within a year they have increased to seventy. The post meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The following officers were installed at the time of organization by Post-Commander Harris, of Ballston Spa:

Post Commander.—E. T. Woodward.

Senior Vice-Commander.—W. J. Riggs.

Junior Vice-Commander.—George H. Gillis.

Quartermaster.—John D. Crawford.

Chaplain.—D. F. Ritchie.

Officer of the Day.—John E. L. Deuel.

Officers of the Guard.—A. C. Butterfield.

Adjutant.—P. McDonald.

Quartermaster Sergeant.—J. E. Brainard.

Sergeant-Major.—O. M. Coleman.

Delegate to the State Encampment.—B. F. Judson;
Alternate, J. J. Hyde.

Perhaps there is no order that equals this in the amount of its charities, there having been donated \$70,000 by the posts throughout the State during the last year.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The first lodge of this order was organized in the county March 9, 1878, at Saratoga Springs, by J. F. Lamberton, county deputy. It is known as *Putnam Lodge, No. 134, A. O. U. W.* The officers are J. F. Lamberton, P. M. W.; Robert A. Hemingway, M. W.; L. H. Cramer, G. F.; J. P. Haskins, O.; Lawrence F. Crosby, Recorder; George S. Stoddard, F.; C. D. Slocum, Receiver; Dr. W. H. Hall, M. E.; James H. Reagan, G.; S. H. Myers, J. W.; A. R. Walker, O. W.; Bomey Smith, B. J. Goldsmith, W. H. Hall, Trustees. Other charter members were Simeon Brown, Frank Lee, B. H. Searing, J. S. Fassett, Z. C. Shonts. The lodge starts with exceedingly fair prospects. One other already exists at Ballston Spa, and others are just organized at Greenfield and Schuylerville.

THE SARATOGA MUSICAL ASSOCIATION

was first organized in February, 1869, with Sammel E. Bushnell, president; Lorin B. Putnam, secretary; Stephen H. Richards, treasurer; Dr. C. F. Rich, musical director; John A. Waterbury, organist; and a board of managers, consisting of the officers and Dr. L. E. Whiting, W. B.

French, B. F. Edwards, C. W. Sterling, E. Holmes, and W. H. Gibbs. Organized for the advancement of music, the association for about eight years was in a flourishing condition, and without doubt exercised during that time a great influence among the musical people. For many years it occupied the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. in the town-hall.

The first grand concert was given on April 11, 1870. The first grand musical convention was held in February, 1872, with Prof. L. O. Emerson as musical director. Meeting with great success and encouragement, the association decided to hold conventions yearly, and to give them greater attraction musical talent from Boston was engaged. The Temple Quartette, the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Spring, and Mr. J. P. Cobb, assisted at various times, and gave great satisfaction. Convention week became a feature in Saratoga during the winter, and always brought in a large number of singers from surrounding villages. Owing to the hard times, the association was obliged to disband in 1877, but there is a prospect of its being revived within a short time. The officers of the association during the last year were:

President.—E. Holmes.

Vice-President.—Prof. J. Winder.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. R. Stevens.

Board of Managers.—E. Holmes, Prof. Winder, E. R. Stevens, C. W. Fuller, Rodney Churchill, J. H. Dinnen, R. A. Heminway, J. H. Pardue, Dr. C. F. Rich, Dr. R. C. McEwen, L. B. Putnam.

IX.—BANKS AND GAS COMPANY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The first bank at Saratoga Springs was started in 1848. Its organization was under the general act of the Legislature of the State, passed in 1838, and known as the general banking law, and amended in 1844, making provision for organizing of private banks, with a capital of not less than \$50,000. The projectors and owners of this institution were Judge Thomas J. Marvin and James M. Marvin, of Saratoga Springs, and Rufus H. King and J. B. Plumb, of the city of Albany. The nominal capital was \$60,000, and the first officers were Thomas J. Marvin, president, and James M. Marvin, cashier. The office of the bank was on the second floor of the old insurance building, which stood at the southeast corner of the United States Hotel property, on Broadway. Soon after opening their institution, the owners discovered that the proper management of its officers required the employment of some regularly educated banker to conduct the details of the business, and John S. Leake, then of the New York State Bank, Albany, was appointed the cashier. In 1852 the business of the village had increased so much that additional banking facilities were found necessary, and it was decided to increase the capital to \$100,000, by opening their books for subscription to the stock, and to change the organization into an "associate bank," under the then existing laws of the State. The first officers were J. Beckman Finlay, president, and J. S. Leake, cashier. Mr. Finlay continued in office until 1856, when Dr. Samuel Freeman was elected in his place, who held the office until the time of his death, in 1870.

The national bank law having been passed June 3, 1864, and by its provisions prohibiting State banks from issuing bills (or rather taxing them so exorbitantly upon their circulating notes that it amounted to a prohibition), which, together with the well-remembered loyalty and patriotism of the then presiding officer, Dr. Freeman, the bank dissolved its connection with the banking laws of the State of New York, and reorganized under the general act of Congress of the United States.

On the death of Dr. Freeman, Jas. M. Marvin was elected president, and has continued in office up to this time. Mr. J. S. Leake has held the office of cashier from the time of his first connection with the old bank.

Since the commencement of business of this corporation, in 1852, twenty-six years ago, it has paid to its stockholders, in dividends, \$227,000, or \$45,000, over seven per cent., per annum upon their investment. The present board of directors are Jas. M. Marvin, J. S. Leake, Robt. McDonnell, Jas. Baucus, Jas. C. Hulbert, Jas. R. Chapman, A. S. Hays, J. H. Farrington, Jas. Woodbridge, N. D. Morehouse, and C. H. Hulbert.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

This reliable monetary institution is located on the corner of Broadway and Phila street. It does a regular banking business, and deals in municipal and government bonds. Its business is managed by the following able corps of officials: John T. Carr, president; Joseph G. Cooke, vice-president; S. H. Richards, cashier; Directors, Chas. S. Lester, Jno. T. Carr, Joseph G. Cooke, Henry B. Hanson, Walter J. Hendrick, Jared Ingersoll, Alexander Cherry, Stephen H. Richards, Taber B. Reynolds, and John T. Daniels. These gentlemen are all well-known, enterprising, and esteemed citizens of Saratoga. This bank has a large capital, and has an enviable reputation for soundness and honorable dealing.

UNION SAVINGS BANK.

Union Savings Bank of Saratoga Springs was chartered by special act of Legislature of New York, passed March 28, 1873. Charles S. Lester, James M. Marvin, J. C. Hulbert, J. S. Leake, W. J. Hendrick, S. H. Richards, W. Bennett, C. Sheenan, and S. Ainsworth were named in the act as incorporators, and were the first trustees. J. S. Leake was chosen president, and S. H. Richards, secretary and treasurer. The bank commenced business April 1, 1873. Deposits were received at the First National and Commercial National Banks.

Upon the resignation of S. H. Richards from the office of treasurer and trustee, April 16, 1874, Charles H. Hulbert was elected to the vacancy. On June 1, 1874, the business was removed temporarily to Perry's building, west side of Broadway, and on July 1, 1875, permanently removed to rooms very handsomely fitted up for their use at the south end of the United States Hotel. On Nov. 7 of that year John Woodbridge and Nelson D. Morehouse were elected trustees, in place of C. Sheehan and Seymour Ainsworth resigned, and T. B. Reynolds, H. B. Hanson, C. E. Leland, and Hiram Palmer were elected trustees to conform to the general savings bank act passed May 17, making the number of trustees thirteen.

The present trustees and officers are as follows: Charles S. Lester, John S. Leake, Walter J. Hendrick, Charles E. Leland, Hiram Palmer, Nelson D. Morehouse, James M. Marvin, John C. Hulbert, William Bennett, Henry B. Hanson, John Woodbridge, Taber B. Reynolds, Charles H. Hulbert; John S. Leake, president; Charles H. Hulbert, secretary and treasurer.

SARATOGA GAS COMPANY.

The Saratoga Gaslight Company was organized in 1854, having the following-named officers, with a capital of \$75,000: L. H. Tupper, J. M. Corliss, T. M. Lockwood, S. S. Dauchy, John S. Manning, S. G. Clements, R. D. Bardwell. In 1876 the company was reorganized, with a capital of \$40,000, having the following-named officers: William Bennett, James R. Chapman, Charles H. Holden. It has about eight miles of mains, and is considered in point of buildings and equipment superior to any gas-works in the country of its size.

X.—PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

There appear to be no records extant of the earlier fire companies. The first arrangement was the simple appointment of fire-wardens, and the requiring each store, business place, and residence to have one or more buckets in readiness for instant use. In case of fire, lines of citizens were formed, one to pass full buckets from the reservoir, and another to return them empty. The next step of advanced protection was the formation of fire companies and the purchase of old-fashioned hand fire-engines. These were supplemented by a hook-and-ladder company, and in later years by the steam fire-engines of modern times. We add the following brief statement of the fire department and the officers for 1877:

Wm. B. White Engine Company, No. 1.—President, Thomas Flanigan; Vice-President, James McLaughlin; Foreman, Robert Swanick; Assistant Foreman, Jacob Hass; Secretary, David Quinlan; Treasurer, John Cothrel; Engineer, Lawrence Coon.

Hathorn Hose Company, No. 2.—President, J. W. Dane; Vice-President, George A. Seauer; Foreman, F. M. Boyce; Assistant, William Connelly; Secretary, John Ernst; Treasurer, Henry Eaton.

C. E. Durkee Steamer Company, No. 3.—President, Wm. Shoemaker; Vice-President, Elisha Ishell; Foreman, C. E. Durkee; Assistant, Thomas Nevins; Treasurer, C. M. Avery; Secretary, Frank A. Phillips; Engineer, John T. Mains.

C. E. Leland Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1.—President, D. W. Eddy; Vice-President, W. Gailor; Secretary, J. H. Simmonds; Foreman, W. S. Snyder; First Assistant, J. Ayer; Second Assistant, C. H. Van Dorn; Third Assistant, T. Robbins; Treasurer, F. Wells.

Morrissey Hose Company, No. 4.—J. Lynch, president; J. Gaffney, vice-president; J. Reynolds, foreman.

Knickerbocker Hose Company, No. 5.—J. S. Ingram, president; D. Allen, vice-president; J. N. Wonnart, foreman; M. S. Cummings, assistant foreman.

Exempt Steamer, No. 2.—President, J. Manuel; Vice-President, H. Getty; Secretary, James Fitzpatrick, Treas-

urer, James Brean; Foreman, John H. Dinnen; Assistant-Foreman, Patrick H. Hulahan.

S. H. Richards Hose Company, No. 3.—President, B. H. Searing; Vice-President, C. W. Plowman; Secretary, F. M. Jenkins; Foreman, J. H. Darrow; Assistant-Foreman, W. L. Graham.

Boyce Protectives.—President, J. Merris; Vice-President, W. Fenton; Treasurer, T. H. Chase; Foreman, C. O. Salsbury; Assistant-Foreman, J. Fenton.

Walter B. Hendricks states that the first engine was bought in 1826 or 1827. The first hook-and-ladder company was formed about 1838, and Ransom Cook was foreman.

The C. E. Durkee Company was formed about 1848. Mr. Durkee, for whom it is named, has been foreman since 1862. J. J. Hyde has remained in connection with it since 1859, and has been chief engineer of the fire department one or more terms.

XI.—CEMETERIES.

In connection with Saratoga Springs, as a village, there are five cemeteries.

1. *The old Sadler burial-place*, on the hill in the north-east part of the village. This is now (June, 1878) a desolate place. The monuments are nearly all removed. At the grave from which the remains of the grandfather of President Hayes were taken in 1877 may still be seen the original stone bearing the inscription, "In memory of Roger Birchard, of Wilmington, Vt., who died August 22, 1805, in the forty-eighth year of his age."

This yard is now abandoned, and, under a contract by the trustees of the village, the remains are being removed to the new cemetery on the Waring farm. It seems a desecration of the sacred resting-place of the dead. Here came the earliest funeral processions of Saratoga Springs, bearing their loved ones to burial. From this level summit there swelled up to heaven the notes of the funeral hymn and the words of Christian hope. "I am the resurrection and the life" fell upon the hearts of mourning families with the same divine power a hundred years ago as now. Among the upturned hillocks, mingled with the wild shrubs struggling for life in the midst of death, are still growing bunches of "everlasting," and flowers still bloom in this neglected spot, planted long ago by loving hands.

There seems to be no record of the earliest burial at Sadler's. William L. Stone, in "Reminiscences," gives several names and inscriptions, and we infer they were the earliest dates to be obtained. Those mentioned by him are "Constant Jameson, 1792;" "Justus Jameson, 1804;" "Patience Jenkins, 1805;" "Increase Matthews, 1790;" "Blumy, daughter of Jotham Holmes, July 3, 1796;" "Eli Taylor, Sept. 14, 1797, aged sixty-four years two months and twenty days;" "Martha, wife of Richard Flagler, April 10, 1792, aged twenty-six;" "Fenn Wadsworth, died June 21, 1785." We add, also, Alexander Thomas, of Walpole, Vt., died July 2, 1809, aged thirty-five;" "Abel Brown, Aug. 31, 1810, aged thirty-four;" "Joanna E., daughter of Alexander Stimson, died Nov. 8, 1805, aged three."

Mr. Stone alludes then (1874) to the rumored intended removal of the remains from this place in the following earuest words: "Old grave-yards ought to be venerated as holy ground. Men should no more consent to such changes than they would consent to sell the bones of their own fathers and mothers for knife-handles. If it is thought best to have no more grave-yards within corporate limits, well and good; but let those which *are* there stand as a memorial to the old and good men who sleep beneath. Let *them* sleep. There is no excuse for the removal, and no palliation of the offense against propriety. If necessary, prohibit any further burials, *but let not a spadeful of the dust of the fathers be sold for gold.*"

His fears have been realized. The removal is going on; the work of destruction is nearly complete, though many of the remains will probably never be found. The present season (1878) will witness the last of the Sadler cemetery. Will the "village fathers" or the new proprietors spare even the two old pines that still stand, silent witnesses of the earlier and the later years; of the burial and of the removal?

2. *The Putnam Burial-Place.*—At this ground we pause to note the gratifying fact that the work of selling grave-yards in Saratoga has evidently come to an end. This place, in which so many of the prominent early families were buried, and around which so many early memories cluster, has recently been protected by a plain strong fence. To the onward march of commercial greed, to the demands of gain, the town authorities have said, "Thus far,—no farther."

Situated near the railroad, in the heart of the village, it may seem to some as an unsightly affair that ought to be removed. A few years' protection and care will, however, easily give to it a beautiful and neat appearance, and the hallowed associations of the past will render it a precious spot to the families whose ancestors slumber there.

Of this burial-place the same writer before quoted says, "This piece of ground was given to the village in 1810 by Gideon Putnam, and in it many of the 'forefathers of the hamlet' slept until, in recent years, they were removed by their relatives to the present Green Ridge cemetery. Still a number of the original settlers yet remain where they were originally laid to rest. Here is Dr. Clark, and here, too, lie a part of the family of Nathan Lewis, who built the second brick house ever erected in the village."

There are several fine monuments in this inclosure. The place already begins to put on a new appearance, thoroughly protected as it is from intrusion. It is a fair specimen of what ought to have been done with all the old cemeteries of the county,—inclose them—save them; let nature cast upon the graves its annual wealth of flowers and foliage; let even the wild shrubs supplant the roses trained by hands long since themselves folded for the rest of the grave, but spare the *graves* themselves.

3. *Green Ridge Cemetery.*—This was established thirty-eight years ago, and along its crowded avenues are the dead of more than a generation. The earliest burials were those of remains transferred from other grounds. The first regular interment was that of Wm. L. Stone, who died Aug. 15, 1844; this distinguished author having resided for

many years at Saratoga Springs. His father was a Congregational minister, and in his old age lived in Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y. The writer of this paragraph remembers his venerable form standing in the old church, close up to the minister, to catch the words of life and immortality. He was a sturdy Puritan, and brought to Sodus neither ritualism nor democracy. An enthusiastic politician having offered him on one occasion a Democratic vote, he took it in his trembling hand; but at the polls he thrust out the other hand, stout and strong, saying, "Here, gentlemen, is a good, solid Whig vote." Wm. L. Stone, Sr., was often in Sodus, and in 1843, the year before he died, the writer remembers seeing him seated in the hotel there reading the *Liverpool Times*.

Few cemeteries connected with places similar to Saratoga Springs contain the remains of so many illustrious dead as Green Ridge. A catalogue of the inscriptions would itself be history. There would be found the names of poets and statesmen, of jurists, philanthropists, and representative business men. Here are Cowen and Willard and Walworth, skilled in legal lore, and Margaret and Lucretia Davidson, those gifted children of song. Here are gathered thickly the old standard names of Saratoga Springs, Putnam, Walton, Bryan, Beach, Westcott, North, Doe, Warren, Stevens, Rue, Griswold, Wayland, and a host of others.

The burials in this cemetery have been nearly three thousand, though this is probably an estimate rather than a known fact. How simple and easy an affair for every cemetery to have a record showing the name and date of every burial, and yet how few can be found thus written up! Jonathan Hammond has been the superintendent for many years, and to him as well as other village officers are the people greatly indebted for the orderly arrangement and for the beauty of the place.

4. *The Catholic Cemetery.*—This is located southwest of the village, not far from the glass manufactories. It is a new enterprise, having been laid out only twelve or fifteen years. Previous to this the Catholics had buried in Green Ridge cemetery, an entire acre having been bought by them at the time the cemetery was established. The new grounds are nearly level, and are finely laid out. The shrubbery already planted, and the ornamentation of the lots, give promise of the quiet beauty appropriate to the resting-place of the dead. There are some fine monuments erected in this inclosure, and the story of Christian hope is eloquently told by the symbol of the cross upon every grave, whether carved in marble upon the graves of wealth or the simple wooden crucifix of the poor. One stone, at a soldier's grave, attracts the passing stranger:

"James Deneffe, 77th Regt., Co. A, died Sept. 30, 1863; erected by his sister. May his soul rest in peace."

5. *Kayadrossera Cemetery.*—This is the new one located on the Waring farm, west of the village. Removals have been made from the old Sadler's ground to this. Avenues have been graded, laid out in beautiful winding curves. A pedestal is laid for a central monument. Shrubbery and trees have been planted, and considerable general progress made in establishing a cemetery of such an extent as will be ample for the necessities of a long series of years

to come. Delayed by legal difficulties, work is at present suspended.

X.—WATER SUPPLY.

The earliest successful attempt to supply water by means of works and conduits to the village of Saratoga Springs was made in 1832, by Dr. John Clark. Dr. Clark erected a tower about fifty feet high in what is now Congress Springs park. By means of pumps he raised the water through pipes to the top of this tower, where it entered a reservoir, or basin, prepared for it there, and from thence passed down other pipes into wooden pipes, or water-logs, made of pine, having a two-inch bore, which were laid throughout the village. This system of water supply continued until the growth of the place demanded still larger supplies.

In 1847 a large reservoir was built at Greenfield, about two miles from the village of Saratoga Springs. Iron pipes lined with cement were connected with this, and the village thus supplied with water. But the supply from this source likewise proved inadequate. At certain seasons of the year the supply was almost exhausted, and in times of fire the deficiency in supply was especially noticeable. The necessity for other and fuller supplies became so important a subject, that various devices and plans were suggested to remedy the difficulty. Among other things a second, or supplemental reservoir, was located between the main one and the village, being designed especially in the event of fire, but this experiment was unsuccessful.

In 1866 an act of the Legislature amending the charter of Saratoga Springs was passed, which also had reference to the establishment of competent water facilities for the village of Saratoga Springs. In 1868 an act amendatory of the act of 1866 was passed. By this act three commissioners of construction, to be chosen and appointed by a majority of the six trustees of the village, were empowered to make examinations and determine on the best mode of obtaining a supply of water, subject to the direction and control of the trustees; to cause the necessary surveys, estimates, and levels to be taken for that purpose, and to enter upon and take possession of any lands, springs, streams, brooks, lakes, and sources of supply of water for that purpose, first paying the owners all reasonable damages therefor. They were further authorized to make contracts for the purchase of suitable machinery, and for the erection of dams, buildings, and other structures necessary to the construction, putting in order, and completing said works. The trustees were authorized by this act to issue thirty-year seven per cent. bonds to the amount of \$100,000.

On April 21, 1869, a further amendment to the acts of 1866 and 1868 was passed for the same purpose. By section 3 of said act, Henry H. Hathorn, Charles H. Holden, Cornelius A. Russell, Cornelius Sheehan, and Charles H. Ballard were appointed commissioners of construction, with powers and duties similar to those provided for by the act of 1868.

On February 26, 1870, an act amendatory of the previous acts relating to water supply was passed, under and by which James M. Marvin, Henry H. Hathorn, Cornelius A. Russell, Charles H. Holden, Cornelius Sheehan, Walter

J. Hendrick, William Bennett, Joseph D. Briggs, Charles H. Ballard, John W. Crane, Oliver L. Barbour, Richard L. Allen, Daniel O'Goerman, Myron N. Babcock, and Hiram C. Tefft were appointed commissioners of construction, with powers and duties as theretofore exercised and performed.

On March 28, 1871, an act was passed authorizing the trustees of the village to issue bonds, in the manner specified in section 1 of the act of 1868, to the amount of \$100,000.

On May 17, 1872, an act was passed appointing James M. Marvin, William Bennett, Henry B. Hanson, John W. Crane, and James H. Wright water commissioners for the village of Saratoga Springs, setting forth at length the duties of said board, and authorizing the issue of further bonds of the village, to the extent of \$50,000, for extending and completing the new water-works at Loughberry lake. By the same act James M. Marvin, Henry H. Hathorn, Cornelius Sheehan, John W. Crane, William Bennett, Charles H. Holden, Charles H. Ballard, Walter J. Hendrick, and Oliver L. Barbour were continued in office as commissioners of construction until Sept. 1, 1872. Since that time the following persons have held the office of water commissioner, one being selected by the trustees each year to fill a vacancy then occurring: Caleb W. Mitchell, 1873; Seymour Ainsworth, 1874; John W. Crane, 1875; Jerome Pitney, 1875; John T. Carr, 1876; Benjamin W. Clapp, 1877; Robert F. Knapp, 1877; Hiram Owen, 1878.

The board is at present composed of Seymour Ainsworth, John T. Carr, Benjamin W. Clapp, Jerome Pitney, and Hiram Owen. Samuel F. Corey is secretary to the board, Henry W. Keith is superintendent of the water-works, and David L. Holland engineer.

In the year 1870, after considerable agitation of the question of where the best water-supply for the village of Saratoga Springs could be obtained, the commissioners of construction decided to establish the Holly system of water-works at Loughberry lake, the same which are still in use at that point, and from which the water-supply of Saratoga Springs is obtained.

These works are located in the northeast section of the village, within the corporate limits, and on the borders of Loughberry lake. The buildings are of brick. The main part—that in which the engines are located—is eighty feet square. The boiler-room is thirty by forty feet, the coal-shed forty feet square, and the chimney, which is octagonal in form, eighty-five feet high.

The system employed is that known as the Holly, whose manufacturing works are located at Lockport, N. Y. The distinguishing feature of this plan is that it throws the water directly into the pipes. A large double Holly engine is used in the works, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty horse-power. There are two large water-wheels, one sixty inch and one thirty inch, which are run by a thirty-foot head of water, the surplus water from the lake being used about one-third of the year to run the works, instead of steam. The variation in elevation of the streets of the village above the pumps is from forty-one to one hundred and thirty-three feet. There are twenty-six miles of pipe

laid throughout the village, and one hundred and thirty-three double-nozzled hydrants. There are two hundred and ten gates in the various pipes. The water was formerly taken from the canal, but not proving satisfactory, pipes were laid to the middle of Loughberry lake, one hundred and fifty feet from the shore, and the water is taken twelve feet from the surface and eleven feet from the bottom of the lake.

The works were first set in motion on July 10, 1871, and cost \$250,000. Since their establishment, a full supply of pure, wholesome water has been assured to the village. David L. Holland has been in charge of the works as engineer since they were started.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. THOMAS J. MARVIN.

Among the honorable names and benefactors of Saratoga none have been held in more justly deserved esteem than the subject of this brief memoir, Hon. Thomas J. Marvin. He was the son of William Marvin, and brother of Hon. James M. Marvin, and was born in Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 26th of June, 1803. He graduated at Union College, and commenced the study of law in the village of Saratoga Springs, in 1824, in the office of Hon. Wm. L. F. Warren. During the four years following he qualified himself for the legal profession, and in 1828 was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State. At the second election of such officers by the people, he was chosen with great unanimity justice of the peace, and discharged in a faithful manner the duties of his office during the succeeding four years. In 1833 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the State, and a better or more useful member of that body was never returned from this county. He was subsequently one of the judges of the county court, and upon the retirement of Colonel Young was made first judge, which place he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, until superseded by the Constitution of 1846. He was appointed postmaster at Saratoga Springs during President Tyler's administration, and continued as such during the administration of James K. Polk. He faithfully represented his town in the board of supervisors in 1851 and 1852. He was the first to establish a bank at Saratoga, in connection with his brother, James M. Marvin, and as soon as he saw that the citizens were sufficiently united and willing to take portions of the stock, he cheerfully consented to open the books and make it an associated institution, retaining but a small amount of the stock for himself, although it was known to be a profitable investment, and declining to occupy any other position than that of a director.

The first charter in this State for a fire insurance company upon the mutual plan was procured by Judge Marvin in 1835. He organized the Saratoga County Mutual, which was one of the best and safest fire insurance compa-

nies in the State, of which he became the secretary, and held the office till the time of his death. He repeatedly filled the office of trustee of the village, and president of the board, and for three years he discharged the trying and responsible duties of town assessor with more intelligence and independence than are usually found in town officers of this description. In all these stations he ever commanded the confidence, respect, and good-will of all with whom he associated, imparting character and dignity to office rather than taking anything from it.

His sound and comprehensive views upon all questions which came before him, were the theme of admiration by his friends, and pointed him out as the safe counselor, the discreet and prudent legislator, the firm, unbiassed, and consistent judge, and the faithful guardian of every trust committed to his hands. As an energetic, enterprising, and useful citizen he had no superior and few equals. His active and benevolent mind was not confined to objects of mere self, but he was always foremost in stimulating and promoting enterprises and undertakings designed to benefit the community and the age in which he lived. To his efforts and exertions, more perhaps than to any other man's, the village of Saratoga is indebted for its most valuable improvements and its prosperity. He gave his life and vitality to the business of the place, and many are the men who are reaping and enjoying the advantages resulting from his labors; many, too, owe their first successful beginnings in life to his indomitable energy in pushing forward enterprises calculated to benefit all.

As a friend he was ever reliable, liberal, and warm-hearted. No man would go farther or do more to aid a friend in distress, while his heart and hand were ever open to the needy, and he seemed to take as much delight in making others comfortable and happy as to be so himself. His impulses and acts were always in the right direction, and that sordid selfishness often manifest in the career of a successful, money-making man, found no place in his character.

As a companion he was always cheerful and pleasant, and although during the latter years of his life he was often precluded by ill health from mingling in the pastimes of his neighbors, his house was always open to all who desired to enjoy his hospitality, and he was ever the centre of the social circle.

In his domestic relations his life furnishes a bright example of all that adorns the character of a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, a true and fraternal brother, and a warm-hearted, faithful friend. A singular instance of the attachment of a domestic is illustrated in the death of Clarissa C. Evans, a colored woman, who served in his family. It is reported in the same paper which announced the death of Judge Marvin. This faithful servant had been several years employed in the family, and when the intelligence of his death reached them she was apparently as well as usual, busily engaged in taking care of her little children. On hearing that he was no more, she fainted, and in an instant life was extinct.

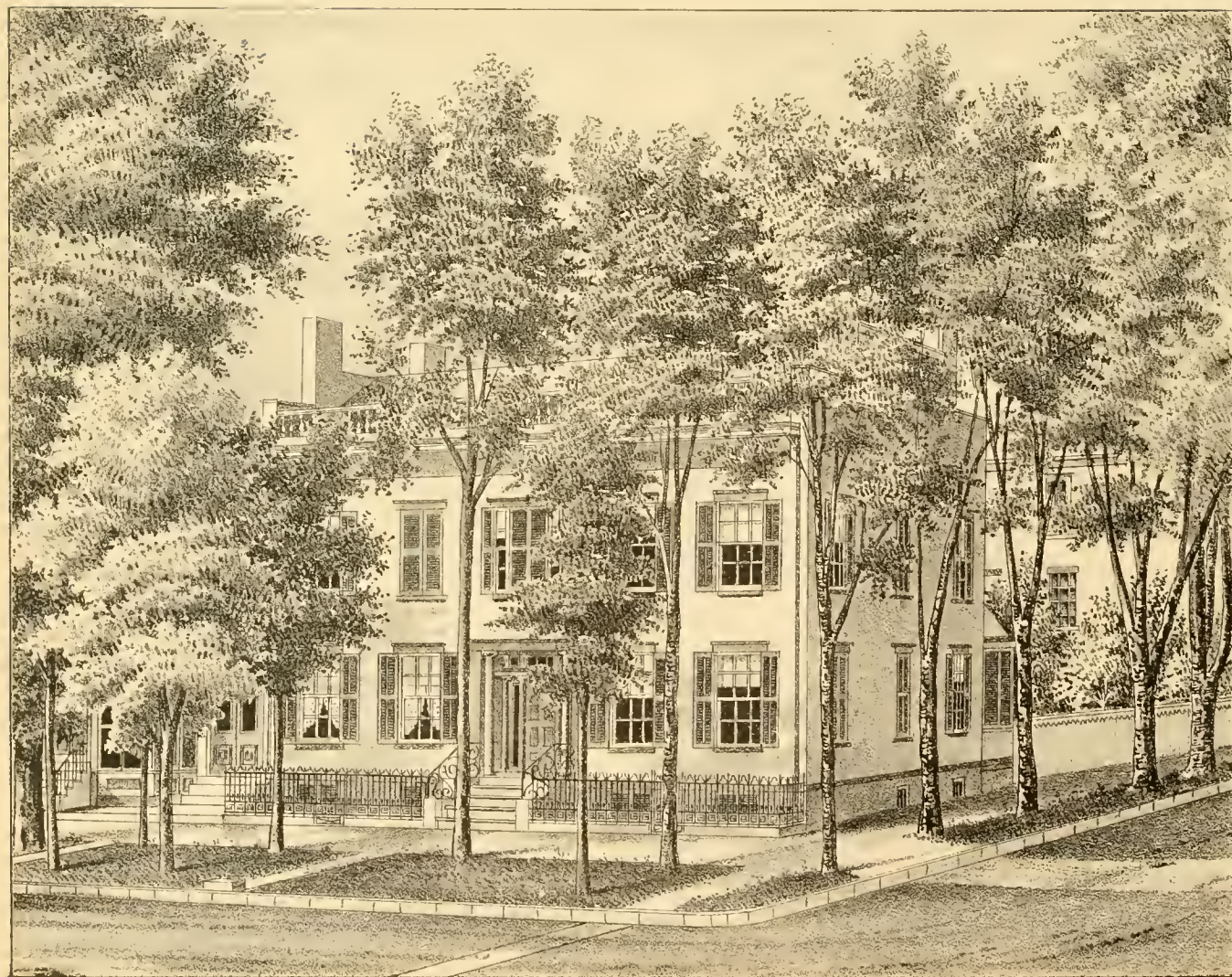
Judge Marvin died on the 29th of December, 1852, at Havana, in the island of Cuba, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.



Thos. Mann



Wm L F Warren



RES. OF THE LATE W. L. F. WARREN, COR BROADWAY & CHURCH, SARATOGA SPRINGS. (ERECTED 1833)

WILLIAM HAY.

Among the many eminent citizens who have lived and died in the county of Saratoga during the present century, no one is more justly entitled to a prominent place in these biographical sketches than Judge William Hay. Yet perhaps no one among them all cared less or strove less for what men commonly call success in life or fame and fortune than he; and perhaps no one among them all, laying aside mere selfish considerations, cared more or strove more than he for what he thought to be the best good of his fellow-men.

Able, eloquent, and learned in his profession, and early commanding a large and lucrative practice, yet he was more of a scholar than a lawyer, and was always only too glad to turn aside from what doubtless seemed to him to be the hard-trodden dusty pathways of the law into the greener and more inviting fields of literature.

In his character there always seemed to be a strange mingling of manly sternness and womanly tenderness; kind and gentle almost to a fault, yet when he thought the occasion required, he could rebuke with severity. In his life and aims he was more the philanthropist than the philosopher. His aims and motives were not always quite understood by those with whom he had daily intercourse. Yet they always knew that he was purely good at heart and true, and if what he said and did did not always meet with their approval, yet he always commanded their highest esteem and love.

William Hay was born in Cambridge, Washington county, New York, on the 10th day of September, 1793. His father was James Hay, who emigrated from near Paisley, Scotland. His mother was Katy McKieker, a cousin of the celebrated author, Mrs. Grant, of Laggan.

When quite young his father removed to Glen's Falls, and embarked in business. It was here that he improved to the utmost the somewhat meagre educational facilities which the schools of the country afforded. What could not then be taught him at school his eager thirst for knowledge induced him to seek in the study of books at home, and he soon became quite proficient in English literature and history.

In 1808 he began the study of the law in the office of Henry O. Martindale, of Glen's Falls. In 1812, having in the mean time been admitted to the bar, he opened an office in Caldwell, at the head of Lake George, and such were his talents and ability that he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. In the War of 1812 he raised a rifle company, and marched at the head of it as lieutenant commanding to Plattsburg, but did not arrive in time for the battle. He was also one of the volunteers in the expedition to Carthage, in consequence of which he spent a winter in Philadelphia, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1819 he became the publisher of the *Warren Patriot*, the first and only paper ever published at Lake George. In 1822 he removed to Glen's Falls, and was elected member of Assembly from Warren county. About this time he issued a small volume of poetry, entitled "Isabel Davolos, the Maid of Seville." In the spring of 1837 he removed to Ballston, and in 1840 removed to Saratoga Springs,

where he resided until his death, which occurred on Sunday, the 12th day of February, 1870.

Judge Hay was in many respects a most remarkable man. "He was," says Dr. Holden, the learned historian of Queensbury, "a man of extensive reading and vast erudition, not a little tenacious of his opinions and views, some of which bordered upon eccentricity. But few of the sterner sex ever possessed more delicate sensibilities, keener perceptions, or more rapid intuitions.

"In the latter decades of his life he became a bold and fearless advocate of temperance. His delight and recreation, however, were drawn through the flowery, though not thornless paths of poetry and romance. His memory was something extraordinary, his industry in research indefatigable, and his mind was stored with the choicest cullings from the wide fields of literature and belles-lettres. In American history he was a standard authority, to whom it was safe to refer at a moment's warning, and in the matter of local history his mind was an exhaustless treasury."

Indeed, at the time of his death he had collected and arranged in order, in his own methodical way, several large scrap-books of valuable historic matter, in contemplation of publishing a history of this county. Alas, the task has fallen upon less competent hands.

Judge Hay married Miss Sophia Payne, daughter of Stephen Payne, of Northumberland. The children of this union were De Witt C., John G., Catharine McVicar, now Mrs. McKean, Mary Payne, now Mrs. Bockes, Sidney, Frank, Agnes, Henry, Alice, and William Wirt.

HON. WILLIAM L. F. WARREN.

William La Fayette Warren was born at Troy, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1793. He was graduated at Union College, in 1814, when he came to Saratoga Springs and entered the law office of Judge Esck Cowen as a student. Three years afterwards they formed a partnership, which continued until 1824. In 1819 he was appointed district attorney of Saratoga County, which office he filled till Sept. 6, 1836, when he was succeeded by Nicholas Hill, Jr., who had also been a student in the office of Judge Cowen. It was during their connection with that office that a new edition of *Phillips' Evidence*, "With Cowen and Hill's Notes," was prepared,—an elaborate work, in four volumes, of great value to the profession for many years,—in which Mr. Warren assisted; and he prepared the last volume of the series himself. The latter was issued from the press without giving the name of the author, but simply "By a Counsellor-at-Law."

Subsequent to the elevation of Judge Cowen to the bench of the Supreme Court, Mr. Warren formed a law partnership with his nephew, William A. Beach.

Up to 1824, Judge Warren held various town offices. In that year he was appointed by the Governor and Senate "master in chancery, injunction and taxing master," a responsible office, which he held until 1848, when the court of chancery was abolished by the constitution of 1846. At the same session of the Senate, in 1824, he was appointed to another office peculiar to those times, viz.: "justice of

the peace, performing judicial duties," which were, on the common-law side of the judiciary, something like those of a master in the court of chancery. In 1823 he was appointed, by the Governor, judge-advocate of the 15th Division of Infantry of the State of New York, the active duties of which office he discharged till 1831.

In 1828 he married Miss Eliza White, only daughter of Epenetus White, of Ballston Spa.

In 1845 he was made judge of the court of common pleas, and held the office till it was abrogated by the judiciary act of 1848. The many records and files which bear his well-known signature, "Wm. L. F. Warren," will keep his name alive long after this generation shall have passed away. In politics he was a Democrat until the Rebellion, when he became a Republican, and so continued to his death. In 1848 he ran as one of the presidential electors on the ticket with Cass and Butler, but the Van Buren and Adams movement—the so-called Free-Soil ticket—so divided the Democratic party that the Whig ticket for electors was successful, including the late Dr. Samuel Freeman, of Saratoga, giving the election to Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore. From that time forward Judge Warren was not active in politics.

He ever took a lively interest in public affairs, and fulfilled the duties of every office he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community. He was one of the originators of the railroad from Saratoga to Whitehall, and the Schenectady Bank, and Bank of Saratoga Springs, and for a long time one of the directors in each of these corporations. He never relinquished the practice of the law, a profession he pursued with diligence and success. His clientage was large and of the best class. He was familiar with the history of all important litigations in the county for more than half a century, and was long the standing source of information in respect to estates and titles. He was a safe lawyer, one of the best practitioners, an impressive advocate before a jury, and an influential counsel in argument before the bench. In social life he was noted for his hospitality and good nature. He possessed in a rare degree that quality of bearing and manner—united with a comeliness of person and a fine presence—which not only favorably impressed the stranger, but endeared him to those who enjoyed his society. He was genial, patient, and forbearing, and was actuated by those higher motives which are always recognized and felt when systematically and constantly exercised as they were during the whole of his long life.

But he will be longer remembered for his genial faith in the Christian religion, which he held from a child. Soon after the organization of the First Presbyterian church of Saratoga Springs, he became a member, and was an earnest and devoted supporter of it during his life. In a letter to an old college classmate, he says, "As far back as I can remember, I avoided profanity, revered the Sabbath, and attended its ordinances, as I supposed, conscientiously, but did not profess the faith of Jesus Christ until the year 1819, since which time I have, as I could, though imperfectly, tried to walk in the footsteps of the flock of the Great Shepherd of souls; how short of perfection my friends and contemporaries are all aware. In 1842 I was chosen a corporate member

of the board of commissioners for foreign missions, and continued such member about twenty years, when my age and infirmities induced me to resign, that others more efficient might be appointed in my place. My heart still remains attached to that institution. The time employed in its blessed service is remembered by me among my happiest and sweetest recollections; and, if my life is spared, I hope to continue the devoted friend and abettor of the missionary cause, both foreign and domestic, believing that its heavenly teachings can alone prepare the soul for its eternal destiny.

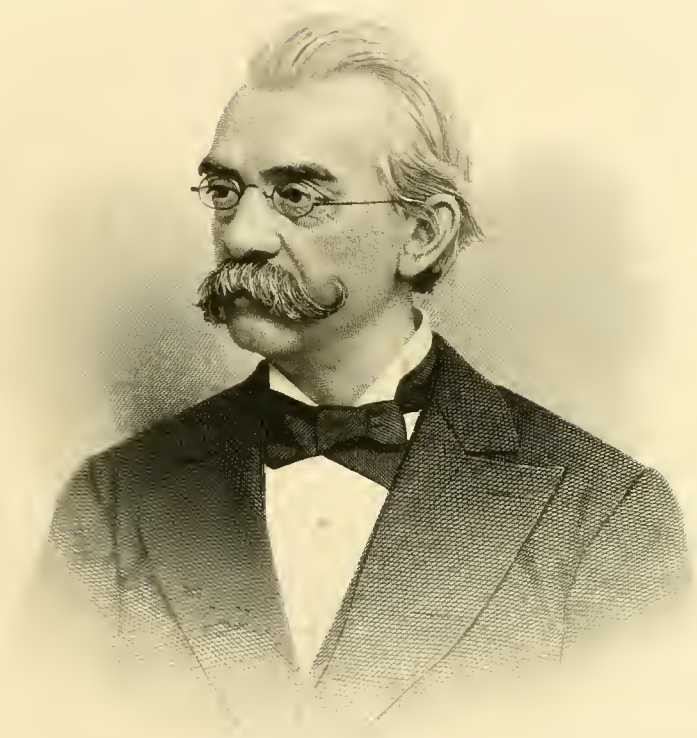
"In January, 1844, I was promoted from a deaconship in the church to an elder, and have been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian church in this place, and have continued such ever since. I note this not as a sign of merit, but as a mark of the confidence of my Christian brethren."

Judge Warren departed this life at his residence in Saratoga Springs on Sunday evening, May 23, 1875, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Warren still survives him, as also his two daughters and their families.

CHARLES S. LESTER,

the subject of this sketch, was born at Worcester, Mass., on the 15th day of March, 1824. His paternal ancestors for several generations were natives of Connecticut and Vermont. His father was a graduate of Vermont University, and subsequently became a leading merchant in Montreal. The business failures which followed the War of 1812 swept away the capital of the firm with which Mr. Lester was connected, and overwhelmed him with reverses from which he never recovered. Young Lester, who at an early age was left to the care of his mother, was educated at the Washington Academy, in Salem, N. Y. In September, 1841, he entered the law-office of Crary & Fairchild as a clerk, and in October, 1843, removing to Saratoga Springs, he continued his studies in the office of his uncle, the Hon. John Willard, then circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Fourth Circuit. In May, 1845, he was admitted as attorney in the Supreme Court, having previously been admitted as solicitor and counsellor in chancery by the late Chancellor Walworth. In 1859 he was elected district attorney on the Democratic ticket by a handsome majority, although the Democrats were then in political minority in the county. He discharged the duties of public prosecutor for three years in an able and fearless manner, and tried the causes on the part of the people with a skill and careful preparation which met with marked public approbation. In 1870 he was elected county judge, and filled that office for six years with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. While on the bench he was distinguished for the rapidity with which he dispatched business, and the impartiality and urbanity with which he discharged all his duties. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined what was known as the War Democrats, and since that time has been thoroughly identified with the Republican party.

In 1849 he was married to Miss Lucy L. Cooke, and under her admirable management an estimable family of children have grown up around him. Mrs. Lester, wherever



Charles I. Lester

known, is esteemed as a lady of rare worth and of high mental and personal accomplishments. His two eldest sons, Charles C. Lester and John Willard Lester, are graduates of Union College, and having studied law in their father's office and been admitted to the bar, are now connected with him in business. He has two other children, Susan Lester and James Westcott Lester, the latter of whom is now in Union College.

Judge Lester has a large and varied practice, and being of an ardent and sympathetic temperament, becomes deeply interested in the causes of his clients, making their interests his own. His fidelity and devotion to his clients has made him a popular and trusted as well as successful advocate. Like all men of positive character, he has intrenched himself in the hearts of many devoted friends, and as a consequence has encountered bitter personal attacks from disappointed opponents. He has occupied many positions of trust and honor, such as supervisor of the town, president of the village, president of the board of education, and president of the Commercial Bank, and under his wise and prudent management the latter institution attained its highest success. In the midst of a laborious profession he has not neglected literary pursuits, and in 1854 the corporation of Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M.

In 1872, when the late Alexander T. Stewart purchased the Grand Union Hotel, he selected Judge Lester for his local agent and counsel, and continued on intimate friendly relations with him until his death. The estimation in which he was held by that gentleman may be gathered from the following graceful note, which was addressed to him as the writer was about leaving for Europe:

"NEW YORK, July 15, 1873.

"MY DEAR JUDGE,—I cannot leave without thanking you for all your kindness and attention to my interests and wishing you and yours health and happiness. I hope I may have the pleasure to meet your son in Paris, and to have the opportunity to pay him some attention. With kind regards to Mrs. Lester, believe me, I am,

"Sincerely your friend,

"ALEX. T. STEWART."

Nor would this sketch be complete were not allusion made to Judge Lester's oratorical powers. While he is a direct and forcible speaker, he has the happy yet rare gift of so mingling the adornment of a pleasing delivery with homely argument, as to add to the picturesqueness of his speeches without weakening their effect. This was strikingly illustrated at the Centennial celebration of Burgoyne's surrender, where, as president of the day, he delivered the opening address, and, in his usual felicitous manner, introduced the several orators of the occasion.

A brief biographical sketch of a living person is necessarily a compilation of statistics, and a full and just tribute to his honorable character will belong more appropriately to his obituary.

The residence of Judge Lester, on upper Broadway, shown on another page, is a model of taste and elegance. It is of the domestic Gothic style, with a slight infusion of French in its details. The brick-work is laid up in black mortar in the Flemish header-bond mode, with bands of saw-tooth work and stone trimmings.

JAMES B. MCKEAN.

James Bedell McKean was born at Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 5, 1821. His father, Rev. Andrew McKean, died some years since, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. His mother, Mrs. Catharine Bedell McKean, is still living, and is eighty-seven years of age. The late Hon. Samuel McKean, of Pennsylvania, some time the colleague of Mr. Buchanan in the United States Senate, was his uncle, and the Rev. Samuel McKean, of Fort Edward, is his only brother. On his father's side he is descended from the Mackians, of Glencoe, Scotland. His branch of the family came to our country through Ireland, about the middle of the last century. John McKean, his great-grandfather, was the immigrant, and settled in Cecil Co., Md. There was born his grandfather, James McKean, who was cousin to Thomas McKean, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On his mother's side, Mr. McKean's remote ancestors, the Bedells, of France, were Huguenots, he being descended from a branch of the family that settled near New York city about two hundred and fifty years ago.

Mr. McKean has been heard jocularly to insist that it was his duty to raise a regiment, because, through his mother, he escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day; through his father, he escaped the massacre of Glencoe. The spot where he was born was on the battle-field of Bennington, midway between the positions taken up by the opposing armies. In his infancy his parents removed with their family, and settled down upon the battle-field of Saratoga, midway between the point where Burgoyne was defeated and that where he surrendered; and, lastly, because he thought he could raise a regiment when almost everybody else thought he could not.

After residing some years in the town of Saratoga, the family removed to a farm in Half-Moon, near and southeast of Round lake. The subject of this sketch is indebted for his education to common schools, academies, and to self-teaching. In his youth he taught in the district schools, and was for some time one of the professors in Jonesville Academy. While teaching and studying he gave some attention to Blackstone, Kent, and other sages of the law. When twenty-one years of age he was elected town superintendent of common schools for Half-Moon. When twenty-three years of age he was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment of New York State militia, was commissioned by Governor Silas Wright, and commanded that regiment for some years.

In June, 1847, he entered the law office of Bullard & Cramer, at Waterford, and devoted himself to the law. On March 5, 1849, he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, and opened an office at Ballston Spa. On June 20, 1850, he married Katharine Hay, daughter of the late Judge William Hay, and sister to Mrs. Judge Boekes. In June, 1851, he removed to Saratoga Springs. In the fall of 1854, he was nominated for county judge by a Republican Convention, held at Ballston Spa, believed to have been the first Republican Convention held in the State. The Whig candidate for county judge was Gideon Putnam; one wing of the Democrats nominated John A.

Corey, and the other Henry W. Merrill. The "Americans" or "Know-Nothings" had no ticket distinct from the other parties, but selected from these candidates such as they chose. Some of them voted for McKean, some for Putnam, etc. McKean was elected county judge, and served four years. Several of his judicial opinions can be found in "Howard's Practice Reports." In 1858, the Republicans of the Fifteenth district elected him Representative in Congress, and re-elected him in 1860.

In the War of the Great Rebellion, Judge McKean took a prominent part, as has been already seen in these pages.*

In the spring of 1865, believing that it would benefit his health, President Lincoln sent him to Spanish America, to exchange the ratifications of a treaty with the government of Honduras. Afterwards, Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State to President Johnson, tendered him the appointment of consul to San Domingo, which, however, he declined. In the year 1870 President Grant appointed him chief justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, a position for which he was not a candidate. He was induced, however, to accept the office, and served in it five years. Judge McKean is now practicing law at Salt Lake City.

HENRY WALTON.

The subject of this sketch was descended from one of the old and celebrated families in the colonial history of New York State. His granduncle, William Walton, built, in 1754, what is now known in New York city as the "Old Walton House," on Franklin Square, where "he gathered around his table such of the famous men of the Old World as officially, or in pursuit of pleasure, visited the New. His lavish entertainments, dazzling display of massive silver, the forest of decanters which graced his sideboard, and the costly wines that flowed free and fast, were prolific subjects for criticism in England."

Henry Walton was born in the city of New York, Oct. 8, 1768. In 1780 he was sent to England under the guardianship of Peter Van Schaick, to be educated. From his twelfth to his twentieth year he studied in Great Britain, after which he returned to New York city, and began the study of law with Aaron Burr. In 1790 he went to Ballston, purchased some land, and erected a house. This place is now known as the "Delavan Farm." During his residence in Ballston he officiated as surrogate of the county,—1794 to 1808. Subsequently he resided in Albany and New York; at the former place—in 1815—he erected "Pine Grove," subsequently the residence of Chancellor Walworth. In 1816 he came to the village of Saratoga Springs, and took possession of the real estate descended to him from his father and uncle Gerard. In a few years he became one of the largest landholders in the place. He built a beautiful country-seat, which he named "Wood Lawn." His possessions in Saratoga Springs included all of the present village, except that portion lying south of Congress street and the mineral fountains. During the early years of his residence in Saratoga, he was associated in legal partnership with Mr. Leavett.†

* See chapter xxiii., p. 106.

† Reminiscences of Saratoga.

He excavated and tubed many of Saratoga's numerous and noted mineral springs, and erected a Chinese pagoda over one of them, the "Flat Rock Spring." The several residences he built, as well as the Pavilion Hotel, show that he inherited his uncle's architectural tastes.

In person Henry Walton was a tall, fine-looking man. Gentlemanly in manners and feelings, he had the faculty of binding to him in close ties the educated and refined. Although warmly attached to the Church of England, he was free from bigotry, as his many gifts to the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Universalist churches, etc., bear evidence. Mr. Walton, or, as he was usually called, Judge Walton, was a man of high culture, refined tastes, and public spirited. He was three times married. His first wife was a French lady, of which the following copy of the inscription on her tombstone in Briggs' cemetery gives us genealogical data:

"TO THE MEMORY OF
PERNETTE SARA DE MAFFEL,
WIFE OF HENRY WALTON,
Who died 22d August, 1798,
aged 39 years."

His second wife was a Mrs. Yates, whose maiden name was Miss Cruger. By her he had the following children, viz., Jacob, Mary, Henry, Jared, William, Cruger, and Matilda. His third wife was Mrs. Margaret Kearney, sister to General Phil. Kearney. The result of this union was three children, viz., Susan, Jared, and Susan K.

He died in New York city Sept. 15, 1844, aged seventy-six years, and was buried in the family vault in Trinity churchyard.

HON. JAMES M. MARVIN.

James Madison Marvin was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1809. He is the seventh in descent from Matthew Marvin, who came from England with his family in 1635. Matthew Marvin was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., and resided several years on the corner of Village and Front streets. He was also a pioneer settler at Norwalk, and represented that town in the general court of Connecticut in 1654. He died in 1680.

Matthew Marvin, son of Matthew, was born in England about 1627, and came to New England with his father in 1635, then a boy eight years of age. He was also one of the original owners of Norwalk, Conn., which town he represented in the general court in 1694, and in 1697.

Samuel Marvin, son of Matthew, was born in Norwalk, and also represented his town in the general court in 1718.

The remaining ancestors in the direct line of the present family were as follows: Josiah Marvin, son of Samuel, born in Norwalk, died about 1780; William Marvin, son of Josiah, born in Norwalk, March 24, 1740, married Susannah Wright, Nov. 10, 1767, died at Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 4, 1810; William Marvin, son of William, born Oct. 19, 1768, married Mary Benedict, March 5, 1793, and died at Malta, Saratoga Co., Feb. 27, 1839.

The last mentioned, William and Mary (Benedict) Marvin, were the parents of the subject of this sketch, who,



La M M curin

as we have said, was born Nov. 27, 1809, in the town of Ballston, Saratoga Co. He is the third in a family of three sons, of whom Alvah D. and Thomas J. (the late Judge Marvin) were older brothers.

James M. Marvin received in early life a good English education. In 1828, at the age of nineteen, he came to Saratoga Springs, and took charge of a hotel. The following year he went to Albany, and spent one year in the American Hotel, a new house just then opened. In 1830 he returned to Saratoga and became one of the proprietors of the United States Hotel, which had then been built six years. Since then Mr. Marvin has resided constantly at Saratoga; and while he has mixed considerably in politics and held many offices of trust, the duties of which he has discharged with credit and honor, it is chiefly in connection with the building and management of the United States Hotel that his great energy, financial and executive abilities, have been conspicuous. Since the death of his brother, Judge Thomas J. Marvin, in 1852, the management of the immense hotel, as well as the estates of both families, has devolved upon him.

In 1845 he was elected supervisor for Saratoga Springs, and was again elected in 1857, in which year he was chairman of the board, and was also a member in 1862, and a member and chairman of the board in 1874.

In the fall of 1845 he was elected to represent the county of Saratoga in the General Assembly, being nominated by the Whig party, and elected in opposition to Patrick H. Cowen, the Democratic candidate. The result was a flattering compliment to Mr. Marvin, as the county at that time was largely Democratic. At the time of the disintegration of the Whig party, about 1856, Mr. Marvin, on account of his conservative views in politics, became affiliated with the Democratic, with which he continued to act till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he became an earnest supporter of the Union cause. In 1862 he was elected to Congress on the Union ticket, and served six consecutive years, in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses. While in Congress he co-operated earnestly with the Republicans in securing those measures rendered necessary by the destruction of slavery, and aided in the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

He was a working member rather than a speech-maker, keeping aloof from all partisan and personal contentions. His large acquaintance and personal popularity with the members gave him great influence, and he rarely, if ever, failed to secure any appointment asked for his district. It is said that the interests of his district were more thoroughly attended to during his services in Congress than under the administration of any other member who ever represented it in that body.

Mr. Marvin, with his brother, Hon. Thomas J. Marvin, established the Bank of Saratoga Springs, now the First National Bank, in 1841. Judge Marvin was president, and James M. Marvin, cashier. Although established and managed by them as a private interest, when its profits became large they did not selfishly retain the stock, but divided it among other business men of the village.

He was one of the original commissioners of the Sara-

toga Springs Water-works, and took an active interest in supplying the village with water. He has been for over twenty-five years a director of the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, and is at present a director of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. He has also been, for several years past, president of the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs.

In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, and has held the office of vestryman of Bethesda church, of Saratoga Springs, for the past thirty years.

On the 26th of September, 1838, he married Miss Rhoby H. Barnum, daughter of Eli Barnum, of Ballston Spa, an intelligent and cultivated lady, who is still his companion. Of the five children born to them, four daughters are living. Their only son—a beautiful and promising boy—died at the age of nine years.

GIDEON M. DAVISON.

Gideon Miner Davison was one of the old line of men who early identified themselves with the growth and prosperity of the village of Saratoga Springs, and contributed by their great energy of character, versatility of resource, and active personal effort in securing the future welfare and position of the village.

He was born in Middletown, Vt. His parents were formerly from Connecticut, his mother's maiden name being Miner. His father was a farmer, and died in early life, but his mother is still well remembered by the older residents of Saratoga. In the course of his genealogical studies Mr. Davison succeeded in tracing back the history of his mother's family for a period of five hundred years to the time of Edward the Third, of England, in whose reign the family name of Miner had its origin. A man named Bulman, who was a miner by occupation, enlisted under the banner of his monarch, who was then at war with France, together with one hundred of his workmen, and armed them with weapons. He rendered such efficient service that he was rewarded by the king with a crest and coat of arms, and from that time assumed the name of his occupation—Miner. This crest can still be seen upon the tombstone of one of the Miner family, two hundred years old, at Stonington, Conn. The subject of this sketch attributed much of the success that he attained in life to the teachings of his excellent mother.

Mr. Davison received a common-school education, and at an early age entered the office of Wm. Fay, in Rutland, Vt., to learn the art of printing. After his apprenticeship was completed he went to New York, where he worked at his trade for a number of years. He afterwards returned to Rutland, and entered into partnership with Mr. Fay, and there married Sarah, daughter of Hon. John Mason, of Castleton. During his residence in Rutland, his firm issued a "History of the War of 1812." They also established the Rutland *Herald*, which is still in existence.

In 1817-18, Mr. Davison came to Saratoga, having formed a design of establishing a newspaper at that place. After advising with such men as Miles Beach, Rockwell Putnam, Esek Cowen, and Dr. John H. Steel, he decided to start *The Saratoga Sentinel*, the first number of which

was issued some time in April, 1818. The paper met with success, and received the support of the most influential citizens of the county. In addition to the newspaper department, Mr. Davison increased the capacity of his office for book work, adding a stereotype foundry in 1841. He also printed and published "Cowen's Court Reports of the State of New York." He further edited and published an edition of "Stevens' Arithmetic," a quarto family Bible from stereotype plates, "Smith's Lectures to the Unconverted," several editions of Dr. Steel's "Analysis of the Mineral Waters," "Goodrich's Spelling-Book," and in 1838 he and the late Judge Warren compiled a guide-book, which appeared under the titles of "The Fashionable Tour" and "The Northern Tourist."

Mr. Davison was a strong advocate of public improve-

Oct. 1, 1869, at the ripe age of seventy-eight. On the day following his decease a meeting of the prominent citizens of Saratoga was held, at which addresses were made and resolutions adopted eulogizing the public achievements and private virtues of the deceased. As his body was borne to its last resting-place the places of business on Broadway were closed and the bells of the churches were tolled.

Mr. Davison was a man of spotless purity of character, conscientious in the administration of the various trusts committed to him, just in all his dealings with his fellow-men, plain and unassuming in his manners, and courteous in his intercourse with others.

We are indebted for many of the facts relating to his long and active life to Wm. L. Stone's "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston."



GIDEON M. DAVISON.

ments, being especially interested in the establishment and extension of railroads, to several of which the most active years of his life were devoted.

At the abolition of the court of chancery, under the Constitution of 1846, Mr. Davison occupied the position of clerk. His first wife died in April, 1861, and his second marriage to Anna Miller, who survived him, took place in January, 1863. He leaves four children, viz., John M. Davison, for many years register in chancery, and afterwards president of the Saratoga and Whitehall railroad; Clement M. Davison, a banker in Detroit; Chas. A. Davison, a lawyer of New York city, and Sarah M. Davison, his only daughter.

He was a member of the Presbyterian church from an early date, was for many years the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and, since 1827, a period of more than forty years, one of its ruling elders. He died on Thursday,

JOHN C. HULBERT.

John C. Hulbert, who was judge of Saratoga County from 1863 to 1871, was born in Pittsford, Vermont, Feb. 12, 1817. His father, Luther Hulbert, established himself as a merchant at Malta, in this county, when John C. was quite young; he also held several town offices, and seems to have manifested considerable talent and a decided leaning toward a political and legal career, having at one time been a master in chancery. The son, however, started out in life in another path,—that of literature. After finishing an academical education at Saratoga Springs, he (as did Judge Corey) decided to become a disciple of Gutenberg rather than of Blackstone, and served an apprenticeship in the office of the old Ballston Spa *Gazette*; and, like Judge Corey, he forsook printercraft to follow the law as a life vocation. He studied with such able men as Judges



E. F. Bullard

Marvin and Hill, and William A. Beach, Esq. In December, 1836, he was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas, and in 1839 to that of the Supreme Court. He was eminently successful and popular as an advocate. From 1847 to 1856 he held the office, performing the duties with acceptance and honor, of surrogate. In 1862 he was elected county judge, and was re-elected for the two ensuing terms. He made an upright and able judge. Since his retirement from the bench, he has prosecuted his chosen profession at the bar.

GENERAL EDWARD FITCH BULLARD

is a native of Saratoga County, having been born at Schuylerville, Feb. 7, 1821. He is the fourth son of Alpheus Bullard, and his paternal ancestors will be seen under the sketch of his brother, Daniel A. Bullard. His mother, Hannah Fitch, is a descendant of Thomas Fitch, who settled at Norwalk, Conn., in 1638. His son, Thomas (the second), had seven children, and died in 1690, at Norwalk. Thomas (the third), a son of the latter, died at Norwalk, May 10, 1731, aged sixty. A daughter of his was grandmother of Chancellor Kent. Thomas (the fourth) was chief justice of the colony of Connecticut, and from 1754 to 1756 was governor of that colony; died July 18, 1774, aged seventy-five. He had ten children. His third son, Ebenezer, was born at Norwalk, Feb. 25, 1729; married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Mills, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn. He died at Wilton, Conn., in 1762; left three sons, namely, Major Jabez Fitch, Ebenezer Fitch, and Giles Fitch.

The second Ebenezer Fitch married Sarah, daughter of Colonel David Hobby, of Northcastle, Westchester Co., N. Y., a prominent actor in that vicinity during the Revolutionary war.*

Ebenezer Fitch removed from Wilton, Conn., in 1785, to the Saratoga district, where he settled at a place now called St. John's Corners, in the town of Greenfield, and where his daughter Hannah was born, Sept. 9, 1787. His mother came with him and resided with some of her children in that vicinity until the time of her death, Oct. 31, 1813, in the eighty-third year of her age. She was a remarkable woman, of great intelligence, and beloved by her family and neighbors. She remained a widow fifty-one years, being generally known by the name of Widow Fitch, and her modest monument over her grave, in the town of Greenfield, is thus lettered. She lived to see her children all prosperous and somewhat distinguished, all having been engaged in the War of the Revolution.

Her son Jabez was a major in active service, and her only daughter, widow of Captain St. John, lived until she drew her pension, about 1836, amounting to over \$3000.

Her son Giles was appointed by the governor and council justice of the peace in 1793, and held the office a great many years.

Her son Ebenezer removed to Old Saratoga in 1798, where he died May 14, 1817, leaving ten children, among them Hannah, who married Alpheus Bullard, January 5,

1812, and Edward, his youngest son, who succeeded to his beautiful homestead, near the outlet of Saratoga lake. Hannah is yet living, in full possession of her mental faculties, at the time of this writing (June 22, 1878), although nearly ninety-one years of age.

Edward F. Bullard, when about two years old, removed with the family from Schuylerville to Northumberland, upon a new farm in the wilderness. The family of eight children were there reared by the parents by means of great industry and economy. Each of the sons helped fell the forest and clear up the land. Young Edward was thus engaged upon the farm after he was seven, and attended the district school, a mile and a half distant, winters only until he was fourteen years of age.

When fifteen years old, in September, 1836, he went to the academy at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., where he was a student for six months under the Rev. Ebenezer Mack, and during that time resided in the family of his uncle, John Sarb, M.D.

This was the extent of his education in the schools. The summer of 1837 he worked upon his father's farm, and during the following winter he taught a district school in the town of Old Saratoga, near Bryant's Bridge, and finished his three months of teaching before he was seventeen.

In June, 1838, he commenced the study of law with Joseph T. Fullerton, at Schuylerville; but during most of the summer he assisted upon his father's farm.

In September, 1838, he entered the office of Cramer & Ellis, at Waterford, in this county. Chesselden Ellis was then district attorney of Saratoga County, and young Bullard at once assisted in preparing the indictments, and very soon took part in the trials of the most important criminal cases brought before the courts of this county.

In 1840 he commenced an active political life, although not then twenty-one years of age. In 1842 he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Waterford, at the time he gave his first vote. During the fall of that year he brought forward as a candidate for Congress Mr. Ellis, and was largely instrumental in securing his nomination and election.

The rules of the Supreme Court then required a student to pursue a clerkship of seven years, and as he could procure but six months' deduction for classical studies, in the ordinary course young Bullard could not have been admitted to practice in that court until 1845. Long before that he was in the habit of trying cases at the circuit, and arguing motions at the special term, by the special grace of the court.

In May previous, Chief Justice Nelson made an order that he be admitted to present himself for examination at the October term, 1843. He was so examined at that term, with a class of about one hundred and ten, and stood at the head of the class, of whom about thirty were rejected. In 1844 he was appointed by Governor Bouck master and examiner in chancery, in the place of John K. Porter, whose term had expired, which office he held until the court of chancery was abolished in 1847. In 1845 he was elected brigadier-general of the Ninth Brigade, and commissioned by Silas Wright, then governor.

* Reminiscences of Saratoga, by Wm. L. Stone, p. 82.

During the session of Congress of 1844-45, the question of the annexation of Texas was agitating the whole country, and most of the members from New York were opposed to it. Mr. Ellis sought the advice of his friend, young Bullard, who strongly urged him to sustain that measure, which he accordingly did. During the contest in the committee of the whole, the vote was sometimes so close that Mr. Ellis' vote was required to carry the question. Mr. Ellis often stated afterwards that Bullard was responsible for his vote and the results which followed.

In 1848, General Bullard took an active part in the canvass in favor of General Cass for President, making speeches in nearly every town in this county. In 1849 the Democratic party ran him as their candidate for Senator in this district against General Cook, but as that party was largely in the minority the latter was elected.

In April, 1850, Daniel S. Dickinson, then in the United States Senate, sustained the compromise measures against a powerful opposition in his own party, and at his request several leading Democratic politicians of this State were invited to Washington. Among the few who attended were Chancellor Walworth and General Bullard, and they together had interviews on that subject with many of the leading members of both houses. At the same time General Bullard became personally acquainted with Daniel Webster, on whose motion he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In September, 1850, General Bullard was a delegate to the Democratic State convention, and took an active part in indorsing the compromise measures which had then recently passed Congress. In 1851 the Democratic party ran him as a candidate for county judge against Judge Bockes. He then resided at Waterford, where he received a flattering vote, but not enough to overcome the adverse majority.

In the years of 1853 and 1854 he spent the winters in the south for the benefit of his health; and while there was treated with great courtesy by leading southern politicians, and by special invitation, in April, 1854, spent ten days with Governor James H. Hammond, of South Carolina, upon his plantation.

During his excursion in the south, the sympathetic nature of General Bullard coming in contact with slavery converted him into the friend of the oppressed.

Upon his return north he stopped over in Washington, and was present when the bill to repeal the Missouri compromise passed the House of Representatives. On that occasion several of the members from New York presented his name to the President for the appointment of consul to Honolulu, and he would probably have received that position; but, after his return home, July 19, 1854, he wrote to his friend, Governor Marcy, then Secretary of State, declining the place, and stating that he would accept no appointment which would impair his entire freedom to act as occasion might require.

Having been brought up at the feet of John Cramer, the leader of conservative Democrats, up to this time General Bullard had strongly supported that party; but having become converted to the anti-slavery cause he at once became a decided radical in favor of freedom.

At once he took the field in that cause, and his early

attempts to organize the Republican party have become a part of the history of the country.

When the great anti-Nebraska convention, which met at Saratoga, Aug. 16, 1854, adjourned to Auburn without forming a new party, he at once, over his own signature, appealed to the independent voters of the State to join the convention to be held at Auburn, Sept. 26, 1854.

As that convention failed to follow his lead in forming a new party, he called a meeting in this county, to be held at Ballston Spa, Oct. 6, 1854, at which the Hon. William Hay presided, and Thomas C. Green, of Stillwater, was secretary, when Colonel McKean was nominated for county judge, and the nucleus of the Republican party was formed.

Although General Bullard continued an active supporter of the Republican cause, his course was too independent to suit the leading politicians, and hence they never selected him for official position.

When secession raised its banner, and the country was shaken by the approaching war, he sternly adhered to the cause of the oppressed, while he retained the kindest feelings towards the true men of the south. To such an extent did his kindness lead him that in February, 1861, he wrote to his friend, Colonel McKean, then in the House, that Congress should offer to pay for the slaves of the loyal men if they would emancipate them peaceably, without waiting for war. Colonel McKean fully concurred in that view, and on the 18th day of February, 1861, introduced a resolution into the House looking to that end, and sustained it by an able speech. President Lincoln afterwards sent a special message recommending substantially the same measures.

After Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, General Bullard sustained the cause of the Union, and, by correspondence and otherwise, was instrumental in keeping the government firm in protecting its integrity.

At the outbreak, in April, 1861, General Wool, who was in command at New York, foreseeing the extent of the approaching conflict, took active measures to forward troops, while he stopped the shipment of supplies to the rebels at Norfolk. For these energetic measures some of the authorities at Washington had procured an order to be sanctioned by the President, ordering him back to Troy, and in effect superseding him. He had made strenuous efforts to be put in active service, and in this was aided by Senator Wilson, then at the head of the military committee of the Senate, and by A. B. Olin, then upon the same committee in the House. At this juncture General Bullard visited Washington in his behalf. On his arrival he called upon the members of the cabinet, General Scott, and the President, in company with Colonel McKean, yet a member of the House. The result of this conference was that within a few days General Wool was ordered into active service and sent to Fortress Monroe.

In April, 1863, General Bullard published a pamphlet of sixty-two pages, entitled, "The Nation's Trial," "The Dormant Powers of the Government," etc., which was extensively circulated. He received many letters in regard to this pamphlet. We take the liberty of publishing the following:

"PETERBORO, June 26, 1863.

"E. F. BULLARD, Esq.

"MY DEAR SIR,—God reward you for your admirable pamphlet, 'The Nation's Trial.' It is brimful of learning, wisdom, and righteousness. Nothing could be more timely. In behalf of humanity I thank you for this service to humanity. I have increasing hope that our poor guilty country is to be saved.

"Your friend,

"GERRIT SMITH."

In 1874, General Bullard became a resident of Saratoga Springs, where he yet resides, and continues in the active practice of his profession.

July 4, 1876, he delivered the centennial oration at Schuylerville, upon the grounds where Burgoyne had surrendered. It was published in pamphlet form, and furnished to many of the libraries of the country.

FRANCIS WAYLAND.

Francis Wayland was born in Frome, Somersetshire, England, in 1772. He married, in Norwich, Norfolk, Miss Sarah Moore, a native of that city. They came to this country in 1793, and to Saratoga Springs in 1821. Rev. Mr. Wayland was for several years pastor of the First Baptist church in this village, and after retiring from his charge, having a competent income, continued to reside in the place, often gratuitously supplying the desk for neighboring destitute churches, and was held in request for his just and wise counsels. He was among the first promoters of the cause of temperance in the county, uniformly holding, however, that permanent reform must be based on Christian principle.

A man of integrity, truth, and uprightness, of quiet tastes, unassuming and cordial manners, his influence was felt through the community, and he was endeared to many hearts by his kindly ministration to body and soul. He died at Saratoga Springs, in 1849.

Mrs. Wayland was a woman of marked character and pleasing address, and added to noble principles, refined taste, and sound judgment, the graces of a Christian life. She died in Saratoga Springs, 1836.

Their children were as follows: Francis Wayland, D.D., late president of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; Daniel Wayland, formerly in mercantile business in New York city; John Wayland, D.D., late rector of St. James', Roxbury, Massachusetts; Mary A. Westcott, adopted daughter, wife of James R. Westcott, Esq., of Saratoga Springs; Susan P. Stone, wife of William L. Stone, Esq., of New York city; Sarah W. Cushing, wife of Thomas Cushing, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts; Anne E. Wayland, of Saratoga Springs.

MILES BEACH.

Among the prominent men of affairs who moved to Saratoga Springs before the year 1810, was Miles Beach. His father was Zerah Beach, who was an early settler of Ballston from Amenia, Dutchess county, in this State. Zerah Beach was one of those who signed the treaty of Wyoming in 1778, and in 1793 was a magistrate of the

town in which he lived. Miles Beach was in the military service during the Revolution. In 1781 he rose to the rank of captain in the Massachusetts militia; his family still having in their possession his commission as such under the broad signature of John Hancock. Miles Beach married Miss Cynthia M. Warren, who still survives him in the ninetyeth year of her age, with the bright faculties of her youth to all appearances but little impaired, and in the enjoyment of a green old age. In 1807 he removed to Saratoga Springs, built in 1814 the home which his family still retains, held the office of postmaster, and was a prominent merchant and business man until his death, in 1837. His children were three sons,—William Augustus, Miles Edwin, and John Henry Ethelbert, and four daughters, two of whom died young, and of the surviving, one married Patrick Henry Cowen, and the other Benjamin Huntington Rosekrans.

DR. JOHN H. STEEL.

John Honeywood Steel was a native of Massachusetts, being born in Leicester in 1780. He was the son of Samuel and Anne Garfield Steel. His grandfather, Samuel, was a judge of the county court; his great-grandfather, Thomas, was also a judge; his great-great-grandfather, Thomas also, emigrated from England to Boston, and was a descendant of William Steel, Esq., magistrate, counsellor, recorder of London, baronet, and lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Dr. Steel was named for his great-uncle by marriage, Dr. John Honeywood, of England, who subsequently removed to Leicester, Mass. He left home when quite young, and his parents dying soon after, he never returned. He read medicine with Daniel Bull, M.D., of Saratoga. In 1829 he received the honorary degree of "doctor of medicine" from the University of the State of New York, and in 1800 his diploma to practice physic and surgery. In 1808 he was elected a member of the Saratoga County Medical Society, and during nearly every year from 1808 to 1832 held either the office of president, vice-president, secretary, or censor. During his thirty years' membership, he took an active part in its operations. He was president of the New York State Medical Society; he was appointed surgeon of the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry of the State of New York, mustered into service for the War of 1812; officiated also as assistant-surgeon on board a man-of-war, and was present at the bombardment of Algiers. In 1814 he was commissioned as surgeon in the New York State militia. He was a prominent Freemason. He was an official member of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, and either an honorary or corresponding member of every scientific and historical association of note in North America, and of many in Europe.

Dr. Steel married Mary Taylor, sister of Hon. Miles Taylor, Dec. 23, 1817. His family consisted of seven children, of whom one died in infancy. John H. and Mary are also deceased; the others are Richard, Miles T., Sarah, and Ann. He died at Saratoga Springs in 1838. His widow survived him until 1872.

Dr. Steel was a notable man, devoted to his profession,

and beloved by the entire community as a wise and good man. Politics was little to his taste, yet he fulfilled his duty as a citizen, and discharged his share of its burdens and responsibilities, serving acceptably as judge of the court of common pleas in Saratoga County for several years, and as postmaster of Saratoga Springs village.

TABOR B. REYNOLDS, M.D.

Tabor B. Reynolds was born in Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 8, 1821. After acquiring an academic education he entered upon a course of study with a view to the medical profession with his father, the late Dr. Henry Reynolds, a well-known physician of the town of Wilton. He continued his studies with Drs. March and Armsby, at Albany, and graduated from the medical college of that city, in February, 1842. He was associated in practice with his father and brother at Wilton till the time of their decease. His father died Dec. 20, 1857; his brother, Dr. John Henry Reynolds, April 3, 1870.

The subject of this sketch, while residing at Wilton, was repeatedly honored with official position by his townsmen. He was town superintendent of schools from 1847 to 1852. In 1856 and 1857 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, was re-elected in 1863, and by successive elections held the office till Dec. 31, 1867. In the fall of 1857 he was chosen by the Democrats and Americans to represent the Second Assembly district in the Legislature. He was a popular and useful member during his term of office. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but upon the outbreak of the Rebellion he joined the party which was sustaining the hands of the government. He has ever since acted and voted with the Republicans, although since 1870 he has taken no active part in politics.

His services on the board of supervisors during the war were very laborious. He was among the most active and energetic in securing enlistments, filling the county's quota of men, providing for bounties, and making provisions for the soldiers generally.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected sheriff of the county by a handsome majority, and discharged the duties of the office till Dec. 31, 1870, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Since his retirement from office he has resided at Saratoga Springs, and has devoted himself exclusively to his profession. By his eminent skill as a physician, his honorable character and genial qualities as a man, his energy and strict attention to business, he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and stands second to none in the medical profession of his village and county. He has been a leading member of the Saratoga County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1857. In 1858 he was elected a permanent member of the New York State Medical Society, and a member of the American Medical Association in 1860. He was also president of the Union Medical Association of Washington, Warren, and Saratoga counties, in 1872.

On the 17th of February, 1843, he was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Linds Emerson, of Wilton, Saratoga County. She died Sept. 9, 1874, after a lingering illness.

JOHN W. EDDY.

John W. Eddy is of Scotch-Irish origin,—his grandfather, John Eddy, coming from Ireland, and his grandmother from Scotland. John Eddy, Jr., the father of John W. Eddy, was born Feb. 15, 1770, and died March 20, 1847, aged seventy-seven years, one month, and five days. Margaret Miller Eddy, his mother, was a daughter of Adam Miller, formerly of Germany, and was born April 3, 1774. She died Aug. 15, 1838, aged sixty-four years, four months, and eleven days. John Eddy, Jr., was formerly a blacksmith, at what used to be called Livingstone Manor, at a place known as Clairmont. He removed to Saratoga County in 1810, and went to farming, settling at what is now known as Eddy's Corners, near Saratoga Springs. John Eddy, Jr., and Margaret Miller Eddy had two sons and two daughters,—Maria, born Nov. 23, 1803, died Nov. 22, 1838; Samantha, born April 27, 1811; Daniel D., born Aug. 12, 1813; and John W. Eddy.

John W. Eddy was born on March 7, 1808. His early years were passed in assisting his father in farming. He received no education other than that afforded by the common schools of his day. In 1832 he married Hannah Maria, daughter of Moses Marshall, of Stillwater. He had seven children by this wife, of whom three—Elizabeth M., John M., and Margaret C.—are still living. Hannah M. Eddy died on April 5, 1844.

In the year 1845, John W. Eddy married Mrs. Syrena Collamer, having by her one son, James S., who is still living. She died Aug. 30, 1847.

Mr. Eddy married for his third wife, Martha Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, of Milton, on Oct. 17, 1852, and is still living with this lady.

John W. Eddy has never made himself obtrusive in any way, but has steadily pursued his chosen calling as a farmer. He was born a Democrat, and has remained true to his faith. He has filled, without seeking them, certain town offices of trust. He has never made any special religious professions, but has tried to make the golden rule his standard of duty through life. He has lived to a hale old age, being over seventy years of age, and is still active, energetic, and industrious. He has a beautiful residence at Eddy's Corners, which may be seen elsewhere in this work, has accumulated much of this world's goods, is surrounded by a pleasant family, and is respected for his plain, straightforward performance of duty by all who know him.

OLIVER L. BARBOUR.

Oliver L. Barbour was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in the year 1811, but when quite young removed to Saratoga Springs. He is a relative of Reuben H. Walworth, and as the confidential clerk of the celebrated "Chancellor," gained a knowledge of legal lore, and "became familiar with those great legal principles, the elucidating of which has given him such an enviable reputation in the profession." His works hold high rank, having been commended by Chief-Justice Story, the *American jurist*, and other authorities of repute. He is author of the following treatises: "Equity Digest, embracing English, Irish, and



J B Reynolds

American Reports," 4 vols., 8vo; "Collyer on Partnerships;" "Chitty on Bills;" "A Treatise on Criminal Law;" "A Treatise on the Law of Set-off;" "A Treatise on the Court of Chancery," 2 vols.; "Reports of Cases decided in the Court of Chancery," 3 vols.; "Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the State of New York," 18 vols.; and revisions of his "Chancery Practice" and "Equity Practice." Hamilton College has honored him by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. He continues to reside at Saratoga, greatly honored both at home and abroad.

JOHN A. COREY.

Judge John A. Corey, son of a farmer living in Washington Co., N. Y., was born at Greenwich, Nov. 5, 1805. Allen Corey, of the West Troy (N. Y.) *Democrat*, was a brother, and Sidney G. Corey, D.D., and Rev. Daniel Corey, well-known Baptist divines, were cousins of the subject of this brief sketch. He received a good common school education, and adopted the profession of teaching. In 1824 he established his residence at Saratoga, and, entering the office of *The Sentinel*, learned the "art preservative," with the late G. M. Davison, then publishing that paper. He subsequently turned his attention to the study of Blackstone and Chitty, in the offices of Judge Cowen, Ellsworth, and Nicholas Hill, Jr. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1835, and advanced to the degree of counsellor in 1838. He was appointed examiner in chancery in 1836.

With a "divided love," he again, in 1844, went back to journalistic labors,—commencing the publication of *The Saratoga Republican* in the year named. He continued the same until 1853, when his successor, Thomas G. Young, merged it in *The Sentinel*. Although this was his last proprietary interest, he remained a contributor to the press until his death.

He was supervisor of Saratoga Springs in 1849, clerk of the board in 1850, '52, and from 1864 to 1867, and for several years a justice of the peace of his town. He was appointed county judge by Governor Seymour, in 1854, to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Judge Bockes. The well-remembered "Carson league" prosecutions occurred during his term of office, and he fearlessly pronounced sentence upon all convicted of illegal liquor-selling, to the full extent of the law. As the Democratic candidate for re-election the following year, he was defeated by the liquor interest, who put a third candidate in the field against him. In 1855, President Pierce tendered him the governorship of the Territory of Kansas, but he declined the honor. Soon after he was appointed United States commissioner by Judge Hall, and retained the office until his demise.

He was one of the founders, and for many years secretary, of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society. Early in life he married a daughter of George Strover, Esq., of Schuylerville, who survives him, with a family of one son and three daughters.

Judge Corey departed this life, after a lingering illness, the 29th of April, 1873, aged seventy years.

JOSHUA PORTER.

Dr. Joshua Porter was born in 1759, at Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. He was the eldest son of Colonel Joshua Porter, a prominent man in his day, for more than fifty sessions judge of probate, and representative in both the Colonial and State Councils. During the Revolution he commanded the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment, which formed part of the brigade of General John Fellows, and was present with his regiment at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Colonel Joshua Porter died at Salisbury, Conn., in 1826, aged ninety-five years.

Dr. Joshua Porter, his eldest son, after taking his degree at Yale College, and in medicine and surgery, was attached to the Continental army as surgeon's mate.

While serving in that rank at the disastrous battle of Long Island, he was taken prisoner and confined in the notorious prison-ship "Jersey," but subsequently was released on parole.

During the early part of the present century, suffering from the opening of an old wound, he moved with his family to Saratoga Springs, then just in the dawn of their celebrity, in hopes of deriving benefit from their curative properties. Here he resided until his death, which occurred in 1831.

He was the first president of the village, his son-in-law, Peter V. Wiggins, being village clerk, and he was long remembered for zeal and energy in his management of municipal affairs. For many years he was one of the principal physicians of the village, and the contemporary of Dr. John H. Steel. He was elder brother of the late John Augustus Porter, of Niagara Falls, and of General Peter B. Porter, secretary of war, etc., and Eunice Porter, wife of Colonel Albert Pawling, of the personal staff of General Washington, and first mayor of Troy. Another sister, Sally Porter, was wife of John M. Holley, and mother of Alexander H. Holley, late governor of Connecticut.

Of Dr. Porter's five children, his eldest daughter, Augusta, became the wife of R. F. Barnard, of Berkshire Co., Mass., and was the mother of Rev. Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, present president of Columbia College, N. Y., and General John G. Barnard of the United States Army. His youngest daughter, Mary, married, first, Henry Walton Andrews, second, Peter V. Wiggins.

HON. JOHN W. CRANE.

Judge John W. Crane is a native of Saratoga County, and is of English descent by both his parents. His paternal ancestors settled in New Hampshire about the year 1725, and subsequently that branch of the family from whom he is descended removed to New Jersey. His father was Justus Crane, who settled in Saratoga County about the year 1820, and died here in 1860. His mother, who is still living, in the eightieth year of her age, at Saratoga Springs, was Betsey, daughter of William Bridges, one of the first settlers of Ballston Spa.

John W. Crane was born Sept. 30, 1827, at West Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y. At the age of fifteen he entered upon a course of studies at the academics at Saratoga Springs,

and received a good classical and scientific education, chiefly under the instruction of that eminent teacher, Professor William J. Hancock.

In 1847, having chosen the profession of the law, he became a student in the office of Hon. William A. Beach, at Saratoga Springs; and, after a thorough course of preparation, was admitted to practice at the September general term, in 1852. In 1854 he formed a law partnership with P. J. Avery and Franklin Hoag, under the firm style of Avery, Hoag & Crane, which did an extensive legal business. After the retirement of Mr. Avery the other partners continued the practice successfully till the election of Mr. Crane to the office of county judge, in 1858, or, rather, till his assumption of the duties of the office, on the 1st of January, 1859.

and again in 1868 and 1869, and has also held various other positions of trust and responsibility in his town and village. Several noted cases might be cited wherein his abilities as a lawyer were signalized, but it is unnecessary where his reputation is so well known, and his general character in his official and professional life has been above reproach.

In 1876 he was again elected to the office of county judge for a term of six years, and at this writing is honorably discharging the duties of his station.

Judge Crane has always been a staunch Democrat. At the time of his last election he did not desire the office, and was nominated against his expressed wish. It was at the time of the presidential contest, when party lines were drawn more strongly than usual, and the county was Republican by a majority of about fifteen hundred, yet he was

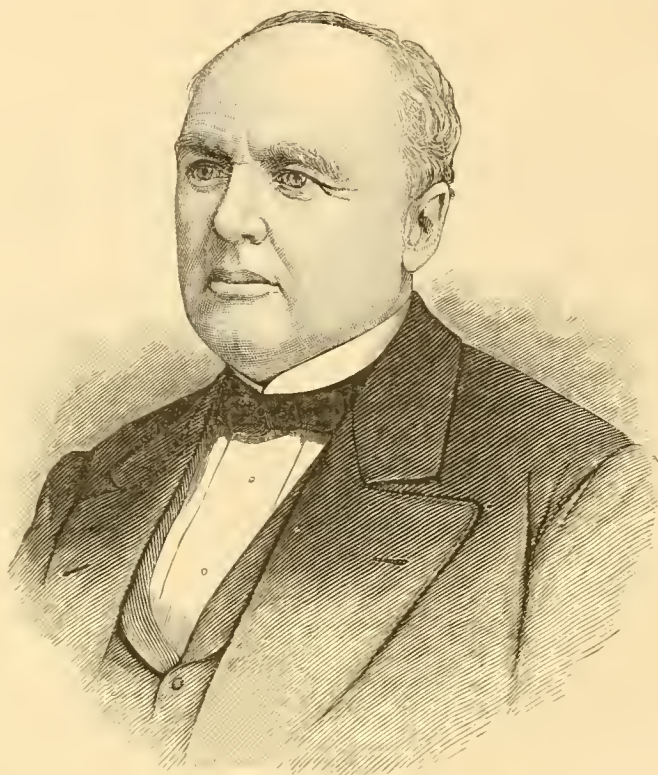


Photo. by Myers, Saratoga Springs.

HON. JOHN W. CRANE.

He was nominated on the Democratic ticket. His opponents were Alembert Pond, Republican, and Lemuel B. Pike, American. The Democrats were in the minority in the county; yet such was his reputation for probity and integrity, that at the November election he received a plurality of three hundred and twenty-three votes over Mr. Pond, and a clear majority of forty-three over both competitors.

At the close of his eminently successful term of four years on the bench, he resumed his professional practice on the 1st of January, 1864. During his official years he had practiced successfully in the higher courts of the State, and had been admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1861. He made an honorable record on the bench, and has the reputation of being one of the best office lawyers and most careful conveyancers in the county.

Judge Crane was elected supervisor of his town in 1863,

elected by a good majority, showing in what estimate his character and abilities are held even by his political opponents.

Judge Crane was married to Mary Martin, of Hartford, Washington Co., in 1852, and has one son, George M. Crane, who is a student-at-law in the office of his father.

RANSOM COOK

was born Nov. 8, 1794, in Wallingford, New Haven Co., Conn. His parents, Joseph Cook and Mary Ann Tolman Cook, removed to this, Saratoga Co., N. Y., when their son Ransom was but seven years of age. Joseph Cook was a furniture manufacturer, and took his said son to work in the shop with him at an early age, he being found expert in mechanical pursuits. At the age of ten years he made

what was called common chairs,—turning the posts and rounds in a foot lathe, framing, seating, painting, and varnishing the chairs. When twelve years of age, he manufactured electrical machines for several physicians in the county. The machines were thought wonderful as the work of a small boy. “The cracking shocks they would give, which were thought certain to cure all diseases for which there was no other remedy,” greatly increased the wonder. The boy’s success with these machines no doubt served to stimulate his propensity for scientific experiments and investigations, which has been a prominent characteristic of his life, attended with flattering success. He had never seen an electrical machine when he made these, only a poor picture of one. His education was obtained in the common schools.



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

Ransom Cook.

In 1813, when he had entered his nineteenth year, he commenced work in the village of Saratoga Springs as a journeyman, at his trade of furniture manufacturer. This he followed with various intervals for several years. At this time the land now occupied by buildings in said village was mostly covered with a second growth of white pine,—the primitive forest having been cut off for lumber. What is called the Upper village was then the principal settlement. Our present Broadway, now miles in length, was then mostly a pine grove. The inhabitants, about three hundred in number, were quiet, honest, and industrious. No prosecution for a criminal offense, even for assault and battery, is recollected by Mr. Cook, for several years after he commenced his residence here.

In February, 1818, Ransom Cook was married to Rachel Ayres, the daughter of a respectable and extensive farmer, living in the same neighborhood with Joseph Cook, the father of our subject, on the road between Saratoga Springs and Ballston.

In 1822, Ransom Cook, finding the inhabitants of the village largely increasing their demands for his services, purchased a place there to which he removed and extended

his business, which soon became too extensive for his room there. He therefore in 1827–28 erected an extensive shop and spacious dwelling on South Broadway. He there also erected a steam-engine, and various machines for working and shaping wood and metals to his purposes, which were the first of the kind known in said village. These facilities enabled Mr. Cook to greatly increase the products of his shop in furniture, and devote a considerable part of his own time to the manufacture of scientific apparatus. These articles, after filling his own shelves, he sold to colleges and other public institutions.

Now, in another residence and in another shop, he still retains and frequently adds to his own supply of apparatus, as well as to his choice-selected and much-admired library. Here, in this quiet retreat, to use his own words, his “books and playthings furnish him with all the felicity he desires, during those intervals from pain which neuralgia allows him.”

We are admonished that in a work of this kind we have not room for more than an inventory of the events personally connected with such a long and active life as that of Mr. Cook’s, nor can we give even those in full. In November, 1828, Mr. Cook was elected a justice of the peace, and re-elected thereafter for many years, regardless of the political changes in the town. An elderly member of the bar thus writes us on this subject:

“During the whole of Esquire Cook’s full four terms,—sixteen years as a justice of the peace,—he was singularly successful in giving satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. His conduct was always careful and correct, never allowing himself to be biased or prejudiced for or against either party in litigation before him, and his honesty was never doubted. He acted with such rare good sense and intelligence, as well as strict integrity, that his decisions were generally accepted as final, and very seldom was any attempt made to disturb them by appeal to the reviewing courts.”

He was also popular as an arbitrator, to whom cases which were then called large amounts were submitted. As a referee, cases were also referred to him from the Supreme Court,—sometimes on matters of account, but more especially those where the issue was on mechanical subjects.

Such references were not surprising to those aware of Mr. Cook’s skill as a mechanic and inventor, he having obtained fifteen patents on various subjects. His first patent, obtained in 1842, was for a process for making wrought-iron and steel cannon. Our government, then fearing no war, declined to make the guns. The Englishman, Armstrong, as Mr. Cook learned at Washington, obtained a copy of his patent and specification, adopted his process, and has made a fortune of millions by it.

In 1842 he was appointed by our State government a commissioner to examine the mineral regions of our State, and obtain proposals for the sale of mines, with a view to the employment of our convicts in mining and smelting. This appointment was made without Mr. Cook’s solicitation or knowledge, as were those to all the offices he ever accepted,—for he never applied for an office, but has refused many, and is still doing so. When the building of the State-prison was determined upon, its location was by law

given to the governor, controller, and attorney-general. Mr. Cook had no vote or voice in the matter, as has been erroneously reported. But Mr. Cook was appointed, without his application, to the offices of both agent and warden of the prison, with the extraordinary authority to appoint all his subordinates,—physician, chaplain, keepers and guards, foremen and artisans,—the governor and Senate thus manifesting a strong confidence in the capacity and integrity of Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cook's management of Clinton prison was the subject of much commendation by the good and eminent people who became acquainted with it, as well as by the careful scrutiny of special committees, composed of such men as Governor Silas Wright, Controller Flagg, and joint committees of the Senate and Assembly. They found his discipline of the convicts to be even-tempered and humane. His mechanical skill and economy was manifested in so many ways that several pages would be required to describe them. The prison is a model one. The work upon that, the steam saw-mill, foundry, machine-shop, dwelling for his own and the clerk's family, with four or five other buildings and a large amount of machinery, including beautiful steam-engines, had prevented his erection of the forges for making iron before a change in politics relieved him from further labors there,—much to *his* pecuniary advantage *but detrimental to the State*.

An editor in Saratoga Springs, who had long been acquainted with Mr. Cook, spoke thus of him a few years ago in his editorial:

"His scientific attainments, all self-acquired, are of the highest order. His mind is well stored with knowledge on any subject within the range of human thought and investigation. His well-selected library is his constant companion, from which he draws words of wisdom for the benefit of mankind, and his laboratory is ingeniously arranged for applying satisfactory tests to everything emanating from his inventive mind. He is a devotee to science, particularly as applied to mechanics. The archives of the patent-office at Washington contain designs and models by Mr. Cook which would do credit to any inventor in this country. By his improvement upon boring-implements he has conferred a lasting benefit upon all industries to which they are applied.

"Mr. Cook is a useful citizen, tenacious of his own honor and integrity, rather too credulous and confiding for a man who means to be honest himself and expects to find honesty in others; once deceived or imposed upon, no subsequent explanation or apology will restore his confidence in the man by whom he has been cheated."

ROBERT C. McEWEN, M.D.

The subject of this notice was born on the 15th of October, 1833, in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y. He is of Scotch descent. His paternal and maternal grandfathers, Charles McEwen and Josiah Hedden, were both eminent judges in the city of New York. The McEwens

landed at Amboy, N. J., and thence removed to Stratford, Conn., where the old family residence still remains.

Robert D. McEwen, father of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant, and was brought up at Stratford, Conn. In early life he became a clerk in New York city, and subsequently embarked in mercantile business for himself at Bainbridge, Chenango Co. In 1834 he removed to New York city, where he continued to reside, having also a country residence at Stratford, Conn.

The early life of young McEwen was spent in the city of New York, where for nine years he was a pupil of the celebrated teacher, William Forest, A.M., whose school for boys was regarded as one of the best in the city. He was here prepared for college, and entered Williams at the age of sixteen. He graduated in 1853, and in 1854 took his first course of medical lectures in Yale Medical College, as student under Dr. N. B. Ives, of New Haven. During the years 1854–56 he was a student of medicine in the office of Professor J. M. Smith, of New York city, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1856.

On the 1st of October, 1857, after examination by the medical board, and upon its recommendation, he was appointed by the governors of the almshouse junior assistant on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently occupied the positions of senior assistant and house physician, having resided in the hospital during the period of one year and a half, and having performed its duties in the several offices with credit and satisfaction, receiving the diploma of the hospital.

After a trip to South America, where he received a commission as surgeon in Her Majesty's service, and visited the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. McEwen returned to New England in March, 1860, and, at the solicitation of his friends, remained and practiced his profession at Stratford, Conn., till the 16th of August, 1862, at which date he was commissioned first assistant surgeon of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers. He soon became acting surgeon of the regiment, and remained in that capacity till he resigned, on account of ill health, in September, 1863. After returning from the service he practiced in New York city, where he became a member of the New York County Medical Society.

In 1866 he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he has since resided, and has built up a successful practice, his learning and experience in his profession rendering him a very skillful physician.

Dr. McEwen occupies a high position in Masonry, being at present Eminent Commander of Washington Commandery, No. 33, K. T. He has also been for seven years a vestryman of Bethesda Episcopal church at Saratoga Springs.

His first wife was Caroline Armstrong, whom he married at Stratford, Conn. She died in 1864. June 10, 1867, he married his present wife, *née* Sarah Watrous, daughter of Andrew Watrous, of Saratoga. He has two children living, one by each marriage.

BENJAMIN F. JUDSON.

Benjamin F. Judson was born in Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 22, 1827. His parents removed to Hillsdale, Columbia Co., where he was brought up till the age of eighteen, at which time he went to the city of Hudson and learned the trade of a printer. He afterwards removed to Troy, where he continued the same occupation till 1855, when he came to Saratoga Springs and commenced the publication of *The Temperance Helper*, which he changed to *The Saratogian* on the 1st of January, 1856, and published about twenty-two years, a portion of the time alone, and the rest of the time associated with other parties.

In 1873 he was elected president of the Editorial Association of the State of New York. The convention was held at Saratoga Springs in June of that year, and was the largest and most successful meeting of that body ever held in the State.

He severed his connection with *The Saratogian*, Dec. 22, 1876, since which time the affairs of the post-office have occupied his whole attention.

At Albany, in 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss E. Augusta Thompson, a lady of that city. The fruit of this union has been three children, two of whom (daughters) are living at the date of this writing—May, 1878.



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

B. F. JUDSON.

In 1861 he assisted in raising the Seventy-seventh Regiment New York State Volunteers, raised in the county of Saratoga, which he accompanied to the field in the capacity of senior captain of the regiment. On account of disability he resigned, and returned home in the spring of 1862.

He has always been a zealous Republican since the formation of the party in 1856. He assisted in forming the first Republican organization of the county, and in 1856 changed *The Saratogian*, of which he was then publisher, to a political paper, advocating the principles of the new party. He established the first permanent daily newspaper at Saratoga Springs in 1869—*The Daily Saratogian*—which has continued its issues without interruption ever since.

Soon after the election of General Grant to his first term of the presidency, in 1868, Mr. Judson received the appointment of postmaster at Saratoga Springs, and by successive appointments under each succeeding administration he has held the office ever since.

PETER V. WIGGINS.

Peter Vail Wiggins was born at Southold, Suffolk Co., L. I., June 23, 1793. He came to Saratoga County about the year 1820, first settling in the town of Greenfield, under the auspices of his uncle, James Vail, but moved to the village of Saratoga Springs, and commenced the mercantile business during the summer of 1822. This business he carried on successfully, and for many years was the principal merchant of the village.

Oct. 26, 1825, he married Mary S. Andrews, widow of Henry W. Andrews, Esq., and daughter of Dr. Joshua Porter. Four only of their children reached maturity, viz., Martha Vail, Augusta Porter, Mary Ellsworth, and Peter Porter.

The eldest daughter, Martha Vail, was married June 13, 1848, to Crugar Walton, Esq., son of Judge Henry Walton. Mrs. Walton died July 29, 1850, leaving two children. Mary E. Wiggins died Oct. 6, 1853; Peter V. Wiggins died May 28, 1862.

LEWIS PUTNAM.

Lewis Putnam was the third among nine children of Gideon and Doanda Putnam, the original white settlers of Saratoga Springs, and was the first white child born at that place. During his earlier years he was employed in lumbering throughout this section of the country with one of his younger brothers. They transported their lumber to Schuylerville, and thence rafted it down the Hudson. His recollection of these good old days was always interesting, and it was with pride that he recalled the solid old log cabin of his birth, and the stump of a once immense tree in it which served for dining-table for the family.

In the War of 1812, he, as colonel of a regiment, went to Plattsburg and served until honorably discharged. He was first married on Feb. 22, 1813, to Laura Bradley, and by her he had two children, of whom Mervine G. is the only surviving one. She died Sept. 2, 1820. Mr. Putnam's second marriage was on Oct. 17, 1823, to Betsey Stillwell Alcott. Of the issue of this marriage, Dr. Lorin B. Putnam is the only survivor of seven children.

Mr. Putnam was born Aug. 12, 1790, and died on July 4, 1874, being nearly eighty-four years of age. He witnessed the development of Saratoga, from the log cabin and its stump table to its present size and prominence. His age covered the average of almost three generations, and has witnessed the growth of the Putnams to one of the largest families in the county. He filled several offices of trust, and among them that of trustee, overseer of the poor, assessor, and bank director. He built and, up to 1836, kept the Centre House, on Broadway, opposite to the United States Hotel, and in 1839 converted the building into stores. The spring which bears his name was discovered and first tubed in 1833.

In 1858, he became a member of Rising Sun Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member in good standing at the time of his death. Mr. Putnam accumulated a handsome property, which has of course enhanced in value by the growth of the village. He was a man of sterling integrity and scrupulous honesty, being always ready to fulfill any obligation assumed by him. Though venerable in years, and having survived the allotted time of man many years, yet few will be more missed than Lewis Putnam, the oldest landmark of Saratoga.

SAMUEL SEARING.

Samuel Searing was born at or near Hemstead, Long Island, of Quaker parentage. He married Sarah Pearsall, sister of George Pearsall. Samuel, with his family, came to Saratoga Springs about or soon after the close of the War of the Revolution, and settled on the flat lands below the hill on which stands the house called the "Benjamin Putnam Place," about one mile west of the High Rock spring. He had six children,—Richard, Nathaniel, Gilbert, Samuel, Margaret, and Sarah. The two daughters married brothers, John and Ziba Taylor, who were largely engaged in business (lumbering and merchandise) at the Ten Springs. At that time the Ten Springs was more of a business place than the village of Saratoga Springs.

Ziba Taylor's daughter married John H. Steel, for many years the leading surgeon and physician of the village.

Samuel Searing, Jr., settled at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and his descendants are numerous in that State. Nathaniel also married, and had three children,—Henry, Nathaniel, and Martha. Martha married a Mr. Worthington, of Albany, and the sons settled in Michigan. Gilbert Searing died a bachelor. Richard Searing married Elizabeth Thunder, and had by her Clinton, Courtland, Betsey, Laura, and Martha. He settled about one mile east of the village, on the farm now known as the Eureka and White Sulphur Springs farm, on Lake avenue.

He lost his wife, and married Hannah March, widow of William March, and daughter of Samuel Stanley. She was born at Jeffrey, near the base of old Grand Monadnock mountain, in New Hampshire. She was of English parents. She bore him three children,—Sarah, Hannah, and William M. Clinton never married. Courtland and Martha died young. Betsey married Leonard Adams, son of Jason Adams, an old resident of the southern part of Wilton. They settled at Cold Water, Mich., and had sons and daughters. Laura married Theron P. King, son of Daniel King, of Moreau, Saratoga County, settled about seven miles east of Troy, and had two sons and five daughters. Sarah married James Ingersoll, son of William Ingersoll, of Wilton, settled in the town of Wilton, and had three daughters. Hannah died a maiden. William M. married Caroline M. Huling, daughter of Beekman and Maria Smith Huling, old residents of Saratoga Springs and vicinity. He engaged in the profession of law, and practiced in said village, when his health would permit, up to the breaking out of the great Rebellion. He had six children, and was engaged in manufacturing when the President first called for seventy-five thousand men. He closed his factory and law-office, and responded to the call. He procured the necessary papers, and organized three companies,—two in Saratoga Springs and one in Greenfield,—went with them to Albany, and assisted Colonel Edward Frisbey with them to organize the Thirtieth Regiment New York Volunteers. Their children are Beekman H., who married Sarah J. Jenner, and resides at Saratoga Springs; William M. Searing, Jr., who married Harriet A. Carpenter, and reside at Beloit, Wis.; Richard C. Searing, an Episcopal minister, is rector of a church at Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.; Edward J. Searing, clerk in St. Nicholas Hotel, New York city; Caroline M. Searing and David S. Searing, who reside with their parents. Hannah H. Searing died at the age of six years.

JOSHUA T. BLANCHARD.

Among the many prominent citizens of Saratoga who, while younger, several years ago took an active part in public affairs, and now live somewhat retired from business cares, in the enjoyment of a green old age, is the subject of this sketch. General Blanchard first came to the Springs in 1822 or '23. Before the United States Hotel was first opened, in 1824, while the proprietor was absent in New York purchasing his supplies, leaving General Blanchard

in charge, a stage-load of gentlemen drove to the door seeking entertainment. Although not formally open, the general took them in and kept them, and these were the first of the long list of summer tourists who have since made this famous hostelry their temporary home. General Blanchard afterwards was one of the proprietors of a line of stages, was engaged in railroad affairs, became major-general of the militia, and mingled extensively in politics as an old line Whig and Silver Grey, with Francis Granger and others.

SAMUEL J. PEARSALL, M.D.

Samuel Jay Pearsall is a native of Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 18th of May, 1833. He is the son of Samuel and Caroline E. Pearsall. His father

and, gaining in public confidence, he built up in a few years a very successful practice. During the past ten years Dr. Pearsall has had all the professional practice he could attend to, while his practice is constantly growing in favor among an enlarging circle of patients. He is a member of the Saratoga County Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York, and the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and has held all the offices in the gift of the two first-mentioned associations.

As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he contributed liberally to the erection of the new church at Saratoga Springs, and has held the office of trustee for the past seven years. Though not an active politician, he has been repeatedly solicited to accept offices of trust, such as member of the board of education and trustee of the village, but he has steadily declined, and given his exclusive atten-



Photo. by Myers, Saratoga Springs.

S. J. Pearsall M.D.

was a native of Dutchess county, and an early settler in the town of Wilton, where he pursued the occupation of a farmer. His mother was born in this county.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm in Wilton, and was educated at the district schools and at the academies in Poultney, Vt., and in Fort Edward, Washington county.

In the spring of 1856 he came to Saratoga Springs and began the study of medicine with Drs. Easton and Mitchell. In 1856 he commenced attending lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, where he continued his course, and graduated in March, 1858. On the first of May, 1858, he commenced practice at Saratoga Springs. Homœopathy was then new, and the prejudices to contend against and competition with the old school of practice rendered his progress at first difficult; but his energy and knowledge of his profession soon removed these obstacles,

tion to his medical practice. In 1860 he was married to Miss Carrie E., daughter of William Smith, of the town of Wilton, by whom he has one son, eighteen years of age, who is a student preparing to enter college.

HENRY W. MERRILL.

Henry W. Merrill was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1810. His father, Nathan Merrill, was a native of East Hartford, Conn., and married in Vermont, whence he removed to Jefferson county in 1809, where Henry was born the following year, being the eldest child of the family. His parents soon after removed to Bergen, Genesee Co., where he worked and assisted them on the farm, and attended district school as he had opportunity during his boyhood. He had naturally a strong desire for education, and

at the age of seventeen he entered upon a course of study with a view to preparing himself for a professional life. His parents not being in circumstances to provide him the means, could only give their consent that he should undertake to educate himself by his own exertions. The way which seemed open to him was that of teacher in the district schools, and to this he had recourse, teaching in winter and attending at classical schools during the summer. In this manner he attended an academy at Middlebury, Wyoming Co., and subsequently a similar institution at Geneva, N. Y., and in due time, after experiencing many of those trials and hardships incident to the life of a young man seeking to make his own way in the world, he prepared himself for college. In 1835 he entered Union College as a freshman, and graduated in the class of 1839.

Immediately after this he accepted an offer to teach in

an attorney-at-law to the Supreme Court. In due time he was admitted as counsellor, then as solicitor in the court of chancery, and finally to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

At Schuylerville, where he remained ten years, his practice became large and lucrative, laying the foundation of his future financial prosperity.

In 1846 he married Miss Valeria S. George, daughter of Jared George, of Waterbury, Vt., a lady of attractive personal appearance, excellent character, and amiable disposition, who has since been his faithful companion. The fruit of this union has been nine children, six of whom, three sons and three daughters, are now living.

In 1851 he removed to Saratoga Springs, where he pursued a successful practice till 1873, when, owing to ill health and other causes, the practice was partially abandoned.



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

HENRY W. MERRILL.

the academy at Union Village, Washington Co., where he taught less than one year, and at the same time pursued the study of law in the office of Judge C. F. Ingalls, father of Hon. C. R. Ingalls, present judge of the Supreme Court of the Third district of New York. He soon gave up teaching and went to practicing law, his talents and services being in demand in the lower courts, where he earned the means of support while pursuing his legal studies. Mr. Merrill refers to this experience as being the most valuable of his life, giving him exercise, not only of his talents, but insight in human character and the motives and causes of litigations, which were of great service to him in his later practice.

In 1840 he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor in the court of common pleas of Washington county. In 1841 he removed to Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., and opened a law-office. In 1842 he was admitted as

The sketch we have thus hastily written indicates only some of the salient points in the life of a self-made man. He is one of whom the Latin phrase is eminently true, *Faber suæ fortunæ*—the architect of his own fortune, although it would better express the feelings of Mr. Merrill, as he has often expressed them, to say that *under the Divine Providence* he has been the architect of his own fortune, for he recognizes the assisting hand of the Creator in all man's ways.

On account of the inability of his parents to assist in the honorable course he had prescribed for himself, he was thrown early in life upon his own resources; and it was his greatest pleasure, in after-years, to contribute something of the property he had gained to their assistance who never lacked the disposition, only the means, to do all for his well-being which the tenderest affection and the most earnest solicitude could prompt.

ELIAS LEE WAKEMAN.

The Wakeman family is presumed to have descended from John Wakeman, formerly of England. Timothy Wakeman, the grandfather of Elias L. Wakeman, was a farmer in Fairfield Co., Conn., for a number of years, and was in the party who followed and harassed the British when they visited Danbury and burned the stores at that place. Elias Lee, his grandfather on his mother's side, was a Baptist minister; came originally from Connecticut, and established the First Baptist church of Ballston Spa, where he finally died.

Samuel S. Wakeman, the father of Elias L. Wakeman, was born in Connecticut, in 1787, and married Sarah Lee in that State. He removed, in 1812, to a point about two



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

ELIAS LEE WAKEMAN.

and a half miles from Ballston Spa, where he took up his residence as a farmer, at the same time sawing and trading in lumber. He continued that business until 1824, when he removed to the farm now occupied by Elias L. Wakeman. He had six children, four girls and two boys, viz., John A., Elias L., Rachel, Amanda Ann, Margaret, and Sarah, of whom all are living save Rachel. He held a number of important offices in his town, and was road commissioner at the time Saratoga Springs was cut off from Saratoga town.

Elias L. Wakeman was the third child, and was born on Jan. 10, 1816, in Saratoga Springs. He received a common-school education, and, until his father's death, assisted him in farming. Since that time he has farmed a large tract of land for a number of years, subsequently purchasing two hundred and eighty-three acres of the same, which is the place where he now resides. He is still engaged in farming. He never married.

He has been foremost in encouraging the introduction and use of the various farm improvements as they have appeared. He purchased one of the first mowing-machines introduced, and in 1858 one of the first wheel-rakes. He has continued to keep abreast of the times, and has actively co-operated in the various progressive movements of the day.

Mr. Wakeman has always been an active and sincere Democrat in politics, but has never desired, sought, nor filled any office. He has been a regular attendant of the Baptist church. Strange to say, he has never had any serious altercation or dispute with any one, has never had a lawsuit, and never identified himself with any of the societies of the day. He has stood singularly aloof, living a peaceful and smooth life. He has been acquainted with most of the old residents of his locality, has been identified with its growth and material improvement, and has watched with especial pleasure and pride the increasing importance and influence of his native town.

THOMAS NOXON.

Thomas Noxon was born in Beekman, Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 20, 1813. He is of English descent on his father's side, and on his mother's side of Scotch extraction, his ancestors being common with those of the eminent Judges Noxon, of the city of Syracuse. His father, Clark Noxon,



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

THOMAS NOXON.

settled in the town of Half-Moon, in this county, in 1816. Here Thomas Noxon was reared on a farm, and educated primarily in the common schools, though in the school of experience and self-study he prepared himself for his successful business career.

He married, in 1836, Emma Clapp, daughter of Joseph Clapp, of Half-Moon, and engaged in farming, which he followed about two years. In 1838 he embarked in mercantile business at Clifton Park village, and continued in that business, with an intermission of five years, in which he was engaged in farming, till 1874.

He then removed to Ballston Spa, to attend to the duties of the office of sheriff of the county, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1870. He is a Republican, and was elected on that ticket in opposition to David Harlow, the Democratic nominee. Previous to this he had represented the town of Half-Moon in the board of supervisors for the years 1856, '57, '60, '61, '64, '65, and '66. In May, 1865, he became a resident of Saratoga Springs, of which town

he was elected supervisor in 1877, and was, during that year, chairman of the board. In March, 1878, he was elected president of the village of Saratoga Springs, and is at this writing discharging the duties of the office.

In all these official positions Mr. Noxon has discharged his duties with rare efficiency and integrity, and he is now retired from active business, occupying a high place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. For many years he was postmaster at Clifton Park village.

ANSON M. BOYCE.

Anson M. Boyce is a son of Ananias Boyce, who was born in Dutchess county, at the town of Washington. His mother's name was Sarah Mead, a native of Nassau. She afterwards resided in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, where she was married. Ananias Boyce removed from Rensselaer county to the town of Wilton, Saratoga county, where he farmed for a number of years, and where he finally died. He had fifteen children,—twelve boys and



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

ANSON M. BOYCE.

three girls,—of whom all are living save one boy, who died in infancy. Himself and wife died a few years ago, each having lived to be over eighty years of age.

Anson M. Boyce was born on June 14, 1828, at Schodack, Rensselaer county. He engaged in farming with his father until seventeen years of age, when he commenced a system of self-education, attending school and teaching. He gained a thorough knowledge of algebra without the aid of a teacher. He attended the common schools, and subsequently the academy at Nassau, where he qualified himself to enter the sophomore class of Union College, but did not enter because of ill health. He was about twenty years old when ready for college.

He next entered upon the study of law in the office of Pierson & Wait, of Troy, N. Y., but after continuing this pursuit for two years his health compelled him to leave it.

He then returned to school-teaching, and taught at Castleton, Rensselaer county, for a term of years. He came to Saratoga County in 1854, and bought a farm in Wilton, upon which he supervised the work.

In about a year he was elected school commissioner of the Second Assembly district, and held that office two full terms and a part of a third, in all about seven years. He also taught at the same time in Pine Grove School, No. 4, Saratoga Springs, and continued principal of the same for about twenty years, resigning his charge on June 22, 1877. When he first took charge of this school it had an average attendance of sixty pupils, and he had one assistant; and when he left it the attendance averaged about three hundred, and he had six assistants.

In politics Mr. Boyce has always been a Democrat, and has filled several important local offices. He has been twice a member of the board of supervisors. He was a justice of the peace for four years. He has filled the responsible office of overseer of the poor. He was always elected as a Democrat, although the town is largely Republican, a fact which speaks well for his personal popularity, and shows the appreciation in which he is held by his fellow-townsmen.

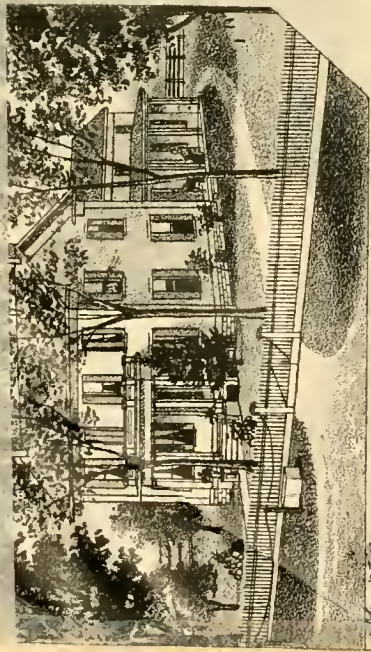
In March, 1850, Mr. Boyce married Caroline M. Stewart, of Schodack, Rensselaer county, by whom he had one child, Frank M. Boyce, born August 2, 1852. This son subsequently pursued medical studies at Albany Medical College and Bellevue Hospital, New York, and is now a physician in successful practice in Saratoga Springs, where his father now resides. He is likewise a Democrat, and owing to his personal popularity has already been elected to and filled the important offices of coroner and physician to the poor.

It may be well to add, in closing this sketch, that Mr. Boyce has long since overcome the pulmonary disease which so seriously interfered with his earlier plans in life, and that to-day at the age of fifty years he is robust and strong, weighing about two hundred and sixty pounds. He has a fair promise of a long life.

LUCRETIA AND MARGARET DAVIDSON.

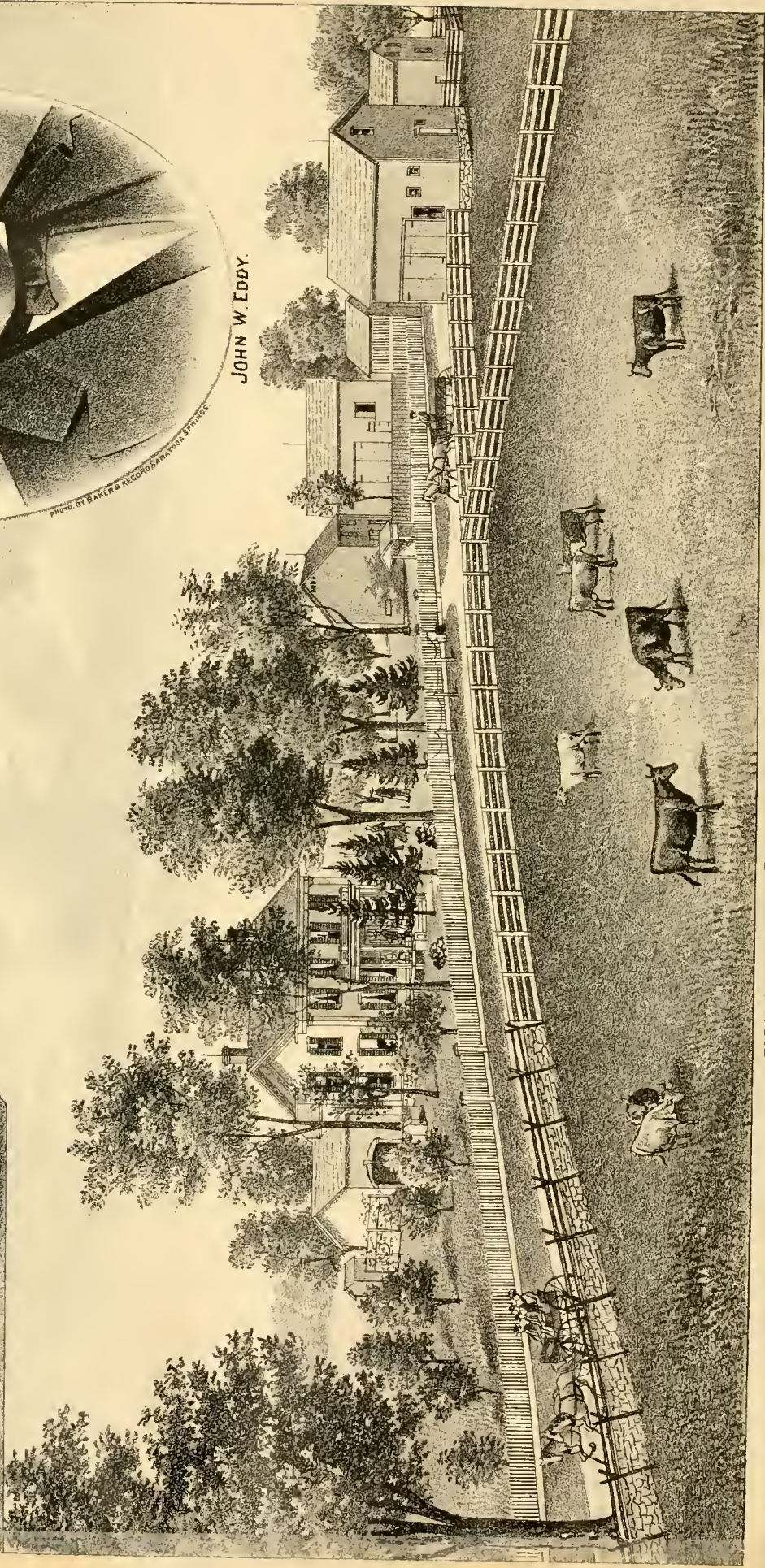
A history of Saratoga would scarce be complete without a mention of these two talented sisters. They were the daughters of Dr. Oliver Davidson, and were born respectively Sept. 27, 1808, and March 26, 1823. In both, precocity was early developed; both had delicate constitutions, sensitive natures, and highly poetic temperaments. Lucretia Maria entered Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary, at Troy, in 1824, to complete her education. She died Aug. 27, 1825, one month before her seventeenth birthday. Margaret Miller Davidson, as well as her sister, was born at Plattsburg, but before she was ten years of age, her parents had removed to Saratoga Springs. She was an incessant writer,—her poetical writings, which have been collected, amount to two hundred and seventy-eight pieces. Her poems were introduced to the public under the kind auspices of Washington Irving. They were first published in 1829, with a memoir by Prof. Sam. B. F. Morse; they were noticed in a highly laudatory manner by Southey, the British poet.*

* Duyckinck's "Cyclopaedia of Amer. Literature," vol. ii., 324-28.



JOHN W. EDDY.

PHOTO BY BAKER & RECORDS SARATOGA SPRINGS



FARM & RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. EDDY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y.

TOWN OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Saratoga Springs is very nearly in the centre of the county; it is bounded north by Greenfield and Wilton, east by Saratoga, south by Malta, and west by Milton. It is a part of the Kayadrossera patent, and contains sixteen thousand six hundred and eighteen acres.*

We insert the following description of the town, and the definition of its boundary lines, as given in the revised statutes of the State:

"The town of Saratoga Springs shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by Greenfield and Wilton, westerly by Milton, southerly by Malta, and easterly by a line beginning at the northeast corner of Malta, then down the middle of Saratoga lake and Fish creek to a point two rods above Stafford's bridge, and running thence, so as to include said bridge and a piece of land four rods wide, to a point two rods below said bridge, and then due north to the south bounds of Wilton."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is undulating, but scarcely sufficient to be denominated hilly. The Kayadrossera creek forms the southern boundary line; Saratoga lake is in the southeast corner. This, with its broad outlet, narrowing farther east into Fort's creek, forms an important water front upon that border of the town. The surface is entirely drained by rivulets flowing into these streams and into the lake. Ellis creek, uniting with the Kayadrossera in the southwest, is the most important. Upon it are located the mills at Rowlandville, just over the line, in the town of Milton. This creek drains the western portion of the town from the Greenfield line. There is one other small rivulet in the southwest, which the railroad crosses in the Brown neighborhood. There are three tributaries of the Kayadrossera between Ellis creek and Lake Saratoga. The third and most important is the outlet of Lake Lonely, named on the maps Little lake. This body of water has three inlet-creeks, one rising just east of the Saratoga race-course; the other two, known as Spring run and Bog Meadow brook, rise the one northeast of the village of Saratoga Springs, the other farther east, on the line of Wilton. A small rivulet flowing across the entire eastern end of the town, and uniting with Fort's creek near Stafford's bridge, completes the drainage system of the town.

Along the Kayadrossera and the lake are found a range of low bluffs.

North from Owl pond and Saratoga lake is a large tract of low and swampy land. The soil in many parts of the town is sandy and poor. A few good tracts are found in the vicinity of the lake, and in the Kayadrossera valley are

some valuable meadow lands yielding an abundant crop of hay.

The mineral springs, so widely known, are situated about three miles from the lake. They are near the centre of what is sometimes called the "mineral spring region," said to have a radius of ten miles. This subject is fully treated of elsewhere in this volume.

Lake Lonely, mentioned above, is sometimes called Owl pond, but this is not correct, according to the people living in the vicinity. The name Owl pond really belongs to a deep, nearly-hidden body of water, comprising an area of four or five acres, and situated a little west of Lake Lonely. It is scarcely accessible at some seasons of the year, being surrounded by swampy ground. In time of very high water the two ponds constitute one body of water.

In the town of Saratoga Springs are several beds of peat of most excellent quality. Edwin L. Carragan, whose residence is one and a half miles west of the village of Saratoga, has on his farm there a peat-bed of singular richness. Upon being taken from the bed and dried, it is ready for burning without any further preparation. Three miles east of the village are extensive peat-beds owned by Thomas B. Carroll, of Troy.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To write something original of a town like Saratoga Springs, upon which so much has already been published, may be difficult. Yet it is evident that nearly all the works upon Saratoga have treated mostly of the village, and been devoted especially to tracing the development of the springs and the growth of the village around them. Writers have dwelt, too, upon the brilliant array of distinguished men, poets, historians, jurists, and statesmen who have resided here in past years. It was a work of honest local pride, a labor of love for her own gifted sons and daughters, to write the annals of Saratoga Springs.

Amos Stafford was the pioneer in the neighborhood of the bridge that bears his name. His children were: 1st, Mary, who became Mrs. Green, of Saratoga, and after the death of her husband was married to John Hicks, and settled at Waterloo, Seneca Co.; 2d, Henry, who settled in Penn Yan, Yates Co.; 3d, Samuel, who removed to Victor, Ontario Co.; 4th, Amos, who succeeded to the old homestead; 5th, Rensselaer, who settled in Saratoga adjoining his father's place; 6th, Rachel, who married Anthony Maxwell, of Old Saratoga; 7th, Phebe, who became Mrs. G. I. Lansing, of Half-Moon.

The children of Amos, Jr., were: 1st, Mary, who became Mrs. George Rouse, of Bacon Hill; 2d, Caroline, and 3d, Ann Eliza, both of whom died young; 4th, ———, who became Mrs. James Milligan, and settled in Ohio, and

* We have been assisted in the preparation and compilation of this and several others of the town histories, by Lewis H. Clark, ofodus, N. Y.

after the death of her husband married Samuel Bryan and removed to Wisconsin; 5th, Amos P., of Saratoga Springs; 6th, Samuel Harvey, who died at the age of twenty-one.

The old gun with which Amos Stafford, the pioneer, is said to have killed wolves enough to pay for his farm with the bounty earned is in the hands of Samuel Stafford, of Geneva, Wisconsin. He is a son of Henry.

With this pioneer family may also be appropriately mentioned the three brothers Wagman,—John, Henry, and Nicholas,—who were half-brothers of Mrs. Stafford, and who followed the Stafford family a few years later to this section. Their old homestead is still in the hands of their descendants, being the present residence of Lewis and Nicholas Wagman, in Old Saratoga.

Amos Peck, whose wife was a sister of the Wagman brothers, came nearly as early.

The Stafford neighborhood seems to be the proper place to mention the pioneer *Giles Slocum*, though his location was in Old Saratoga, half a mile east of Stafford's.

Benjamin French was the earliest pioneer in the south-east part of the town. He came as early as 1780. His house was built on the present farm of Thos. B. Carroll; it stood on the brow of the hill, overlooking the Kayadrossera flats. He had, it is thought, twelve hundred acres of land. Before coming to the Carroll place he lived at first in a cabin at the north end of Lonely lake, better known in old times as Owl Pond. Mr. French had a splendid section on the Kayadrossera flats devoted to meadow. It is said that he used to cut a swath two miles and a half long as a road for those to whom he sold the hay.

His sons were John, Benjamin, and Richard; John owned a large portion of the old farm and passed his life in this town; Richard removed to Williamson, Wayne Co.; and Benjamin also went west.

Stepsons of Benjamin French were Jonathan Ramsdell, William Ramsdell, and Silas Ramsdell. Silas moved to Madison county; William settled and died in this town.

Jonathan Ramsdell, about 1802, settled on what is now the Ramsdell property, at the lake, half a mile south of C. B. Moon's hotel. His house was on the site of the present house of Jefferson Ramsdell. He left two daughters, Mrs. Calvin Avery and Mrs. Benjamin Leggett; four sons, Jefferson, Morgan, Nelson, and Aaron, all of whom are living. Nelson Ramsdell, proprietor of the Holden House, Saratoga Springs, is a son of Morgan. An orchard set out on this farm in 1816 is still bearing. The trees were obtained from a nursery grown on what is known as the "drowned lands." An orchard set out by Benjamin French before 1800 has all disappeared.

In early times the settlers along the creek suffered from fever and ague. Some of them were not very permanent inhabitants. Dr. Carpenter, an early physician, used to say that he laid out one season \$200 worth of medicine along the Kayadrossera, and that as soon as he had a patient ready to travel he was sure to go without paying for the quinine.

Mr. Abell was a pioneer as early, perhaps, as 1790. A brother of Mr. Abell stopped in Stillwater and purchased the farm of the White Sulphur spring. Early burials in this section were on the Judge James farm, the Ramsdell

farm, the Whitford farm, and at the cemetery still in use in the Curtis neighborhood.

The place now occupied by C. B. Moon was owned for many years by James Green. He purchased it of one Upton, who was probably the pioneer, though it is understood that he only remained here a short time. In later years it was owned by George and Horace Loomis and by Mr. Ikelseimer. Two houses of entertainment were opened many years ago, one by Dr. Green and the other on the present place of Mr. Moon. Large parties gathered there in the old times. When wealthy southern visitors thronged the hotels of Saratoga before the war, two hundred and three hundred would often go out to the lake for a dinner under the shady trees, and these dinners were got up regardless of expense,—fish and game, with costly wines.

The present Lake House of C. B. Moon was opened by him in 1853, and has become widely celebrated among the many visitors whom the annual return of summer brings to Saratoga. Mr. Moon has displayed excellent taste in fitting up the grounds, and much energy in making the enterprise a decided success. The place is very attractive. The house with its neat and convenient appointments, its pleasant parlors, its spacious piazzas, the steep hill-side with its seats and summer-house, its cool shady groves, its ponds and winding walks, together make it a delightful resort. All these things are an excellent prelude to the charms of the lake itself, the sandy beach, the pure air, the fishing, rowing, or sailing. Mr. Moon has added many other attractive features. There is a bowling-alley, and the upper story of the same building affords a splendid view of the entire lake. Steam-yachts and sail- and row-boats are ready for the enjoyment of his guests.

"Moon's Island Driving Park" is also another addition made within a few years. The house is open about four months of the year, and upon its registers are the names of the most distinguished men in the United States, as well as many from foreign lands.

The house is noted for its fish and game dinners, and Moon's fried potatoes are a well-known and far-famed luxury. Nine-tenths of all the Saratoga visitors go out to the lake at Moon's. The drive is a splendid one,—over a finely-graded road of four miles.

Adjoining the grounds of Mr. Moon on the south is the country-seat or summer residence of Frank Leslie, the well-known publisher of illustrated papers. He has a large tract of the uplands devoted to a driving park and to agriculture, with farm buildings of unusual and superior architecture. His residence is on the very bank of the lake, where he has utilized the steep hill-side in every possible form for comfort, beauty, and elegance. Rustic seats, arbors, summer-houses, the water just in front, and the boat-houses, combine to render the place a picture of elegant cultured taste and refinement. The dwelling itself is a perfect little gem of a home, where many of the best writers of the land occasionally find welcome and rest.

Of the Jewell family, Calvin Avery states that the pioneers were three brothers,—Asa, William, Staats. The homestead of Asa was the present Thomas B. Carroll place. They probably came about 1800.

The children of Staats Jewell were Isaac, Benjamin,

Eliza, who became Mrs. Solomon West, Anna (Mrs. Daniel Davis), Bradford, Belinda.

The children of Asa Jewell were a son, Altee, and daughters Rachel and Sarah.

The family burial-ground is mentioned in another place.

Pardon Fish was an early resident. His house was in what is now the open field north from Moon's.

James Green afterwards purchased the place.

Thomas Arnold was an early resident over the lake, in Old Saratoga, nearly opposite the Ramsdell place. He was a son-in-law of Foster Whitford the elder.

John Eddy came from Columbia, Dutchess Co. (he lived near the dividing line of the two counties). He reached Saratoga Springs April 1, 1810, and settled on what is now the Putnam farm. The pioneer house was a little west of the corners, near some trees still standing. He had two sons,—John W. and Daniel. The section has long been known as Eddy's Corners.

Zachariah Curtis and his brother Henry moved from Stillwater into the present town of Saratoga Springs about the year 1796 or 1797. Their farms were new and unimproved, bought from the patentees and not from previous settlers, and consisted of about three hundred acres. The first house built by Zachariah stood a little west of the present house of Henry D. Curtis, and that of Henry Curtis just south of the present barn of Joshua Curtis. Zachariah Curtis had six sons,—Gideon, Joshua, Henry, Elias, William, and Chauncy. Joshua, Henry, and William settled in this town; Elias moved to Monroe county, Gideon to Chautauqua county; Chauncy lives in Schuylerville.

The Curtis family were originally from Chatham, Columbia Co. Henry Curtis died at the age of one hundred and two. His hundredth birthday was celebrated by a gathering that included more than a hundred of his descendants.

David Abel, the pioneer, came from Dutchess county about the time of the Revolutionary war,—probably 1779 or 1780. He first located on what is known as the Tyler Durham farm, southeast of the lake. He was a man ready for any kind of work necessary for a new country. A blacksmith, he shod his own horses and made his own axes; a carpenter, he built his own house and assisted his neighbors. After a few years—about 1795 or perhaps earlier—he came to this side of the lake, first living a short time on the Andrus Riley farm, and then coming to the present place of Washington Abel, his grandson. His sons were David, Peter, Jacob, Richard. David succeeded to the old homestead. The others went west. Daughters were Mrs. James Barhydt, Mrs. John Whitford, Mrs. Andrus Riley. The large trees around the homestead were set out by David 2d, father of Washington. They form a living permanent memorial of his labors.

Benjamin Avery came from Little Nine Partners, Dutchess county, about 1790, and settled about two miles from Stafford's bridge. Of his sons, James settled in Wilton, Edward in Wilton, Frederiek in Saratoga, Hiram in Saratoga. Austin died young. Orlin was drowned in the lake. Calvin, the youngest, settled in Saratoga Springs. Daughters were Mrs. John Kelly, of Greenfield, Mrs. Noah

Weed, of Greenfield. Calvin was the youngest of the family, married a sister of Morgan Ramsdell, and is still living. He is the last of the original family, having neither father nor mother, nor brothers or sisters living.

Foster Whitford was an early resident of Old Saratoga, and had a grist-mill known as Mud mills, on a small stream near Snake Head hill. He was there before the Revolutionary war, according to the information of his descendants. His grandson, now living, says that his father, John C. Whitford, was born in Old Saratoga, and the family Bible gives that date Sept. 7, 1770. The children of Foster Whitford were John C., who settled in Saratoga Springs, Orrison in Saratoga, Pasco in Saratoga, Earl in Indiana, and Foster in Allegheny. Daughters were Mrs. Lot Birge, Mrs. Eli Foster, and Mrs. John Ward. Lot Birge was an early schoolmaster in this section of country.

John C. Whitford, mentioned above, came to Saratoga Springs 1790 to 1795, and settled where his son, Foster, now resides. The children of John C., the pioneer on this side of the lake, were David Foster, John, Calvin, William, and one daughter, Mrs. Zachariah Curtis. Foster Whitford has heard his father speak of his neighbors when he first moved in here, as Mr. Wendover on the present Penrose farm, Mr. Swetland on the present Henry Curtis farm, the house being near the old orchard, and Mr. Brundage, in the same neighborhood.

Foster Whitford remembers Dr. Carpenter as the earliest physician. In his boyhood he used to go to meeting at the old Baptist church that stood at what is now Geyser Springs.

Daniel Rogers was connected in the business of the Mud mills with Foster Whitfield, Sr.

Robert Ellis was a very early settler at what is now Geyersville. It is the impression of William Carragan, who has a long and accurate acquaintance with that neighborhood, that the removal of Mr. Ellis from Schuylerville to this point was about the year 1777. He came with an ox-cart, bringing his wife and two children and a little household furniture. They halted just on the brow of the bluff, near the small creek not far from the present residence of William Verbeck. A large pine-tree was cut, the top of the stump smoothed off for the first table, and the body of the cart inverted served as a shelter to sleep under until a log house could be built. In this primitive style settlement was commenced.

Robert Ellis' sons were Robert, Jr., Myron, Charles, and one other. Charles was killed accidentally. Daughters were Mrs. George Peck, Mrs. De Pitkin, Mrs. James R. Westcott, Mrs. Joseph Westcott. With Mr. Ellis came two other pioneers, Robert Welds and John Scott.

Robert Ellis built a saw-mill just below the present bridge very early. He built a grist-mill about 1818. Mr. Carragan remembers that the raising was quite a prominent affair in those times,—a large gathering of people,—a general "good time."

John and Jerry Cady, brothers, moved to the Ellis neighborhood about the close of the Revolutionary war, perhaps as early as 1780. One of the brothers built a house, where Mr. Leggett now lives, at what is called Cady hill; the other upon the premises that were afterwards the

tavern-stand. The sons of John Cady were Thomas and Jerry. Jerry Cady, one of the pioneer brothers, went west at an early day. A large portion of the old Cady farm is now the property of George O. Chamberlain, who came to this place in 1823, and whose pleasant residence occupies the slightly elevation near the old tavern-stand.

Eleazer Carragan, though not a pioneer before 1800, was largely identified with this section of the town. He came from Dutchess county in 1811, and settled west of Cady hill, where C. Vandenburg now live. His sons were John, James, Edwin L., Hanson, William, Anthony, Sidney. Hanson and Sidney settled in New Jersey, the others in Saratoga Springs. Daughters were Mrs. Demand Vail, of Saratoga Springs, and Mrs. Charles Glover, of West Milton.

Joseph Cook was from Wallingford, Conn. That town is said to have been originally settled by two of that family name, and the population to-day is very largely Cooks.

Joseph Cook came to East Line, Ballston, in the winter of 1800-1801. He was a cabinet-maker, and his furniture was sold at Saratoga Springs and other growing villages. About 1814 or 1815 he came to what was then known as the Wallace farm. The old house where he lived is still standing near the High bridge, on the railroad, a mile and a half south of Geyser Springs. He afterwards lived a short time in Milton, and then came to Saratoga Springs.

Of his children, Ransom settled at Saratoga Springs, Marcus in Michigan, Andre at Saratoga Springs; Mary Ann became the wife of Ira Millard, Nelson became an artist of distinction, residing in Italy. He is now (June, 1878) lying dangerously ill at Rome. Truman held official positions at Washington, D. C. Henry and Joseph died young. Julia married Henry Loomis.

Robert Ayers was a soldier of the Revolution. He and six others were apprentices at Col. Dickinson's tannery in Stillwater. Without waiting for a legal termination of their indenture they enlisted in the army. After the war was over with, Robert Ayers married a Miss Ashton and bought a farm near the present High bridge, on the railroad, in the southwest part of the town. He added other lands to his original purchase, and owned finally a tract of several hundred acres, including a portion of the flats along the Kayadrossera. His sons were John, who settled in Saratoga; Isaae, who went west. Daughters were Mrs. Hicks Seaman, mother of Reuben Seaman, who now resides on the place; Mrs. Elisha Rockwell, of Milton; and Mrs. Ransom Cook, of Saratoga Springs.

In the same neighborhood Thomas Brown was an early pioneer, and Mr. Wallace also, whose place Joseph Cook bought in 1813.

REMINISCENCES OBTAINED OF NATHANIEL H. WATERBURY.

Mr. Waterbury was born in Saratoga Springs, June 18, 1796. His father was William Waterbury, who came from Stamford, Connecticut, to Greenfield in 1787. He settled on a part of what was afterwards known as the Elihu Wing farm, now owned by Hiram Rowland. He remained in Greenfield but a few years. He had reached this town in 1787 with only eighteen pence in his pocket

and an old scythe. He was also "embarrassed," according to the modern phrase, by a debt of seven dollars and fifty cents, incurred to pay the expenses of removal from Connecticut; for this he had given his note. Believing that Saratoga Springs would become a place of importance, he removed here in 1794, buying in connection with his brother, Samuel Waterbury, one hundred acres south of Congress street; a large share of this tract is now divided into village lots. The two brothers had both been engaged in the War of the Revolution. They lived in Connecticut near the line dividing the British forces from the Americans, and were employed in valuable service as scouts. Samuel was wounded, from the effects of which he became entirely deaf. He acquired great readiness in understanding what others said from the movement of their lips.

The children of Samuel Waterbury were, first, Betsey, who married Shedrick Scofield, settled in Hadley, and afterwards went to Chautauqua; second, David, settled in Chautauqua; third, Hannah; fourth, Rhena, who married Stephen Washburne, settling in Luzerne and afterwards in Chautauqua; Phebe, who became Mrs. Dexter Barnes, and Amy, Mrs. Barnhart, both of Chautauqua.

The children of William Waterbury were, first, Sarah, who married Lewis Bradley, first settling in Saratoga, and after a few years removing to Williamson, Wayne Co.

Second, John A., who settled in Saratoga Springs, marrying Alice Scofield, of Greenfield.

Third, Rhoda, who married David Foot, of Conway, Mass.

Fourth, Asenath, who became Mrs. James Wright, remained a few years in Saratoga Springs, then removed to Pultneyville, Wayne Co., N. Y., and finally to Illinois.

Fifth, Nathaniel H., whose first wife was Cynthia Mather, and his second, Nancy Harrington. He always resided in Saratoga Springs.

Sixth, Robert, died in childhood.

Seventh, Philo R., who married Mehitable Bullard, and settled in Saratoga Springs.

Eighth, William C., unmarried, settled in Charleston, S. C., was a soldier in the Florida war, and died in Charleston in 1867.

Ninth, Josiah, and tenth, Marvel, both of whom died in childhood.

The elder Waterbury came to Greenfield in the winter, crossing the Hudson at Waterford. His mother could never be induced to visit her sons in Saratoga on account of the danger in crossing over the Hudson river on a scow. In 1787 they went to mill at Ballston. William Waterbury died in 1843. He used to say that when he came to Saratoga, the place of the present village at the springs was a good deal of a swamp, and a hard-looking place any way. He could have bought the whole village for a small sum in those times. Alexander Bryan and Samuel Norton were about the only settlers here then. Bryan lived on the bank northwest of the High Rock spring, and Norton was living a little out, within the town of Greenfield.

The Waterburys bought the one hundred acres of a non-resident. About 1805, William Waterbury bought the Denel place, a tract through which Van Dam street was afterwards laid out.

In 1794 there were few houses at Saratoga Springs. Nathaniel Waterbury remembers that his father took the children out to see a frame building raised, the first one they had ever seen. It was Union Hall, called by the people generally "Putnam's folly." It was supposed a man must be crazy to erect a three-story house for the accommodation of boarders. Mr. Waterbury supposes that one Reynolds was a very early merchant. Asa Wright had a store on the northeast side of Front street. John Taylor and Ziba Taylor were also merchants and lumber-dealers near the same place, but on the southeast side of Front street, very near the bank above the High Rock spring. They owned mills on the Loughberry creek.

Alexander Bryan's home was opposite the Taylor store, a log house. On the site is now a stone house. A blacksmith-shop was nearly opposite Wright's store, where George Downing worked. He lost his life by the burning of a shanty when he was working at the burning of a coal. Jotham Holmes was an early shoemaker. He afterwards opened the Columbian Hotel, which was burned a few years since. His shoe-shop was in the then village, near the High Rock.

Mr. Waterbury recalls other early settlers, all of them before 1810, and some as far back as 1790.

Sylvester Bishop was a tavern-keeper on the bank opposite the Star spring. Warren Cady another tavern-keeper across the street from Bishop's. John Swain was a lime-burner. His kiln was on the bank near the Empire spring. Mr. Devan was a resident near the Empire spring, also Mr. Bevins. John Seabury a little east. Seth Saddler, a farmer, lived on the hill south of the Empire spring. William Patchin was the village fiddler. Joseph Thompson was a carpenter. Samuel Annable lived on the present place of N. B. Sylvester.

Stephen Crawford, a farmer, lived near what is known as Splinterville. This place derived its name from the number of baskets made there. Henderson Crawford, a farmer, lived where the late Wm. Dunning resided; Robert Crawford at the Four Corners west; David Crawford also near by. These were brothers, uncles of Nathaniel Waterbury.

Calcb Ellis, a farmer, lived where Frank Prior now lives. He was a magistrate for many years. James Reed, a farmer, lived just west of Samuel Annable's. Benjamin Benedict, also a farmer, lived in the same neighborhood. Zachariah Curtis was a farmer in the south part of the town; Henry Curtis in the same neighborhood. Mr. Waterbury helped bury the latter at the age of one hundred and two.

Samuel Wickham was a blacksmith in the Curtis neighborhood. One Toms lived in the same vicinity. They were both adepts in the art of story-telling. Of these the following were supposed to be good specimens. Wickham said that in the time of the Burgoyne campaign he was taking care of a coal-pit. Being obliged to leave, he was absent *twenty-four years*. Returning, he found the pit grown over with bushes and small trees the thickness of a man's arm. Taking his spade he thrust it into the ground, and *found the fire still bright and the coal just nicely done*. Toms was perhaps equal to the occasion. He said that being within the lines during the battle of Stillwater, he saw a wagon-load of powder driven up. A red-hot ball struck the

wagon, and an explosion followed. The driver rose upward through the air, *passed over the top of the tallest pines*, and came down unhurt.

Robert Ellis was a farmer owning nine hundred acres, extending from the Greenfield line to the Geyser spring.

William Wait was a resident of the Curtis neighborhood, and John C. Whitford also. Richard Searing was a farmer and lumber dealer, lived on the Schuylerville road a mile east. Colonel Searing, of Saratoga Springs, is a son of Richard.

Asher Taylor and Isaac, cousins of the merchants John and Ziba, lived about a mile east of the Ten Springs. Harmon Ostrander and Abram Ostrander were early residents in the south part of the town. Dr. Cyril Carpenter was the earliest physician remembered by Mr. Waterbury. He lived on the site of the United States Hotel. Mr. Waterbury remembers Charles F. Smith as an early lawyer, and a little later than him Aaron Blake. Archibald Crawford was a farmer in the southeast part of the town. His sons were Daniel, Wallace, and John. John Bemus lived on the present farm of Hamilton A. Rodney. He was a brick-maker.

William Shaft was an early settler at Saratoga Springs. Elias Benedict, of the town of Milton, owned a farm a little west of Saratoga Springs, and was the founder of the first hotel, on the site of the United States. Solomon Manezer was a farmer a little west of the Geyser spring. Jeremiah Cady lived near him. Benjamin Risley was a farmer, and also proprietor of a boarding-house very early, on Van Dam street. Squire Jones was an early settler in the Crawford neighborhood.

Timothy Soper and Burtis Soper, near the Eddy Four Corners. George Peck was a scythe-maker; did a successful business. His shop was near the Geyser spring. He was the father of Mrs. Rockwell Putnam.

Mr. Waterbury emphasizes the swamps of Saratoga Springs by saying that he had often helped get cattle out of the mud in the valley above and below Congress Park.

Ezekiel Bradley lived on the place where Nelson Slade now lives. Howard Bradley and Lewis Bradley lived beyond, on the west side of the creek. They all moved west at an early day, and settled in Wayne county.

Gilbert Waring's place was the farm now laid out for the new cemetery. He was a large farmer, and one of our most successful lumbermen. At one time he was a member of Assembly from this county.

Gardner Bullard came from Vermont in 1812. He supposes himself to have come to Saratoga Springs earlier than other citizens now living who moved in as he did, from a distance. Other citizens living in Saratoga Springs longer than he are natives of the town.

Of Mr. Bullard we obtain a few notes concerning the first town officers elected in 1820.

Ashbel Andrews lived at the Springs, corner of Broadway and Washington streets. Harman J. Betts, the first town clerk, kept a store opposite the old Columbian Hotel. He was noted as a singer.

John Bemus, the first collector, lived about two and a half miles south of Saratoga Springs, on the present place of Hamilton Roblee.

Joseph White lived near the upper Rock spring. He was a mason by trade.

Joel Clements, the second town clerk, lived at the Springs.

George Peck lived south, about ten miles, on the present Denel farm.

James R. Westcott, town clerk and supervisor for eleven years, was a merchant at the Springs. Joshua Bliven, an early collector, was a butcher. John H. Still, supervisor in 1828, was a physician at the Springs. He was an army surgeon in the War of 1812.

Eli Holbrook lived in the village.

Washington Putnam and his brother, Rockwell Putnam, kept the old Union Hotel.

William A. Langworthy, first justice elected by the people, was a hardware merchant in the village.

Ransom Cook, still living, is the inventor of the screw auger.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The first town-meeting was held at Union Hall, on the 7th day of March, 1820. This was on the site of the present Grand Union Hotel. The following officers were elected: Ashbel Andrews, supervisor; Harman J. Betts, town clerk; Walter Crawford, Richard Searing, Nathan Lewis, assessors; Daniel Crawford, Samuel Stafford, Samuel S. Wakeman, commissioners of highways; John Eddy, Gilbert Waring, overseers of the poor; John Bemus, collector; John Glean, George Peck, Rockwell Putnam, commissioners of common schools; Rev. Francis Wayland, Rev. James O. Griswold, William L. F. Warren, inspectors of common schools; Solomon Spaulding, Joseph White, Frederick Avery, constables; Richard Searing, poundmaster; George Peck, John Bryan, Richard Searing, inspectors of weights and measures. The town was divided into fifteen road districts; voted \$125 for roads and bridges; \$620 for the poor. Partition and circular fences were ordered to be at least "four feet and a half high, tight and strong."

At the town-meeting of 1823, two fines, imposed for selling liquors contrary to law during the year, were remitted by vote of the people.

The following curiously-worded resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the poor of the town be advertised within six days after they shall become chargeable from time to time, and sold to the lowest bidder.

Union Hall, the place of the first town-meeting, was a hotel kept for boarders. It has been renewed step by step, and changed, until it is the present Grand Union Hotel of Stewart's estate.

The house of Smith Wheeler, where the town-meeting of 1823 met, was on the site of the present S. & W. Ainsworth buildings, and town-meetings were held at the same place for many years. In 1829 the town-meeting was held at the house of James R. Milligan, on the site of the present Bicknell and Farrington block.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1820. Ashbel Andrews.	Harmon J. Betts.	John Bemus.
1821. Esek Cowen.	" "	Joseph White.
1822. " "	Joel Clements.	" "
1823. George Peck.	Harmon J. Betts.	" "
1824. " "	James R. Westcott.	" "
1825. " "	" "	" "

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1826. George Peck.	James R. Westcott.	Joseph White.
1827. " "	" "	Joshua Bliven.
1828. John H. Steel.	" "	" "
1829. " "	" "	Eli Holbrook.
1830. James R. Westcott.	Washing'n Putnam.	" "
1831. " "	" "	" "
1832. " "	" "	Joshua Bliven.
1833. " "	Rockwell Putnam.	Joseph White.
1834. " "	" "	Lucian Hendrick.
1835. Rockwell Putnam.	Abel A. Kellogg.	Daniel Wait.
1836. Samuel Chapman.	John A. Corey.	" "
1837. " "	Joseph M. Wheeler.	Joseph Brisbin.
1838. " "	Ezra Hall.	Marvin S. Putnam.
1839. James R. Westcott.	Rockwell Putnam.	Amasa Patrick.
1840. Samuel Chapman.	S. R. Ostrander.	" "
1841. " "	Horace Fonda.	Daniel Potts.
1842. " "	Patrick H. Cowen.	Clemons Gibbs.
1843. " "	Horace Fonda.	Wm. C. Owen.
1844. Joel Clement.	Wm. H. Andrews.	" "
1845. James M. Marvin.	Wm. E. Castle.	Wm. Wait.
1846. John L. Perry.	Wm. S. Balch.	Wm. A. Muredell.
1847. " "	Charles S. Lester.	John B. Felshaw.
1848. " "	John T. Carr.	Hiram Owen.
1849. John A. Corey.	Wm. L. Griswold.	George Burnham.
1850. Samuel Chapman.	Wm. S. Balch.	Daniel D. Eddy.
1851. Samuel Pitkin.	C. W. Burlingame.	George Burnham.
1852. Thomas J. Marvin.	" "	Gardner Bullard.
1853. Samuel Freeman.	Robert Nichols.	" "
1854. Crugar Walton.	" "	" "
1855. Franklin Hoag.	Chas. H. Hulbert.	Riley V. Surdam.
1856. Crugar Walton.	George L. Stearns.	John Rouse.
1857. James M. Marvin.	Chas. C. Morehouse.	Jos. H. Hodgeman.
1858. Henry B. Hathorn.	C. W. Burlingame.	" "
1859. John H. White.	Lorin B. Putnam.	Ezra Hall.
1860. Henry H. Hathorn.	" "	Chas. W. Whitford.
1861. Hiram H. Martin.	Abram B. Jenner.	Chas. H. Brown.
1862. James M. Marvin.	" "	Alfred P. Mallory.
1863. John W. Crane.	" "	Thomas Eldridge.
1864. Charles S. Lester.	Jas. M. Ostrander.	Chas. W. Whitford.
1865. " "	" "	Alfred P. Mallory.
1866. Henry H. Hathorn.	" "	Daniel T. Rockwell.
1867. " "	Daniel T. Rockwell.	Calvin M. Avery.
1868. John W. Crane.	Henry Marshall.	John Foley.
1869. " "	L. L. Brintnall.	Harmon S. Hoyt.
1870. James P. Butler.	Frederick N. Owen.	Jonath'n S. Howland.
1871. " "	George H. Gillis.	Wm. F. Calkins.
1872. James I. Wakefield.	Wm. M. Searing, Jr.	Wm. E. Dexter.
1873. " "	Patrick McDonald.	(Office abolished.)
1874. James M. Marvin.	George H. Gillis.	
1875. Anson M. Boyce.	Daniel Eddy.	
1876. " "	" "	
	Patrick H. Cowen.	" "
1877. Thomas Noxon.	" "	
1878. Joseph Baucus.	Isaac Y. Onderkirk.	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1831. William A. Langworthy.	1845. Abel A. Kellogg.
1832. Ransom Cook.	1846. Joseph R. Plunkett.
Eli Holbrook.	1847. William E. Castle.
1833. John B. Gilbert.	1848. Charles S. Lester.
1834. William A. Beach.	1849. Abel A. Kellogg.
1835. Daniel T. Reed.	1850. Seymour Gilbert.
John A. Waterbury.	John T. Carr.
1836. Ransom Cook.	1851. " "
1837. John B. Gilbert.	1852. John H. White.
1838. Sidney J. Cowen.	1853. Lemuel B. Pike.
1839. George W. Wilcox.	1854. John B. Felshaw.
1840. Shelemiah R. Ostrander.	1855. John T. Carr.
1841. Ransom Cook.	1856. John R. Putnam.
1842. Joseph White.	1857. Joseph D. Briggs.
1843. John C. Hulbert.	1858. John H. White.
1844. Augustus Bockes.	1859. William C. Barrett.

⊕ Elected and resigned.

1860. Jerome B. Buckbee.	1869. Anson W. Boyce.
1861. Esek Cowen.	James M. Andrews.
1862. Joseph D. Briggs.	1870. Phineas F. Allen.
1863. William C. Barrett.	1871. John Foley.
1864. Elias H. Peters.	1872. Lewis Wood.
Lewis Varney.	1873. William C. Barrett.
1865. " "	1874. Phineas F. Allen.
John B. Finley.	1875. Augustine W. Shepherd.
1866. J. S. E. Scott.	1876. Thomas G. Young.
1867. William C. Barrett.	1877. Charles M. Davison.
1868. Elias H. Peters (app.).	Wm. C. Barrett (long t'un).
	1878. Lewis Wood.

Under a special statute the town was authorized to elect at the fall election, once in three years, a receiver of taxes, and the office of town collector was abolished.

1872. William E. Dexter. | 1875. Lewis Wood.

Under a special act the town of Saratoga Springs was authorized to elect a police justice, commencing in 1848.

1848. Joseph R. Plunkett.	1866. Patrick H. Cowen.
1850. Abel A. Kellogg.	1868. William C. Barrett.
1852. " "	1870. James S. B. Scott.
1854. Matthias A. Pike.	1872. " "
1856. " "	1874. " "
1858. " "	1876. John H. White (dec'd).
1860. " "	1877. C. H. Tefft, Jr. (to fill vacancy).
1862. John H. White.	1878. Charles H. Tefft, Jr.
1864. William M. Searing.	

V.—VILLAGES, HAMLETS, NEIGHBORHOODS.

The village of Saratoga Springs is situated upon the northern border of the town, its corporate limits extending to Greenfield and Wilton. The village is very generally supposed to be the SARATOGA of *History*, and many strangers no doubt come here supposing that they are visiting the place so famous in the wars of olden times, or at least the battle-fields of the Burgoyne campaign. The engaging of livery to visit those points soon dispels the illusion.

The importance of Saratoga Springs renders it necessary to devote to its history a separate chapter, and to that the reader is referred.

STAFFORD BRIDGE is quite noted as a place of early settlement, and as a central point near which town-meetings were frequently held when Saratoga and Saratoga Springs constituted one town. The bridge and the neighborhood derive their name from the pioneer, who, escaping from the Wyoming massacre of 1778, not long after made his home on the outlet of Saratoga lake. The homestead is now the residence of the family of the late Phineas Smith, and stands on a pleasant elevation north of the bridge. The house, remodeled and painted, is now about eighty-four years old. In this same neighborhood, a little farther east in Old Saratoga, was the residence of the other noted early pioneer, Giles Slocum. This is now the place of Mr. Lockro, and the house stands farther up the hill than in the olden times. Both Stafford's and Slocum's were taverns, and the town-meetings of Old Saratoga, when it comprised a large extent of territory, were held at these then well-known places. The road through here is no longer a great public route as in the early days, and the neighborhood is quiet and secluded.

The Steamboat Landing, better known in late years as "Moon's," has become an important annex of Saratoga Springs. They are connected by a broad and beautiful avenue. The springs are at one end, the lake at the other, and the driving park in the route between. It is not too much to say that there are few thoroughfares in the world along which more of fashion, wealth, and luxury roll than along the avenue from Congress Hall to Moon's. In old times there were two ferries, one at the present place of Moon, the other opposite the Schuyler House, farther south. As early as 1800 one Shook ran the south ferry; at the same time, or perhaps earlier, the other ferry was managed by Upton. An attempt to destroy Shook's boat had a ludicrous ending. The parties trying it filled the boat partially with sand, took it out into the lake, and sunk the craft. But, loaded unequally, it went down in such a manner that most of the sand slipped out, and in the morning the boat was discovered sticking up endways out of the water, a condition from which it was easily rescued. The early ferries were by scows rowed with large heavy oars. The first rope-ferry was as late as 1835.

A little south of Moon's, on the Ramsdell farm, the Kayadrossera flows into the lake. Its real entrance was a very crooked stream. In early years the lumbermen engaged in rafting timber cut across a small point, and made a much better channel to the lake. The lumber business was an important one here in early times, timber being floated down the Kayadrossera, and even down some streams that seem now unimportant rivulets.

The first bridge up the Kayadrossera was known as the Old Red bridge. The original French farm, elsewhere mentioned, extended from the lake up to that.

During the noted boat regatta, a few years ago, the artists of *Harper's Weekly* had their lookout on a beautiful projecting point on the Ramsdell farm.

EDDY'S CORNERS derives its name from the pioneer of the Eddy family, who settled at this place more than sixty years ago. Several families of the name reside in the vicinity at the present time.

ASHLEY'S CORNERS is directly south from the depot at Saratoga Springs, and is on the old stage-route from Albany, a route that was almost a straight line from Round Lake via Dunning Street, Malta Ridge, and Ashley's Corners.

ELLIS CORNERS, so named on county maps, is better known as "Geyser Springs." The value of these mineral waters is steadily developing business interests at this point, and it is just far enough from the village of Saratoga Springs for a fine drive, or even a pleasant walk.

CADY'S HILL is a slight elevation west of the Geyser springs, where the main road divides into two branches, leading northeast and southwest. Ellis Corners and Cady's Hill now constitute Geyserville.

The little creek at Geyserville has been made to do considerable service since settlement began at this point.

George Peck had scythe-works there as early as 1800, on the west side of the creek. The same buildings were afterwards used for a bolt and nut factory, with another building, a little farther down the stream. One of the buildings is now the bottling-house of the Geyser spring.

There was also a pottery here. These, with the grist-

and saw-mills, gave to the place a considerable business importance in former times.

The hotels on the hill west were the place for holding elections in old times, and also were the the resort of many pleasure-parties.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The school districts of the new town of Saratoga Springs were arranged by the commissioners in 1820 and 1821.

Of the early schools we have but little account.

The first school-house at the lake stood where its successor does, near the present farm establishment of Frank Leslie. The lot was given by Mr. Abell. He was a pioneer as early perhaps as 1790, and interested in educational matters.

Outside the village of Saratoga Springs the schools are generally small. District No. 5 has, however, one hundred and thirty-five children between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the public money apportioned for attendance shows a good average.

There are only six districts beyond the corporate limits of the village.

The commissioners of common schools who served one or more years each, from 1820 to 1843, inclusive, are as follows:

John Glen, George Peck, Rockwell Putnam, Henry Walton, John Eddy, Benjamin Marvin, Jr., G. M. Davidson, David Seidmore, John H. Steel, Thomas Brown, John A. Waterbury, Derick L. Palmer, Zachariah Curtis, Washington Putnam, Wallace Crawford, Hiram Avery, Palmer Williams, W. L. F. Warren, Daniel Douglass, Warren A. Smith, Nathaniel H. Waterbury, John B. Gilbert, Joseph Waring, Asa B. Jewell, Daniel T. Reed, Jonathan B. French, Amos Stafford, Lewis P. Close, Jesse Morgan, Ezra Hall, Henry P. Hyde, Horace Fonda, Isaac K. Finch, Horatio N. Finch, Beekman Huling, Shelemiah R. Ostrander, Jonathan Hall, Russell C. Carpenter, John Rouse, Sidney J. Cowen, Joshua Curtis, Abel A. Kellogg, Richard L. Allen.

The inspectors of common schools who served during the same period one or more years each were the following:

Rev. Francis Wayland, Rev. Darius O. Griswold, William L. F. Warren, John H. Steel, Harvey F. Leavitt, John D. Mann, Gideon M. Davidson, D. L. Palmer, Wm. A. Langworthy, James R. Westcott, E. H. Porter, Judiah Ellsworth, C. B. Brown, Miles Taylor, George W. Fish, Thomas J. Marvin, John A. Corey, Wm. A. Beach, Leister Wilcox, S. H. Ostrander, George M. Bailey, Richard L. Allen, Mervin G. Putnam, Thomas Rogers, Alanson Smith, Asher S. Taylor, John C. Hulbert, Randall D. Huling, Carey B. Moon, E. Darwin Carpenter, John B. Felshaw, Isaac Hall, Charles A. Cook.

Under the system of supervision by town superintendents from 1844 to 1856 the following were elected:

1844.—A. B. Ohmsted.
1845.—Charles Kendall.
1846.—Charles Kendall.
1847.—Henry H. Douglass.
1848.—John L. Perry.

1850.—Lewis Curtis.
1852.—Anthony W. Carragan.
1854.—Anthony W. Carragan.
1856.—Andrew M. Franklin.

With the abolition of this office in 1856 all supervision of the schools by town authority ceased.

The annexed apportionment by the school commissioners for the current year, 1878, shows the present condition of the schools:

COMMISSIONER'S APPORTIONMENT, SARATOGA SPRINGS, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1....	2711	\$1564.20	\$1864.57	\$1944.94	\$90.44	\$6264.15*
" 2....	41	52.14	28.20	33.84	1.37	115.55
" 3....	34	52.14	23.38	12.72	1.13	89.37
" 4....	56	52.14	38.52	22.98	1.87	115.51
" 5....	135	52.14	92.85	78.19	4.50	227.68
" 6....	65	52.14	44.70	35.58	2.17	134.59
" 7....	41	52.14	28.20	48.10	1.37	129.81
	3083	\$1877.04	\$2120.42	\$2176.35	\$102.85	\$7076.66

VII.—BURIAL-GROUNDS.

There was an *old burial-place*, now a locust grove, just before reaching the Geyser spring from the village. The remains were removed some years ago, and all the stones that had any inscriptions. It is probable that there are, however, some unknown graves in this shady grove, and that of their occupants there is now no record or trace.

The Cady Burial-Ground is west from Cady hill. The inclosure is now a neglected spot; the palings of the fence fallen; briars and wild shrubs intruding where the roses, planted long years ago by loving hands, are still casting their annual wealth of flowers upon the graves of the departed.

Among the inscriptions are the following:

"Peter Baker, died Feb. 12, 1806, aged twenty-six."

"Three children of Warren Cady: Minerva, died Feb. 8, 1808, aged four years; Harmon, died Feb. 9, 1808, aged one year; Jeremiah, died March 18, 1803, aged thirteen. Still earlier, Arvilla, in the same family, died July 13, 1803."

"Daniel Dennis, died June 11, 1806, aged forty-five."

"Thomas Cady, died Nov. 14, 1826, aged forty-six." On this stone is the tribute, 'Long neglected but not forgotten. Erected by John P. Cady, New Orleans.'"

Farther west from Cady hill is the private Munger family cemetery. It contains only two inscriptions.

Some other places of single graves may perhaps exist in town, but this sketch is believed to include all the well-known public and private cemeteries away from the village of Saratoga Springs.

The Whitford burial-ground is the main one in the town away from the village of Saratoga Springs. A few years since, like most of the earlier burial-places, it was neglected and desolate. But the people rallied, formed an incorporation under the statute, enlarged and improved the grounds, until now they are a credit to the rural neighborhood. The older portion has been neatly laid out,—even the graves with the old common stone of the last century lovingly cared for with the others. Among the earlier inscriptions are the following:

* Includes \$800 for supervision.

- "Silas Davis, died June 11, 1811, aged fifty-two."
 "Elizabeth, daughter of Silas Davis, March 25, 1810, ten years."
 "Daniel Ostrander, died July 6, 1812, aged seventeen."
 "Thomas Ostrander, died Jan. 31, 1812, aged forty-seven."
 "Phebe, daughter of Thomas Ostrander, died Feb. 3, 1801, aged six."
 "Sarah, wife of Thomas Ostrander, died Jan. 1, 1844, aged seventy-eight."
 "Daniel, infant, son of Henry Curtis, died Jan. 15, 1808."
 "Archibald Crawford, died June 8, 1806, aged seventy-three."
 "Mary, his wife, March 2, 1813, aged seventy-three."
 "Parthena, wife of John Crawford, died April 21, 1807."

Soldiers buried here, and their graves marked (June, 1878) with flags, are: Henry A. Austin, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, Company K, died Oct. 9, 1863; Philip J. Austin, died Dec. 17, 1862.

The Jewell burial-place is on the present farm of Thomas B. Carroll, a little north of Moon's. It was originally an acre reserved by Pardon Fish, an early resident, at the foot of the little hill where the grave-stones are now seen. The burial-place, somewhat neglected, has, however, a pleasant location, overlooking to the south the long winding outline of Saratoga lake. Some of the inscriptions here are:

- "Samantha, an infant child of Jeremiah Coon, died April 28, 1818."
 "Twin daughters of Isaac Hoag, died, the one April 18, the other April 21, eight years old."
 "Dorcas, wife of Statos Jewell, June 22, 1821, aged forty-four."
 "Temperance, wife of John French, May 16, 1819, aged twenty-seven."
 "Levi Lamphier, Dec. 10, 1818, aged seventy."
 "Cornelia, wife of Samuel Knight, Nov. 29, 1839, aged sixty-seven."

The historian may here suppose that he has suddenly discovered the earliest death in Saratoga County, as one inscription *gravely* reads, "Bradford Jewell, died April 24, 1667." The stone-cutter who was to carve 1867, and made the error of two hundred years, and yet failed to correct it, has not left his own name on the marble.

The Abel burial-ground is on a beautiful elevation between the family mansion and the lake. Here sleep the pioneer and his wife, amid the scenes of their life-long toil, and beside the lake where they chose their early forest-home. The place is neatly kept, with seats arranged for visitors. The tall pines waving above it, and the fresh, bright, and cheerful waters, speak of life, and hope, and trust. The inscriptions are:

- "David Abel, died Sept. 9, 1825, aged eighty."
 "Eve, wife of David Abel, died March 27, 1829, aged eighty-seven."
 "Dennis White Abel, died Nov. 15, 1829, aged five."
 "Cordelia, wife of Seymour Gilbert, died Dec. 22, 1849."
 "Hannah, wife of David Abel, aged seventy-three."
 "David Abel, died Jan. 7, 1868, aged seventy-five."

The Ramsdell family burial-place is an inclosure well cared for, and thoroughly protected from intrusion. The inscriptions are:

- "Mary R., wife of Jonathan Ramsdell, died Sept. 7, 1849, aged sixty-six."
 "Jonathan Ramsdell, died Dec. 15, 1851, aged sixty-nine."
 "Mary E., daughter of Charles F. Wood, died Oct. 28, 1847, aged two."
 "Alexander, son of Morgan, died Sept. 6, 1849, aged eighteen."
 "Jennie K., daughter of Henry Rogers, died Feb. 5, 1861, aged two."

The Stafford burial-ground, though just beyond the line of the town, may be appropriately mentioned here. It is on high ground not far from the Stafford homestead, overlooking for some distance the valley of Fish creek, as well as the higher lands east. From this now quiet and cultivated hill-side not only the home and the farm of the noted pioneer are within view, but also a wide extent of country, over the hills and through the valleys of which the early hunter so successfully pursued the fierce game of the forest. The inscriptions in the cemetery are:

- "Amos Stafford, died March 27, 1813, aged fifty-seven."
 "Sarah, wife of Amos Stafford, died May 14, 1847, aged eighty-five."
 "Samuel Harvey, son of Amos and Eliza Stafford, died July 24, 1835, aged twenty-one."
 "Christian, daughter of Alexander McIntosh, died Dec. 17, 1845, aged sixteen."
 "Sally, daughter of Henry Stafford, died July 4, 1811, aged four years."
 "Caroline, daughter of Amos and Eliza Stafford, died Sept. 13, 1829, aged four."
 "Amos Stafford, died Oct. 12, 1850, aged sixty-one."
 "Anna Eliza, daughter of Amos and Eliza, died Sept. 23, 1845, aged eighteen."
 "James, son of Henry Stafford, died April 29, 1834, aged three."

There are also several other graves, some marked by common field stone, showing very early burial.

There is another burial-place a little farther east (of course in Old Saratoga), which it seems appropriate to mention at this point, and that is the one on the hill, above the old Giles Slocum place. This neighborhood, both sides of the town-line, is noted historic ground, not for battles, but for early settlement, and incidents occurring in this vicinity have been woven into the stories of many writers. In the little neglected burial-place above mentioned is one very old inscription:

- "Deborah, wife of John Sebury, died April 25, 1779, aged 33."

Another inscription is,—

- "Abigail, wife of Samuel Lawrence, died Sept. 21, 1828."

Close beside this spot is the *Thorn family burial-place*, neatly fenced and well cared for.

VIII.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The business interests of the whole town are intimately connected with those of the village.

The soil is not favorable to successful agriculture in very large portions of the town, yet whatever crops are raised find a ready market. A village of ten thousand inhabitants, with its immense number of visitors during several months of the year, finds employment for very many who live beyond its corporate limits. Large numbers of the people of the town are directly interested in the various business enterprises connected with the bottling and shipment of the mineral waters; others in raising produce for, or in catering to the wants of the village, and the comfort and luxury of the annual guests.

A successful "season" to the village and the hotels means a call for labor, for provisions, for teams, and secures to quite an extent remunerative employment to all the people of the town. The outlying portions of the town are but the *suburbs* of the village, and when the village is prosperous the suburbs are.

The statistical tables given in the general history show very clearly the productions of the town for the period named.

IX.—MILITARY.

During the War of the Revolution that portion of Saratoga now constituting the town of Saratoga Springs can scarcely be said to have been settled at all, and there are little or no reminiscences of Revolutionary interest to be given, except such as occur in the items relating to early settlement. It is said that one of the early log houses at the High Rock was of square timbers, built as a block-house, and pierced for the use of guns in defense, if it should be necessary.

The War of 1812 excited special public interest here, as it did in all this section, exposed as it was to a repetition of the Burgoyne campaign that had occurred thirty-five years before. Col. Searing states that Mr. Ham was a drummer in the service at that time. Mr. Danforth was also in the army of 1812. Doubtless there were many others, but it is exceedingly difficult to make a list that would be either complete or reliable.

During the Mexican war a volunteer company was recruited here by Col. Plunkett, and its ranks were promptly filled. Its services were tendered to the government, but it was never called into the field.

At the present time there is one citizen in the regular army,—Edgar Ham.

The war of 1861–65 produced great military activity at Saratoga Springs. The action by the town was prompt and patriotic. A detailed account of the regiments formed will be found in the general history. The following list has been prepared from the roll in the office of the town clerk, from the printed muster-in rolls, and from the muster-out rolls of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, in possession of Colonel French.

We preface it with the official action taken by the town as found in the records.

A meeting of the town board was held Friday, Oct. 16, 1863, to consider measures for the relief of families of volunteers. Regulations were adopted with reference to granting such relief. Present: J. W. Crane, supervisor; F. Height, town clerk; William C. Barrett, Joseph D. Briggs, Esek Cowen, and Jerome B. Buckbee, justices of the peace.

Another meeting for the same purpose is recorded under date of Dec. 16, 1863.

At a special town-meeting, held March 24, 1864, resolutions were adopted providing for the payment of a town bounty of \$300 to each volunteer credited to the town. The supervisors were authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$20,000 for that purpose, payable in four equal installments of \$5000 each. The town board were authorized to borrow \$1000 to continue the granting of relief to families of volunteers. Under these resolutions the town board, March 28, 1864, directed the borrowing of \$10,000, and issued therefor ten bonds of \$1000 each.

May 14, 1864, the board directed the supervisor to borrow \$10,000 more for the same purpose.

At a special town-meeting, June 23, 1864, resolutions were passed authorizing the town board to borrow such sum, not exceeding \$30,000, as might be necessary to pay each

volunteer, including expenses, the sum of \$325; \$1000 was also voted for further relief to the families of volunteers.

Another special meeting, July 16, 1864, authorized the town board to fix the amount of bounty to be paid, and gave the power to borrow any sum necessary, not exceeding \$30,000; also voted \$1000 for further relief to the families of volunteers.

The payment of bounty and expenses was extended to any person who should procure a substitute certified to by the provost-marshal of the district.

At a special town-meeting, Aug. 15, 1864, the further sum of \$50,000 was voted for the payment of bounties by the town board; and the amount of bounty voted to be paid was \$500 to each recruit for three years, \$350 for two years, and \$200 for one year.

At a special town-meeting, Sept. 7, 1864, a bounty of \$1000 for each volunteer was authorized, *if they could not be obtained for less*, and this was also extended to any citizen who should procure a substitute; \$130,000 was voted for this purpose.

SOLDIERS' RECORD,—1861–65.

- Francis I. Allen, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, Sept. 24, 1862.
- James H. Adams, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, Feb. 20, 1862.
- James A. Andrews, enl. March 10, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 5, 1862.
- William Henry Anston, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Aug. 28, 1862.
- Reuben Alden, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; dis. Dec. 23, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 25, 1861; died Feb. 5, 1865.
- John Adams, Jr., enl. April 30, 1861, Co. D, 30th Regt.; left the service at Falls Church, Va.
- Reuben Alden (2d), enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- James M. Andrews (2d), enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., 1st Lieut.; in several battles, taken prisoner; disch. with regiment.
- Henry Adams, enl. Sept. 1861, 53d Regt., nine months' service, corp.; re-enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt.; wounded and discharged.
- James W. Austin, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, 13th Regt.
- R. Alden, enl. June 1, 1864.
- John Adkins, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
- William Adkins, enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
- James F. Austin, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Sept. 24, 1861.
- Sylvester Andrews, enl. July 17, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- John Abbott, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; left the service, July 12, 1863.
- William Beardsley, enl. March 10, 1862, 25th Cav., Co. C.
- John Betts, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; accidentally wounded, and disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
- Julius P. Bennett, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, July 16, 1864.
- Dennis S. Barringer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch., and re-enl. same regiment, Dec. 24, 1863.
- Charles H. Benedict, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 16, 1865.
- John Henry Briggs, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. to corp.; died of wounds received at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; buried at Saratoga.
- Clarence Bruce, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 1, 1862, for disability.
- Mansfield Bruce, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E.
- Halsey Howe, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; shot by accident, July 21, 1862, and died Aug. 16, 1862.
- George Bullard, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; left the service, Jan. 20, 1862.
- William H. Brown, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; sergeant; disch. April 25, 1862, for disability.
- John W. Belding, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; 2d Lieutenant; pro. to 1st Lieut. March 19, 1863; died of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Oct. 27, 1864.
- Jeremiah Baker, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded twice, and discharged.
- Herbert H. Bryant, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; pro. to 1st sergt., 2d Lieut., and discharged.
- Lewis Brassel, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. June 18, 1863.
- Lester D. Cardwell, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.
- Peter Bell, enl. Feb. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 24, 1862.

George Bourne, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died of fever at Yorktown, March 15, 1862.

Samuel Burpee, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

Norman Bennett, enl. July 16, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Frederick Bennett, enl. July 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Royal B. Brown, enl. July 29, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

James Burke, enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

John Borigin, enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Wm. G. Bryant, enl. July 18, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Cassius M. Busbee, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

Richard A. Betts, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

John A. Brown, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., July 9, 1863.

George W. Brislin, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Dec. 12, 1861.

Rollin D. Baker, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Dec. 12, 1861.

Luther Bingham, enl. June 12, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; pro. 2d sergt.; disch. June 18, 1863.

Louis I. Bruno, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; taken prisoner at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 18, 1863.

Wm. H. Brown (2d), enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. July 8, 1861.

Alfred M. Baldwin, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; discharged; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.; killed in battle on the Red River expedition.

Androse Blodgett, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; left the service from hospital.

Spencer I. Blanchard, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

John M. Bennett, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.

Charles Bacon, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; in battle of Fredericksburg; disch. April, 1863.

Lewis H. Balch, enl. Aug. 26, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.

Charles Blanchard, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 76th Regt.; discharged.

Elon Bulard, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.

Charles K. Burnham, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. C; killed in action, May 6, 1864.

Erskine B. Branch, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for wounds, Sept. 20, 1864; lost a leg.

George Bellamy, enl. July 10, 1863; 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

John Boyd, enl. July 31, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Timothy Brophy, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Charles G. Bemens, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

George Brooks, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Schnyder Boyce, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Anasa Bartlett, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Wm. H. Blackwood, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

George N. Blackwood, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Arthur L. Burns, enl. Oct. 18, 1862; ord. sergt. 40th Regt.

Norman Barnum, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 30th Regt.; trans. to 76th Regt., and served out his time.

Edgar O. Burt, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. June 16, 1865.

Dennis G. Bushnell, enl. July 10, 1862, 77th Regt.; disabled by wound and disch. John Ballard, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt.; disch. Dec. 25, 1863.

L. D. Bardwell, enl. Nov. 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C; in several battles; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.

Samuel B. Burk, enl. Dec. 3, 1863, 16th H. Art., Co. A; in several battles; disch. Sept., 1865.

Richard A. Betts, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

John Beach, enl. May 7, 1864; lost left leg in battle at Hatcher's Run.

Smith Bill, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch.; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F, July 13, 1863.

Miles T. Bliven, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. Nov. 26, 1861; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., 1st Hent., Sept. 25, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1864.

John Brainard, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. by writ—under age.

William Beagle, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.

Richard Brewer, enl. July 28, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Silas B. Blowers, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Duncan Cameron, enl. in the 30th Regt.; discharged; enl. 2d Vet. Cav., Co. A; pro. to capt.; to maj.; lost his right arm at second Bull Run.

Lewis E. Close, enl. Sept. 11, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; killed at Alexandria.

Enos Crandall, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Michael Costello, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Paul Crandall, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

John Collins, enl. July 18, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Edward Curry, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Thomas Costello, enl. July 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Wilbur M. Clark, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; wagoner.

Selden Colebridge, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; corporal.

Patrick Colophy, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; corporal.

Hiram E. Collins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

John Create, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

Thomas Casey, enl. Dec. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; left the service.

Henry B. Clute, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. G.

John G. Casey, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. G.

John Henry Cozzins, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 4, 1865.

Wm. Carlow, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Nov. 23, 1864.

Augustus Cook, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Oct. 29, 1862, for disability.

Isaac D. Clapp, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; corp., pro. to sergt.-maj., Dec. 22, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to capt.; wounded April 2, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865.

James E. Couse, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Sept. 27, 1862, for disability; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.

James Church, enl. Feb. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. April 25, 1864, for disability.

Simon Cary, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded May 3, 1863; disch. June 27, 1865.

Albert Close, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; musician; disch. March 23, 1863.

Charles Cook, enl. Dec. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to 77th Vet. Bat.

John I. Cameron, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; 2d lieutenant; died of disease, May 6, 1862.

Isaac L. Crook, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. March 31, 1863.

Platt Chute, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; di-ch. March 4, 1862, for disability.

Richard C. Cary, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863, and re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.

James M. Cole, Jr., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. C; trans. to 76th Regt. and served out his time.

Wm. B. Chase, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability.

George W. Carragan, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; died of fever, July 1, 1863.

Henry Clayton, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; lost a leg.

James Church, enl. Feb. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, April 22, 1864.

John H. Cozzens, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

Daniel Casey, enl. 41th Regt.; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Timothy Conners, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.

Timothy Cady, enl. July 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

William Cheney, enl. July 30, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Theron Conklin, enl. Aug. 3, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Lewis E. Close, enl. Sept. 11, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; killed in the Red River expedition.

Thomas Cochrane, enl. June 15, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

James Connelly, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. E; served his time; in many battles; disch. with regiment; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.

Thomas Clark, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

Michael Casey, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; wounded in hand and discharged.

George B. Chase, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.

Selden C. Clabridge, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 1st Hent. in 115th Regt.; wounded in knee and lost right arm.

Patrick Curran, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt.; disch. and re-enl. in 25th Cav.

James Curran, enl. Feb. 1864, 13th Art.

John W. Case, enl. Aug. 16, 1863, 47th Regt.; wounded; prisoner at Andersonville; exchanged and discharged.

Richard Clary, enl. Nov. 1863, 2d Cav.; in several battles and disch. with his regiment, Nov. 8, 1865.

Obed M. Coleman, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., 2d sergt.; disch. June 16, 1865.

Wm. Cole, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Benjamin Crandell, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Wm. Conklin, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Thomas Cahill, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

Michael Clerman, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

George M. Close, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at Camp Griffin, March 12, 1862.

James L. Degraff, enl. Dec. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 24, 1862.

Ruloff H. Deyoe, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, April 15, 1863.

John N. Deloff, enl. Sept. 7, 1863, 2d Regt. Vet. Cav., Co. C.

Jacob A. Deyoe, enl. Aug. 7, 1864, 2d Regt. Vet. Cav., Co. C.

Wm. Dutcher, enl. Nov. 12, 1863, 2d Regt. Vet. Cav., Co. L.

Wm. Dingman, enl. Nov. 27, 1863, 2d Regt. Vet. Cav., Co. L.

Elijah Dean, Jr., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Charles Davis, enl. June 2, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. May 29, 1862, for disability.

John Henry Derby, enl. Feb. 5, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Aug. 26, 1862.

John B. Darrow, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; died of wounds in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

Alexander Dunn, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service at Saratoga, Oct. 30, 1861.

Darius L. Davis, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, Feb. 28, '63.

Henry C. Darrow, enl. in 77th Regt., Co. G; died of wounds received May 14, '64.

Andrew J. Downen, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; in several battles, and disch.; re-enl. in same regiment, and killed in battle, July 12, 1864.

John H. Downen, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

William Downen, Jr., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

- Barnett Downen, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- John D. Downen, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Josiah Downen, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; left the service, Jan. 20, 1863.
- Seth Ducl, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; left the service, Jan. 20, 1863.
- George W. Dingman, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Dec. 25, 1863; re-enl. in same regiment; disch. July 2, 1865.
- William D. Doolittle, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.
- William Doe, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; re-enl. and died in the service.
- Wm. H. Deyoe, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
- Chester Dowd, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died May 11, 1862, of fever, at Camp Griffin.
- Michael Danby, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I.
- George Derby, Jr., enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
- Edwin DeLong, enl. July 10, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Beecher Deming, enl. July 27, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Horace Deming, enl. July 25, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- John M. DuBois, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Charles B. Deland, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- John Deyoe, enl. Aug. 28, 1864, 115th Regt., Co. G; corporal.
- Wm. Divine, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; missed in action.
- John Dumphry, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav., Aug. 25, 1863.
- John Dignam, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
- Thomas Dunnigan, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
- Jacob A. Deyoe, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; wounded and disch. June 18, 1863.
- Patrick Dolan, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. C; in many battles; disch. with regiment; since died.
- Thomas Delany, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. C; in several battles; taken prisoner, exchanged, and disch. with his regiment.
- James Deneffe, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; died of fever, Sept. 1, 1863.
- John Donahue, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Peter Davis, enl. Aug., 1862, 115th Regt.
- Samuel E. Davis, enl. Dec. 10, 1861; 77th Regt., Co. D; in all the battles of his regiment; pro. corporal, and disch. Dec. 28, 1864.
- Chas. W. Derby, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
- George Denel, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- Eli Dietz, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- Wm. H. Dwyer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
- John E. L. Denel, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Signal Corps, Aug. 23, 1863.
- James Evans, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, July 14, 1863, at Boston Mills.
- Harry W. Eggleston, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; taken prisoner; exchanged and discharged.
- Theodore Eggleston, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 18, 1863.
- George Elliott, enl. Aug. 11, 1863, 83d Regt.; trans. to 97th Regt.
- Jarvis Emigh, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 63d Regt.; wounded and disch. for that cause.
- Oliver Evans, enl. July 28, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Charles Esmond, enl. 44th Regt.; disch. for disability.
- Clarence E. Elems, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
- Charles Elems, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
- James Eames, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, July 14, 1863.
- Gilbert Edmonds, enl. July 10, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Sampson Ellis, enl. July 23, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Anstin Elmer, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Andrew J. Freeman, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- John W. Freeman, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- George S. Freeman, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Jan. 20, 1862.
- Charles Fitzgerald, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
- Wm. Flood, enl. Feb. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever, at White House, June 23, 1862.
- Lawrence Funk, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; left the service, Nov. 16, 1862.
- Clinton B. Fay, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; corp.; disch. May 10, 1862.
- Thomas S. Fowler, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; pro. q-m. serg., April 3, 1862.
- John W. Fay, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; pro. hospital steward, Nov. 26, 1861.
- Lucas A. Folmsbee, enl. July 15, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
- John Flaherty, enl. July 10, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Wm. Foley, enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Andrew M. Franklin, enl. Dec. 3, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; capt.
- Henry D. Forbush, enl. March 19, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C; 2d lieut.
- Charles Fryer, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Michael Fitzgibbons, enl. July 29, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Wm. Foyle, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; died Aug. 4, 1862, at Harri-son's Landing.
- Edward H. Fuller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; wounded May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Leonard Fletcher, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H, corp.; pro. sergt.; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
- Winsor B. French, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., 1st lieut. Co. D; appointed adj.; pro. to major, July 18, 1862; wounded at Fort Stevens and Fisher's Hill; pro. to col. and brev. brig.-gen.; mustered out with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- Horatio Neilson Finch, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; served out his time; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Francis W. Fletcher, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; buried on the field.
- George Farrar, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 115th Regt., 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut. Oct. 20, 1862; resigned March 4, 1863.
- Andrew M. Franklin, enl. 1st lieut. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Jacob A. Garey, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
- James Gailor, enl. Aug. 5, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 10, 1865.
- Joel G. Gailor, enl. May, 1862, 115th Regt.
- Clarence F. Goodspeed, enl. Aug., 1864, 2d Vet. Cav.; disch.
- Stephen H. Guest, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; died Jan. 14, 1863, at White Oak Church.
- Henry G. Gurney, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G, disch. April, 1863.
- Henry Gilbert, enl. Aug. 31, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
- Smith J. Gurney, enl. June 27, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F, captain.
- Frank Gilbert, enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- David H. Graves, enl. July 22, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Elijah H. Garcer, enl. July 22, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- John A. Gilbert, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- George Henry Gilts, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. sergt. and 2d lieut.; trans. to Co. G; wounded at Winchester; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
- George Gick, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; wounded twice; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
- Truman I. Gilbert, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; a prisoner at Andersonville; exchanged and discharged.
- John A. Gazley, enl. Feb. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; afterwards trans. to Cav. Regt.; pro. lieut.
- Lorenzo Gregory, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. Dec. 20, 1864.
- Charles H. Goss, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. I; a prisoner at Andersonville; served through the war, and disch. June 16, 1865.
- James Goss, enl. June 18, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. Sept. 7, 1861, for disability.
- Samuel Gilbert, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch.; re-entered 2d Vet. Cav.; died from wounds received in battle.
- James Green, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; re-enlisted; died in service; body brought home.
- Horace B. Gilbert, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enlisted in 2d Vet. Cav.
- David H. Graves, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., 2d lieut.; pro. 1st lieut.; wounded; trans. to 47th Regt; disch. Aug. 30, 1865.
- James Garry, Jr., enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
- Lodwick S. Green, enl. Aug. 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Thomas Greenleaf, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 1st Bat.; injured and disch.
- J. T. Goodspeed, enl. Dec. 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; died in hospital, Feb. 28, 1864.
- Joseph W. Height, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Benjamin B. Hyde, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Elisha Hewitt, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Dennis Heenan, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- George Hagadorn, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- John H. Houghton, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- Hauman Hagadorn, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
- John Hardy, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Griffin Haight, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Jerome Hudson, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
- John W. Ham, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; killed June 28, 1862.
- Edwin Ham, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; pro. corp.; taken prisoner June 28, 1862.
- Smith Herrick, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; died of pneumonia at Washington, June 22, 1862.
- Benjamin A. Harrington, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. C; transf. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Richard Hutchings, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- Elias Hunter, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, in the Navy.
- Charles H. Hodges, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Yorktown; disch. Nov. 29, 1862.
- Francis W. Horton, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; transferred to Invalid Corps; disch. Nov. 23, 1864.
- William Hall, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1863.
- James R. Hinds, enl. March 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; served through the war; disch. June 16, 1865.
- James Hendrick, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; promoted corp.; killed in battle at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.
- Delos Hammond, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; in several battles; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Warren C. Hall, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; wounded May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.

Myron B. Hall, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; detailed to Antietam hospital, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Henry Haas, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

William H. Hall, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; discharged; since died.

Jefferson J. Hyde, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; served through the war; promoted sergt.; disch. June 18, 1865.

Charles N. Hall, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, March 30, 1862.

James G. Hall, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.

Charles Hudson, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

William H. Hoffman, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1862.

Wm. J. Hammond, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.

Thomas Hovey, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E, trans. to Vet. Battalion, 77th.

James R. Hinds, enl. March 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.

Alexander Hays, enl. Feb. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Battery.

William Hoffman, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; died July 20, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea.

Aaron Hase, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; died Dec. 31, 1862.

Jonathan Hopkins, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1862.

Horace Hamell, enl. Aug. 14, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

John Hall (2d), enl. Aug. 26, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Henry Hunt, enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Harmon Holt, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

William Hays, enl. June 25, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; wounded at Bull Run; disch. June 18, 1863.

John H. Hudson, enl. Feb. 11, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.

Hiram Hendrick, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, Dec. 5, 1862.

Henry Hagerdon, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; dead.

Alden S. Huling, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; served with the regiment, and disch. June 18, 1863.

Edward M. Holcomb, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.

John Handley, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G.

James H. Hulsted, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. F; served through the war; disch. July 2, 1865.

Joel Hays, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 44th Regt.; wounded and discharged.

James H. Hudson, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Sept. 10, 1862.

Christopher C. Hill, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; captain; resigned.

Edmund J. Huling, commissioned as acting assistant paymaster, U. S. navy, June, 1864; served on the S. S. "Huntress," in Mississippi squadron, until Aug. 1865; returned home and honorably discharged.

Ferdinand Height, paymaster's steward, U. S. navy; served on the S. S. "Huntress" from June 16, 1864, to Aug. 1865.

Chas. W. Hemingway, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

George Ingersoll, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt.

George W. Ingersoll, enl. Feb. 21, 1862; 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Veteran Battalion, 77th.

James B. Johnson, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Frederick U. Jordan, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; dis. June 18, 1863.

Horne L. Jordan, enl. Feb. 9, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. F; left the service, June 19, 1862.

David E. Johnson, enl. July 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; sergt.; disch. from hospital Jan. 1863.

Jeptah Johnson, Jr., enl. July 24, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Enoch I. Johnson, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Henry Johnson, enl. Feb. 1864, 25th Cav.

Frank H. Juncet, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Dec. 5, 1862, for disability.

Benjamin F. Judson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; appointed capt.; resigned March 26, 1862.

Michael Jennings, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Harvey Jones, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Sept. 22, 1862.

John G. Kitchner, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. to sergt.; disch. Dec. 23, 1863; re-enl.; wounded twice; disch.; since died.

Peter Knickerbocker, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed in battle at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; body brought home for burial.

William Kimpton, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; in several battles; disch. Dec. 23, 1863, and re-enl. same regt.; died of wounds, May 18, 1864; buried on field of Spottsylvania.

William Kelly, enl. June 23, 1861; 1st sergt. 53d Regt.

Thomas Kelly, enl. Jan., 1864, 25th Regt.

John Kelly, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 16th Heavy Art.; disch. for disability.

Horne Kelly, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, June 15, 1862.

Robert Keith, enl. June 12, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; taken prisoner; exchanged and discharged, June 18, 1863.

Morris Kelly, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Daniel W. Kendall, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

John Kennedy, enl. July 27, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Charles Ketchum, enl. March 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at Fisher's Station, Aug. 31, 1862.

Peter Knickerbocker, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 75th Regt., Co. E; killed at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863.

Peter Kemp, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt.

Martin Lowery, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died Dec. 29, 1861.

David W. Langdon, enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.

George Laurence, enl. March 7, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

Peter Lyons, enl. March 8, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

Martin De Lacture, enl. July 20, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Joseph Larose, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

James A. Lee, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Alexander Lee, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

George B. Lyons, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; corp.

Luther M. Loper, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; sergt.

Francis Leroy, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

Edward Lorraine, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.

Oscar F. Lockwood, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; sergt.; disch. with the regt., Dec. 13, 1864.

George Loney, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C.

John Layan, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, July 10, '63.

John La Clare, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Jan. 5, 1863, for disability.

Joseph H. Loveland, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; pro. capt., Oct. 2, 1863; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Edwin Lawrence, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch. Dec. 23, 1863; re-enl. in same regiment, and disch. July 2, 1864.

James M. Lowery, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, and buried on the battle-field.

Timothy Lowery, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl. and died.

Francis Le Clerk, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, and buried on the battle-field.

James H. Leggett, enl. June 30, 1861, 20th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability; re-enl.; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville.

Franklin E. Lawrence, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; killed in action, Aug. 30, 1862, and buried on the field.

John Lowery, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, May 22, 1862.

William A. Langdon, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; left the service.

Frank Loveland, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Andrew M. Lee, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

David McNeil, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

John G. Michaels, enl. Nov. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, Nov. 9, 1861.

Herman McPherson, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. Jan. 20, '64.

Andrew McIlwain, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

Florence McCarty, enl. March 5, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

Nicholas D. Maffitt, enl. March 19, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C; captain.

Levi McIntosh, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

John J. Monroe, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to 10th U. S. Inf., Jan. 10, 1863.

William H. Monroe, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1862.

Ira McNeil, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Sept. 22, 1862.

George B. Mingay, enl. April 28, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; pro. corp.; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.

Warren E. Miller, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; in several battles; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Allen McLean, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Wm. H. McLean, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. corp.; disch. Oct. 16, 1862.

John D. McDonald, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. July, 1862.

John Miller, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 21, 1863.

James McDonaldson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service Sept. 22, 1862.

Edward Marshall, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.

Patrick McDonald, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, June 21, 1862; since died.

Wm. McGovern, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for wounds at Antietam, Nov. 21, 1862; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.

Wm. McDade, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; killed May 15, 1865.

Michael McDade, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; died of fever in Virginia, March 17, 1863.

Wm. McCall, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Dec. 30, 1863; re-enl. same regiment, and disch. July 2, 1865.

James B. McKean, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt.; appointed col.; resigned for disability, July 16, 1863.

James Minnick, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. for wounds at Fredericksburg, June 18, 1863.

Wm. McDade, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp., Aug. 25, 1864; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

Peter Murphy, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

- Charles Myers, enl. Aug. 3, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 Wm. McGovern, enl. July 30, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 Justus J. May, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
 Riley Miller, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Allen McLain, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 George Moore, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 Edward McNary, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 Peter McCue, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 George H. Miller, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
 Hiram Myers, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
 Isaac Myers, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
 Lafayette Myers, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
 Alexander Martin, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.
 William L. Monroe, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, June 18, 1862.
 Charles C. Morehouse, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability.
 Adrenal Moore, enl. March 4, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. D; discharged.
 William Marshall, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, 1863.
 George Moore, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 William Morrison, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
 George H. Morris, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.
 John H. Marston, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; appointed 1st lieutenant, resigned Feb. 14, 1862.
 James Mingay, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; discharged.
 Thomas Mathew, Jr., enl. 2d Vet. Cav.; served through, and disch. Nov. 8, 1865.
 Michael McCormick, wounded three times and lost his left leg.
 Moses Millman, enl. March 13, 1864.
 Erastus Mitchell, enl. Sept. 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F; wounded in Red River expedition; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.
 John W. Murray, enl. Sept. 16, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. for wounds in Red River campaign.
 John C. Marston, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; appointed 1st lieutenant; resigned Feb. 14, 1862.
 Joseph Muir, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E, corp.; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 George McGovern, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner, June 27, 1862; exchanged, July 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1864, and joined the regular army.
 Tunis Nesbitt, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, June 24, 1862.
 Austin Nash, enl. July 20, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 Martin V. Norton, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; sergt.; taken prisoner; died of wounds, June 2, 1864.
 Charles Nevins, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 7th Vet. Art.
 Martin Nash, enl. Feb. 17, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died June 18, 1862.
 Thomas Ostrander, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 26th Cav.
 John Obein, enl. 1862, 123d Regt.
 John Oberen, enl. 38th Regt.
 Frederick N. Owen, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; in all the battles of the 77th Regt. from his enlistment to his disch., June 16, 1865.
 Samuel Osburn, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. with regiment, July 2, 1865.
 Thomas Putnam, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.
 John R. Place, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
 Abram Price, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
 George H. Putnam, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
 George H. Potts, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; musician.
 Charles Phelps, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 George Pitkin, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 Nathan G. Phelps, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 Henry F. Putnam, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
 Edward S. Pearsall, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 28, 1862, for disability.
 John Patterson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; 2d lieutenant, pro. to 1st lieutenant; resigned Sept. 8, 1862, for disability.
 Emmett J. Patterson, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 2d lieutenant, May 11, 1862; resigned Dec. 18, 1862.
 Stephen H. Pierce, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. to 1st lieutenant; killed before Richmond, April 2, 1865; brought home for burial.
 George E. Pulling, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; wounded twice; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th; discharged.
 John L. Perry, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt.; surgeon; resigned Feb. 1, 1864.
 James Plunkett, enl. June 8, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 George Pitkin, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. April 1, 1862.
 Hugh J. Patterson, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 76th Regt.
 Wm. Poucher, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G.
 Mervin G. Putnam, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; appointed 1st lieutenant; resigned Jan. 12, 1862.
 Albert J. Perry, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; capt., pro. to major, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. with the regiment June 18, 1863.
 Hiram Augustus Peck, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. L; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
 Wm. C. Putnam, enl. July 1, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.
 Wm. Putnam, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 134th Regt.
 Jerome Purdy, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. H.
 John M. Putnam, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 134th Regt.
 George F. Peruvelli, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for wounds at Antietam, Nov. 21, 1862.
 Robert S. Prior, enl. Aug. 1862, 115th Regt.
 Horatio G. Peck, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. July 2, 1862.
 Albert I. Quimby, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 1st Rifle Corps.
 Simeon D. Russell, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; killed June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor.
 George R. Reno, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.
 John Redmond, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
 John Rose, enl. Feb. 13, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; left the service, June 24, 1862.
 Gilbert N. Rose, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died May 5, 1862.
 Sherman Raymond, enl. July 10, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 John Reed, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.
 Simeon W. Rowley, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; died Nov. 6, 1862.
 Gideon M. Rowley, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Henry C. Rowland, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 1st lieutenant; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 George R. Reno, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Orrin R. Rugg, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; pro. to 1st lieutenant, also capt., and killed in battle, May 10, 1864.
 Charles O. Richardson, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Alexander Rouch, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav.
 James Ryan, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav.
 James Roagan, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.
 Joseph H. Rogers, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 18, 1863.
 Sherman Raymond, enl. June 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; served through, and disch. Nov. 8, 1865.
 Edwin Russell, enl. Oct. 1863, 21st Cav.
 Lester Rose, enl. Oct. 17, 1862, 153d Regt.
 Solomon W. Russell, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, Cav.; pro. to major; disch.
 Charles N. Reno, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 13th Art.
 Cornelius Rose, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. for disability.
 Hiram Root, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
 Louis Sicard, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; lost in the Wilderness; supposed died at Andersonville.
 Josiah Stratton, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Inv. Corps, Feb. 3, 1864.
 Franklin Spicer, enl. July 22, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 Frank Snow, enl. July 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 Thomas B. Smith, enl. Dec. 3, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C; pro. 1st lieutenant.
 Frederick Sunter, enl. Oct. 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 Henry St. Clair, enl. Nov. 13, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 James M. Steenburgh, enl. Dec. 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L; disch. with the regiment, Nov. 8, 1865.
 Elisha A. Steen, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
 Wm. O. Sullivan, enl. July 24, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 Abram B. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
 Wm. H. Sexton, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Andrew J. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Jan. 1, 1862.
 Robt. H. Skinner, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; pro. 2d lieutenant; disch. for wounds, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Daniel Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; lost in action, May 6, 1864; died in rebel prison.
 James H. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; lost in action, May 5, 1864.
 Elum Sustia, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Andrew J. Smith, enl. Feb. 17, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Edward W. Smith, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 16, 1865.
 James Henry Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, May 5, 1864.
 Dennis B. Smith, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for disability.
 George Henry Scidmore, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; wounded; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Louis Sicard, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner in the Wilderness; reported dead.
 James Stevens, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch.
 Thomas H. Sexton, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Charles E. Sexton, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Benj. F. Stillwell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of wounds at Spottsylvania; brought home for burial.
 James Stevens, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Nov. 11, 1861.
 Benjamin F. Slecht, enl. June 12, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.
 Charles Sexton, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. Aug. 24, 1861.
 Howard T. Sexton, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. C.
 Lewis J. Smith, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Thomas Stewart, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

George H. Sadmore, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

John Sagon, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, July 12, 1863.

Henry H. Shill, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

John Smith, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I.

Don D. Stone, enl. Sept. 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. E; 2d lieut.; killed in Red River expedition.

John H. Shaft, enl. Aug. 9, 1863, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Wm. H. Salisbury, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Oliver Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

George R. Smith, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.

Frederick Suttler, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

Edward Silvey, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, 1863.

James E. Snyder, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 76th Regt.

Riley V. Suydam, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 16th Art., disch. June 18, 1865.

Abner Smith, enl. 1861, 4th Art.; disch.; re-enl. same regiment; killed at Cold Harbor, June 8, 1864.

George A. Smith, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch.; re-enl. in Vet. Cav.; disch. for wounds received in Red River campaign.

Egbert B. Savage, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt.; 1st lieut.; pro. capt.; trans. to 47th Regt.; appointed major.

Chas. H. Sherman, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 77th Regt.

Edward Squires, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, Cav.; disch. and re-enl. in same regiment, Dec. 21, 1863.

James M. Stenburgh, enl. Dec. 5, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; served through the war, and disch. Nov. 8, 1865.

Nelson Swan, enl. Aug. 1862, 30th Regt.; trans. to 76th Regt.

Wm. M. Searing, enl. May 21, 1861, 30th Regt.; maj.; pro. to lieut.-col., March 22, 1862; and col., Sept. 20, 1862; mustered out at expiration of service.

Owen Sullivan, enl. Nov. 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.

Edward Sullivan, enl. Aug. 1862, 30th Regt.; disch. for disability.

Charles H. Tompkins, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 76th Regt.

Peter Taylor, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of heart disease, Nov. 15, 1861.

Edward H. Thorn, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C, trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

John Thornton, enl. Nov. 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.

R. S. Tourtellot, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

John Turner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Michael Teathers, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

William Taylor, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corporal.

John Tompkins, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Charles De Forest Thurber, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 77th Regt.; pro. to corp., sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and q.-m.; disch. July 7, 1865.

Edward H. Thorn, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; 77th Regt.; pro. to com. sergt.; disch. June 16, 1865.

William J. Tabor, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; pro. to 1st lieut.; killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek; brought home for burial.

George Thompson, enl. ——— Bat.

Charles D. Thurber, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp.; disch. July 23, 1861; enl. Co. D, Feb. 13, 1863.

Jesse B. Thorn, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; wounded in Wilderness; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Stephen Trumble, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

William R. Thorn, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 16, 1865.

Jacob Thompson, enl. Feb. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. July 10, 1862.

Gustavus Tack, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; died May 18, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania; buried at Fredericksburg.

Edward Van Rensselaer, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. H; disch. Nov. 1865.

Newman Vanwie, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, June 25, 1862.

Charles W. Van Petten, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; left the service, Aug. 27, 1862.

Joseph Valentine, enl. May, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. with Regt. Nov. 8, 1865.

Frederick Voxman, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

Abram L. Velie, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

John R. Valentine, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

W. W. Worden, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt.; pro. 1st lieut.; wounded in the Wilderness and at Winchester; mustered out Dec. 13, 1864.

William H. Walker, enl. Nov. 24, 1863, 2d Cav.; pro. 1st hosp. stew., July 1, 1865; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.

Augustus R. Walker, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; wounded four times; disch. June 16, 1865.

Oscar R. Walker, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art.; pro. corp.; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

James H. Wilson, enl. April 14, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. E.

D. J. Wheeler, enl. July 7, 1861.

George Henry Weeks, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. June 17, 1865.

Andrew J. Williams, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. corp.; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.

Thomas M. White, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; had served full time in the 30th; pro. 2d lieut. and adjutant; in many battles; brevet maj.; mustered out July 7, 1865—four years and three months.

Luther M. Wheeler, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. capt.; died of wounds at Fredericksburg, May 3, 1863; brought home for burial.

Henry Whitman, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Jan. 28, 1863, for disability.

Andrew A. Weatherwax, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; transf. to Battalion, 77th; served out his time.

John W. Whittaker, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.

James Welch, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.

Hiram Weatherwax, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, June 15, 1864.

Jerome Weatherwax, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Aug. 21, 1863, for disability.

Patrick Winn, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; 77th Regt., Co. I.

Samuel Wilcox, enl. July 7, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.

Thomas J. Wheaton, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G.

Dennis Welch, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

Frederic G. Woodward, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.

George W. Winne, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.

Charles Welch, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Andrew Weed, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.

Joseph H. Weatherwax, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Battalion, 77th; served out his time.

David W. Weatherwax, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; in all the battles of the regiment.

Wallace W. Wickham, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Alexander K. Waldron, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; pro. hospital steward; disch. Dec. 23, 1863; re-enl. same regiment; wounded; disch. July 28, 1865.

Lewis Wood, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; resigned Oct. 4, 1862; captain of his company.

Alonzo Williams, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Jan. 5, 1863, for disability.

Elisha A. Waters, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.

Henry W. Whitman, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.

John Weeks, enl. April 30, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 18, 1863.

Thomas A. White, enl. June 9, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; left the service, Feb. 12, 1862.

Addison Walker, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. A; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. June 18, 1863.

Daniel Webster, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.

Robert Williams, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability.

Bernard Winn, enl. May 7, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

Edwin Washman, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; left the service, May 30, 1862.

Samuel Weeks, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; left the service, Feb. 24, 1863.

Andrew J. Weed, enl. Aug. 6, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.

James Wiley, enl. Aug. 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.

Alonzo Williams, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability Jan. 5, 1863.

Charles H. Wildy, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 76th Regiment.

Daniel G. Wager, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; wounded; disch. Nov. 15, 1865.

Luke Welch, enl. July, 1864, 16th Cav.; discharged for disability.

John Washburn, enl. June, 1865, 192d Regt.

George Washburn, enl. Sept. 28, 1864, 142d Regt.

George A. Webb, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 77th Regt.

James B. Walley, enl. Sept. 1862, 30th Regt.; transferred to 77th Regt.

John C. Winney, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt.; served through; disch. with regiment.

Bruce Winney, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt.; disch. with regiment.

Smith C. Whitcomb, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; died May 6, 1862, of fever.

Edward W. Winne, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut., March 24, 1862; 1st lieut., Jan. 23, 1863; capt., May 9, 1863; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.

Andrew J. Williamson, enl. Oct. 16, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. for disability, Oct. 29, 1862.

Augustus R. Walker, enl. Aug. 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Battalion, 77th.

William K. Young, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; appointed 2d lieut.; resigned April 15, 1862.

George Young, Jr., enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G.

George Young, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G.

Uriah Young, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 30th Regt., Co. G.

William H. Yale, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; in all battles of the 77th; wounded; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

Frederick Zwanker, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.

Gustavus Zack, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; died of wounds, May 18, 1864.

VILLAGE OF BALLSTON SPA.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

THE village of Ballston Spa, the county-seat of Saratoga County, is situate at the head of the lower valley of the *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* river. The village lies mostly in the town of Milton, the shire-town of the county, but the upper or southern part is fast extending across the town-line into the town of Ballston. This latter name was first written Ballstown, in honor of the Rev. Eliphalet Ball, the founder of the town. But as there was already a Ballstown in Maine, it was changed to Ball-town. Afterwards, in conformity with the law of phonetic decay in language, as *Fontaine-belle-can*, "the beautiful spring," in France, has run into Fontainebleau, the favorite country-seat of royalty, *Ball-town Springs* has become Ballston Spa.

The valley of the *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* river, which extends from Ballston Spa easterly, following the tortuous course of the stream until it falls into Saratoga lake, is one of exceeding beauty. Like the far-famed valley of Rasselas in the classic eastern story of Dr. Johnson, this valley of the wild *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* was the "happy valley" of the *Mohawks'* hunting bands, who were the owners of the vast hunting-ground of the same name, of which it formed a part.

In Indian tradition many a thrilling legend has its scenes laid in this "valley of the crooked stream." From the opening of spring all through the summer and autumn moons until about the 1st of February, when they went home to celebrate the "feast of the white dog," their New-Year's festival, the *Mohawk* braves made this "happy valley" the ground of their hunting lodges. Through this happy valley also ran the old Indian trail which led from the Mohawk valley to Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence. It was the only trail over which they could travel with their canoes with little land carriage. This long trail led down the Mohawk at the mouth of the Eel-place creek, thence up that creek to near the head of Ballston lake; thence down the lake and its outlet to what is now East Line. At East Line there was a short carry to the Mounkil, down which they paddled their canoes into the *Kay-ad-ros-se-ra* river, which they entered in this beautiful valley, the classic land of Indian story, made immortal by Cooper, Irving, Peter Kaln, and La Rochefoucauld.

II.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The mineral springs of Ballston Spa, like those of its sister village of Saratoga, have long been world-renowned; but, unlike those of Saratoga, these springs had received but little attention from the red man. The Indians had often noticed that game flocked in great abundance to drink the waters of this valley, but there was in it no great

"medicine spring" like the famous high rock at Saratoga. It was reserved for the white man to discover and develop the mineral springs of Ballston Spa.

In the early summer of 1771 some surveyors employed by the commissioners appointed to survey and partition among its thirteen proprietors the great patent of Kayadrossera were engaged in running the north line of the five-mile square, now the line between the towns of Milton and Ballston. When these surveyors and their chain-men arrived on the brow of the hill, opposite what has since been known as the Public spring, the heat of the day being intense, and seeing the rippling waters of the creek through the openings in the forest, they with one accord dropped their instruments, and ran down the bank to the stream to quench their thirst and bathe their foreheads in its cooling waters. It was then and there THEY FOUND A MINERAL SPRING,—the spring now called the Public spring, its waters then bubbling up cool and delicious from the low swampy ground which then bordered the creek. It was when first found a large full fountain rising to the surface and freely running off. The discovery was soon noised abroad, and people soon began to find their way along forest-paths to drink of the waters of the new-found mineral spring.

Reuben Sears, the author of a book called "Mineral Waters, a Poem," published at Ballston Spa by him in 1819, says in a note, page 78, "William Bousman, aged sixty-one, who has resided at the southwest corner of Saratoga lake from the age of twelve years, informs me that the next year after his father came to that place, in 1771, he saw these springs. An Indian named Harry, of the *Tuscarora* tribe, who tarried all that summer at his father's, coming home one night from a hunting excursion, said he had discovered a spring of very fine water like that of Saratoga. The next day he and the Indian, taking their guns, went to the place, and saw near the creek the spring that now stands in the public highway. At the first discovery it appears there was but one spring, though afterwards another broke out near by, which has since been lost."

It was not until about the year 1787, nearly twenty years after their discovery, that any permanent improvement was made at these springs. During this period of twenty years these springs were much frequented, it is true, by traveling parties and by the early settlers of the vicinity, who mostly located a mile or two to the south of them; but no one built near them any structure larger than a temporary log hut or bark shanty for a summer camping-place. A rude trough was dug out of a log near by, in which the spring water was used for bathing purposes; and a gourd shell, hung on a tree near by, was the

only convenience for drinking. During this time, however, many people visited the springs, and boarded with the early settlers two miles away, or, bringing their provisions with them, encamped near the springs a part of the summer, as people now do in the Adirondack wilderness. They were then springs in the wilderness.

But about the year 1790 a new era dawned upon Ballston Spa. In the year 1787, Benajah Douglas, father of Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of the presidential campaign of 1860, came to settle at Ballston Spa. The father of Benajah Douglas was Asa Douglas, long known as a famous pioneer of the valley called "Jericho," which extends along the western line of Massachusetts from Lebanon Springs towards North Adams. For a long time before the war of the Revolution the line between the States of New York and Massachusetts was disputed,—New York claiming to the Connecticut river and Massachusetts claiming to the Hudson. Asa Douglas settled on this disputed ground just west of the State line as since established, in which is now Stephentown, three or four miles north of Lebanon. But in colonial times it was claimed he lived in Massachusetts, and for several years before the Revolution he represented the region in the colonial House of Delegates, at Boston. In a word, Asa Douglas was a famous man in all the region, and had kept a tavern for many years.

His son, Benajah, now became the pioneer of the springs in the valley of the Kayadrossera, and was enabled to profit from his father's experience in tavern-keeping, and make these springs of the forest another Lebanon. So in the year 1787, Benajah Douglas built, for those days, a commodious log tavern near the Public spring. He purchased a farm of one hundred acres adjoining the spring on the west, on which he built his first rude hostelry and opened it for the accommodation of guests. He also built a small frame house near by for the use of people who came there with their own victuals.

About the same year Micajah Benedict opened a tavern and took boarders, one mile south of the springs.

In the year 1792, Douglas, who, the year before, had taken a deed of his one hundred acres, built what was then considered a large house, it being thirty by forty feet in size, with a kitchen added.

In the year 1792, Nicholas Low also built a house of the same size on his land lying east of the spring and adjoining the lot of Douglas.

Mr. Low, long a famous merchant of the city of New York, and the fifth son of Cornelius Low and Margarete, his wife, was born near New Brunswick, on the Raritan, New Jersey, on the 30th day of March, 1739. Late in life he married a widow named Alice Fleming, by whom he had three children,—two sons and a daughter named Henrietta, who married Charles King, for many years president of Columbia College. His elder brother, Isaac Low, the part owner of land at Saratoga Springs, upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, at first espoused the American cause, but afterwards adhered to the crown. Nicholas cast his lot with his countrymen. Isaac went to England in 1783, and died there in 1796, having been attainted and banished by an act of the Legislature in 1779. Nicholas died in New York on the 26th day of December,

1826. In addition to these, Salmon Tryon built on the hill south of the spring a log house, to which he added a small frame with one room only and a bedroom. To these buildings Tryon added a store for the sale of dry goods and groceries.

The houses of Douglas and Low were not completed till the summer of 1793. In that year Mr. Merrill took and kept the house of Mr. Low, but neither of the houses did much the first season.

It was not till the year 1794, only six years before Gideon Putnam began to build the Union at Saratoga, that the great tide of summer travel set in towards Ballston Spa. Yet those six years of superior accommodations afforded by Ballston Spa would doubtless have cost Saratoga its now peerless position among watering-places, had not the Ballston springs been afterwards, through natural or artificial causes, nearly lost.

In the year 1794, Mr. Merrill also put up a small frame building, which he let to visitors, who furnished themselves; and in that season all the houses at Ballston Spa were filled with guests. People came from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Hartford, and the West Indies. This house built by Mr. Low afterwards passed into the hands of the brothers McMasters, who built large additions. Not long after Douglas finished his house, in the year 1795, he sold his farm to Joseph Westcot, upon whose death it passed into the hands of Mr. Adderde, who built extensive additions and kept it for many years with great success.

In the year 1801, Stephen H. White built an addition to a small house which had been put up two years before, and the year following he built the east, and in 1807 the west, wing of his large boarding-house, which, after his death, was kept by his widow for many years.

In the year 1803, Nicholas Low erected the spacious and, for those days, the elegant hotel called by him the Sans Souci, after a famous one visited by him in Europe.

The Douglas property sold to Reuben Hewitt and Joseph Westcot consisted of one hundred acres. The house was on the site of Henry A. Mann's, and the farm extending back on the uplands. The price is stated in the deed as £1600, which seems to be rather high for those early times, unless dreams of future greatness were already attracting adventurers. The witnesses to the deed mentioned were John Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Epenetus White, Alexander Sloan. It was acknowledged before Epenetus White. Mr. Westcot's sons were Reuben and Joseph.

Two of the sons of Reuben, John H. and Joseph E., reside in Ballston Spa, also a daughter, Mrs. N. J. Johnson, and another daughter is Mrs. Lorenzo Kelly, of Rochester.

The elder Westcot dying soon after emigrating here, his widow was married to Joshua B. Aldridge, and the place, afterwards a celebrated boarding-house, was known for many years as the Aldridge House. In possession of John H. Westcot are many papers of historic value. Reuben Hewitt, one of the said joint proprietors who was connected to the Westcots, was in the army of the Revolution, and his several commissions as sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, and first lieutenant bear the signatures of distinguished men,—Eleazer Fitch and Jonathan Trumbull, governors of Connecticut, and the bold, unmistakable auto-

graph of John Hancock, president of Congress. Among Mr. Westcot's papers is also a map of a portion of the old farm laid out into lots, described as "being near the town of Bath or Ballston Springs," surveyed and drawn by James Scott, December, 1802.

An early scientific writer states that "the original spring issues from a bed of stiff blue clay and gravel, which lies near a stratum of slate nearly on a level with the brook or rivulet which runs through the town." Besides this one original spring there were three others, all said to have been of different taste and quality and all very near each other. These were on a small plat of ground in what is now the extension of Bath street. One of these at the foot of the hill, opposite the present harness-shop, exactly in the present road, was known as the Jack spring. There was still another in the yard of Medberry's hotel. All these springs promised to have a national and world-wide reputation. Visitors coming through the forests to find them led to the building of the Douglas log house for their accommodation, even in 1792. The tide of travel grew with each year. Other hotels or boarding-houses followed in quick succession. The now quiet, secluded, yet beautiful glen around the old iron-railing spring, rapidly cleared of its forests, became the resort of fashion and wealth. With the rush of visitors for the summer came all the other institutions of a thriving village,—stores, shops, schools, and churches.

In the course of ten or twelve years the following boarding-houses were built, as remembered by Joseph Jennings, now living at the age of ninety, and John S. Ford, seventy-seven. The Aldridge or Douglas House, already mentioned, was very early enlarged. At one time there was an extension seventy feet long, containing a dancing-hall below and sleeping-rooms above. This was in after-years, about 1843 or 1844, moved across the road by Reuben Westcot and became part of another building. The old "Low Hotel" was also built near the iron-railing spring. The present Jennings House, the front part of which was first a store, was established perhaps as early as 1800. There was still another large boarding-house kept by White on the place now owned by Widow Corey. The McMaster House was also near the main spring. No house at all now on the place occupied by it. The Clark House stood just where the railroad now crosses. The Ball House was just below the Clark House. There were three of the brothers Ball; two of them were "dancing-masters," as the teachers of the terpsichorean art were always termed in the olden times, so that this village might have easily been named *Balls' Town* even if no minister of that name had ever settled in this county. There was also the Flint Hotel, not far from the Aldridge House. In the rapidly-growing village there was also another hotel on the site of the present *Commercial*. In the north part, not far from the grist-mill, was also a very early tavern kept by Daniel Thomas. Besides all these the Sans Souci, built by Nicholas Low nearly three-quarters of a century ago,—even in 1803 built to its present size and its present form,—so that with the exception of slight additions, necessary repairs and painting, that building exists to-day as it stood in the childhood of the oldest citizens in Ballston Spa. Even Joseph Jennings was but seventeen years old when the Sans Souci was built. In this large

and, for those times, palatial building, were entertained the most distinguished men of the nation,—presidents, senators, governors, and judges inscribed their names upon its registers; wealth, fashion, and culture met in its ample rooms, and pages of anecdotes might be written of this famous resort. There Joseph Bonaparte and his suite stayed for some months, in 1827; and there, in the west parlor, a messenger brought to him the letter that announced the death of the great Napoleon on the island of St. Helena.

The springs that promised to be so valuable were lost, according to the story of the older people, by not "letting well enough alone." In the attempt to dig them over and retube them, the several veins were lost, though as valuable water as ever has in late years been recovered by boring deep. Indeed, chemical analysis shows the waters at the present time to be peculiarly pure, healthy, and medicinal, rivaling those of Saratoga.

In 1809 most of the stores were on the flat. Epenetus White was an early merchant on the corner, near the "iron-railing spring." Near there, too, Warren was an early trader, followed by Sears. In this same place William Bridges kept a bakery, and his father before him. Probably it was the first bakery in all this section.

Joel Lee was an early merchant where the new bank building now stands, and Barnum at Westcot's place. An early jeweler was Mr. Edson. Elder Langworthy, the old Baptist minister, was also a jeweler. Moses Williams was an early shoemaker, and followed the business for many years. John S. Ford, to whom we are indebted for many of these items, served his apprenticeship in the shop of Williams. This was the principal shop. There were one or two others. Eli Barnum had a harness-shop in connection with his store, assisted by Harvey Loomis, now remodeled into the residence of John H. Westcot. Webster was an early blacksmith. His shop was on the site of a present one. Lockwood was also a blacksmith, with his shop near the creek. Samuel Smith and Archibald Kidd were merchant tailors, perhaps nearly as early as 1800.

There was a grist-mill before or about 1800, built by Hezekiah Middlebrook, somewhat above the site of the present Blue mill. Another mill was built in later times, on the creek above the Aldridge House, known as the Red mill, recently burned and not rebuilt. Daniel Thomas was the early pioneer in the north part of the village. There are not many buildings erected before 1800 now standing in the village. The old Middlebrook house, now owned by Edwin H. Chapman; parts of the Henry A. Mann house; the John W. Taylor house, now owned by John Brown, Esq.; the Scribner house, and the Flint house, are thought by some to have been erected earlier than 1800.

We take a page at random from an old account-book, kept by a merchant in Ballston Spa, in the possession of Mrs. John B. Thomas. The name of the merchant is not given:

Page 110, Oct. 22, 1806.

		£	s.	d.
Solomon Sherwood,	Dr. to 1 gal. of rum.....		8	
John Griswold,	" 1 bbl. of new cider.....		8	
Joseph Pines,	" sundry merchandise.....	4	15	3
Samuel Hollister,	" 65 lbs. Swedes' iron.....	1	18	
Samuel Nash,	" ½ gal. molasses.....		2	6
Oliver Middlebrook,	" 1 qt. of rum.....		2	



Photo. by T. J. Arnold, Ballston Spa.

Geo. G. Scott

GEORGE G. SCOTT, the subject of this sketch, was born at the family homestead, in the town of Ballston, near the Milton line, on the 11th of May, 1811. His grandfather, George Scott, who was a descendant of Benjamin Scott, an English colonist in Ireland in the reign of James I., emigrated from Londonderry Co., Ireland, in 1773, and settled on that farm in 1774. For a time it was literally a frontier clearing in the great northern wilderness. His wife, who came with him to this country, was a sister of General James Gordon.

In the raid under the leadership of Munro, in October, 1780, when General Gordon and others were captured and taken to Canada, Mr. Scott's dwelling was attacked and pillaged, and himself stricken down with a tomahawk and left for dead. James Scott, his only son, a noted surveyor during the first third of the present century, was born Jan. 31, 1774, on the Gordon place, in the present town of Ballston, then in the district of Saratoga, in the county of Albany. He always resided within the limits of what is now Ballston, and died there in 1857. His wife was Mary Botsford, a native of Derby, Connecticut, who died the same year.

The subject of this sketch, George Gordon Scott, was their only child. He graduated from Union college in 1831, and the same year entered the law office of Palmer & Goodrich, at Ballston Spa, where he remained two years, and completed his clerkship with Brown & Thompson, of that village. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and entered upon the successful practice of his profession at that place, which he has continued to the present time.

He married Lucy, a daughter of the late Joel Lee, of Ballston Spa.

In 1838 he was commissioned by Governor Marey as judge of the county courts, but resigned before the expiration of his

term. He was elected to the assembly of 1856, and was re-elected to the assembly of 1857. In that year he was elected to the senate from the Fifteenth district. He declined a re-election, and was succeeded by Hon. Isaiah Blood. In 1861 he received the nomination of the Democratic State convention for the office of comptroller, but was defeated by Hon. Lucius Robinson, the present governor.

In 1859 he removed from the Milton part of Ballston Spa into his native town (his residence being on High street, nearly opposite the county clerk's office), and the next year he was elected supervisor of Ballston, and has since been repeatedly re-elected, generally without opposition, and is now (1878) serving in his nineteenth term. He was chairman of the board in 1863 and in 1876. Notwithstanding the various positions which he has held he has never been an office-seeker, they all having been conferred without his suggestion.

In 1876 congress, by resolution, indorsed by the proclamation of the president, recommended that, on the Centennial of American Independence in that year, historical addresses relating to counties and other localities should be delivered. Judge Scott was designated by the county officials for the performance of that duty, which he discharged by delivering, in the court-yard of the Sans Souci hotel, at Ballston Spa, an historical address relating to Saratoga County. And in 1877 upon him was conferred the honor of presiding at Bemus' Heights, upon the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of that decisive battle of the Revolution, the interesting ceremonies of which he opened with an appropriate address.

He is now the sole survivor, not only of the old common pleas bench, but of the fifteen senators who have been residents of Saratoga County.

		£	s.	d.
John Blood,	Dr. to 1 gal. rum.....		8	
Benjamin Calvin,	" 1½ doz. buttons.....	2	3	
Samuel Lee,	" ½ quire of paper.....	1		
Raymond Taylor,	" 2 lbs. candles.....	3	6	
Enos Morehouse,	" ½ gal. of rum.....	4		
Floyd Wakeman,	" 12 sugar.....	12		
Daniel Stavu,	" ½ gal. rum, 98 feet lath...	9		
Benjamin Peek,	" 1 pair of shoes.....	10		
Edward Watrous,	Cr. by transportation.....	2	2	
Solomon Sherwood,	Dr. to ½ gal. rum.....	4		
Abel Curtis,	" 1 piece muslin, 7 lbs. sugar	2	3	6
Edward Wilkes,	" ½ lb. of tea and 1 qt. of rum	5	6	

It is probable this was the old store of Epenetus White, Jr. Another page contains a bill against a citizen who was evidently building a barn. There are seven entries for rum, and four for *nails*.

An old day-book, in possession of John H. Westcot, supposed to be from the store of Hewitt & Westcot, the old red store that stood near the Aldridge House, across the street, has many items of interest. We copy from a few pages a list of names, showing early settlers in this portion of the county about the year 1800 or soon after: Philip Sharp, Daniel Starr, Nathan Lewis, James Garrett, John Buck, Wm. Marvin, John Fitch, Levi Kinnicut, George E. White, Ebenezer Robinson, Asahel Simons, Walter Patchin, Nathan Wood, Samuel Pike, Jared Patchin, Levi Kinnicut, Peter Darrow, Ebenezer S. Coon, Isaac Patchin, Robert Spear, Joel Lee, Adonijah Moody, James Wilson, John Lee, Saul Parks, Wm. Hawkins, John Blood, John Griswold, Levi Benedict, J. and D. McMasters, James Caldwell, James Merrill, James Hawkins, D. and A. Alcott, Joseph Bryan, Joshua Blood, John Burns, James Scott, Aaron Gregory, Dennis Penfield, Isaac Finch, Isaac Denton, James Gavitt, John Griswold, Samuel Pike, Timothy Hatch, Edward Dolph, Patience Westcot, Elias Lee, John Webb, Calvin Calkins, John Whitehead, James Lloyd, Aaron Sturges, Silas Briggs, Ebenezer Robinson, John Highy, Henry Luscomb, William Bridges, Amos Benedict, Wright Tryon, Stephen Alling, James Mann, Lemuel Wilcox, James Hawkins, John Welch, Powell, and Kellogg. These names are taken from the book under date of September 28, 1802, to November 2 of the same year.

III.—ORGANIZATION.

The record of the first election held in the village is as follows:

"At an election of the inhabitants of the village of Ballston Spa, held at the house of David McMaster, on the first Tuesday of May, agreeable to public notice, and in conformity to the charter of incorporation of the said village of Ballston Spa, granted by the Legislature in an act entitled an act relative to the village of Ballston Spa, passed March 21, 1807, the following persons were duly elected to the respective offices: Joshua B. Aldridge, Stephen H. White, and Nathan Lewis, trustees; John Warren, David McMaster, and Archy Kasson, assessors; Epenetus White, Jr., treasurer; Eli Barnum, collector; Wm. Shepherd, clerk; Elihu Roe and Samis Blakely, constables."

At the first meeting of the trustees, held at the house of Joshua Aldridge, regular meetings were ordered for the Thursday of each week at five o'clock P.M.; a fine of fifty cents for non-attendance. A drain of timber nine inches in the clear was ordered from near "the northeast corner

of the house now occupied by Anson Bradley, and terminating in a straight line to the upper corner of the bridge, west of the house of John Flint." A dock was ordered to be built "at the west side of this bridge near John Flint's house, and running up the creek in a straight line until it intersects a line *to be drawn parallel with the west corner* of the house occupied by Agus Wells." What surveyor was employed to run a line which should be "parallel to the *corner of a house*" is not stated.

Lands for streets were ceded by Nicholas Low and Joshua B. Aldridge by deeds dated December 15, 1807. At the second election, in 1808, the same trustees were continued. David McMaster, Peter Williams, and Ezra Ferris were elected assessors, Epenetus White, Jr., treasurer; Thomas Palmer, clerk; Farquhar McBane, collector; Elihu Roe and Thomas B. Burnett, constables.

May 28, 1808, each owner of a dwelling-house was required to have two ladders ready for use in case of fire,—one to reach the eaves, another, with iron hooks, to be laid on the roof.

In 1810 the following assize of bread for the village was ordained:

"A loaf of superfine flour to weigh 2lbs. 4oz. for one shilling. A loaf of like flour to weigh 1lb. 2oz. for sixpence. A loaf of common flour to weigh 2lbs. 11oz. for one shilling."

The early records are full of ordinances to protect the spring, to drain the streets in its vicinity, and otherwise to provide for the convenience and comfort of visitors.

The assessment of property for 1817 amounted to \$175,650. The highest thirteen taxpayers were Joshua Aldridge, \$44.80; Charlotte White, \$33.60; Nicholas Low, \$70; Andrew Berger, \$33.60; Epenetus White, \$11.20; James Caldwell, \$15.40; Farquhar McBane, \$11.20; James Merrill, \$8.40; Joseph Perry, \$7.28; David Sprague, Raymond Taylor, Moses Williams, Nathaniel and Stephen Tobey, each \$7. The whole number of taxpayers was one hundred and four.

In 1822 the officers of the first Fire Engine Company, No. 1, were appointed by the board: Andrew Watrous, captain; Rowland A. Wright, assistant captain; Stephen B. Noble, secretary; Lyman S. Ballard, steward.

Previous to 1842 no president was elected. The trustees, three in number, were equal in authority.

In 1842 the number of trustees was increased to five, and after that a president was annually elected at the first meeting in each year.

The following list of clerks and collectors is added from 1807 to 1877, with the presidents from 1842:

LIST OF CLERKS, PRESIDENTS, AND COLLECTORS.

Clerk.	Collector.
1807. Wm. Shepherd.	Eli Barnum.
1808. Thomas Palmer.	Farquhar McBane.
1809. " "	" "
1810. Hugh Hawkins.	Elihu Roe.
1811. " "	" "
1812. " "	" "
1813. Aaron Nash.	Eli Barnum.
1814. " "	Oren Sage.
1815. " "	William Clark.
1816. " "	Elijah Taylor.
1817. " "	Rowland A. Wright.

	Clerk.	Collector.	President.
1818.	Aaron Nash.	Rowland A. Wright.	
1819.	" "	" "	" "
1820.	" "	" "	" "
1821.	" "	" "	" "
1822.	" "	" "	" "
1823.	" "	" "	" "
1824.	" "	Horace St. John.	
1825.	" "	John Cutler.	
1826.	" "	" "	
1827.	" "	" "	
1828.	" "	" "	
1829.	" "	Rowland A. Wright.	
1830.	" "	" "	
1831.	" "	" "	
1832.	" "	Aaron R. Pattison.	
1833.	" "	Stephen Fox.	
1834.	" "	Oliver H. Lockwood.	
1835.	" "	Cheeseman Burtis.	
1836.	" "	Amariah Ford.	
1837.	John Manning.	" "	
1838.	James W. Horton.	Stephen Fox.	
1839.	" "	Squire Burnett.	
1840.	John Wait.	Stephen Fox.	
1841.	G. G. Hawkins.	Harvey N. Hill.	
1842.	" "	Stephen Fox.	James M. Cook.
1843.	David Maxwell.	N. J. Seely.	" "
1844.	" "	Harvey N. Hill.	Reuben Westcott.
1845.	" "	" "	James M. Cook.
1846.	" "	" "	Abel Mecker.
1847.	John J. Lee.	" "	" "
1848.	" "	" "	Samuel H. Cook.
1849.	Joseph E. Westcott.	Albert T. Blood.	Abel Mecker.
1850.	J. Oakley Nodyne.	Stephen Fox.	George Thompson.
1851.	John J. Lee.	Bernard McKittrick.	Reuben Westcott.
1852.	" "	Stephen Fox.	George Babcock.
1853.	" "	" "	Wm. P. Odell.
1854.	" "	Bernard McKittrick.	L. W. Bristol.
1855.	" "	Stephen Fox.	Reuben Westcott.
1856.	Wm. B. Litch.	" "	Edw. H. Chapman.
1857.	Perc. G. Newcomb.	Bernard McKittrick.	James O. Leach.
1858.	" "	John F. Burtles.	Edward Gilbourn.
1859.	Wm. F. Posson.	Bernard McKittrick.	Seymour Chase.
1860.	" "	" "	Hiro Jones.
1861.	Joshua B. Boss.	" "	J. H. Westcott.
1862.	Eph. W. Reynolds.	" "	David Maxwell.
1863.	Bernard Patchin.	" "	Levi Weed.
1864.	" "	Perry Burnham.	John Wait.
1865.	" "	Bernard McKittrick.	David Maxwell.
1866.	David F. White.	George B. Colony.	John H. Westcott.
1867.	" "	Perry Burnham.	" "
1868.	Emery Denton.	Bernard McKittrick.	George G. Scott.
1869.	Wm. J. Jennings.	" "	" "
1870.	David Maxwell.	" "	Henry A. Mann.
1871.	" "	" "	" "
1872.	" "	" "	" "
1873.	" "	" "	" "
1874.	" "	" "	Albert B. Blood.
1875.	Chas. O. McCreedy.	" "	Henry A. Mann.
1876.	" "	" "	S. C. Medberry.
1877.	" "	George H. Barlow.	" "

The action of the village board has always been carefully directed to preserve the springs and provide convenient facilities to visitors.

IV.—BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The springs was the first source of the prosperity of the village. These in time declined, as already mentioned. Joseph Jennings relates that Joshua B. Aldridge predicted the ruin of the main spring if an attempt was made to dig it over and retube it. To those commencing the work he protested. Said he, "My house is full of boarders; you

might as well buru it down and destroy my business that way as to tamper with that spring."

The permanent prosperity of Ballston Spa was finally assured by other causes than the springs. Until 1796 the county had no fixed place for the transaction of its business, but in that year the first court-house was built in the town of Ballston, on what has ever since been known as Court-House Hill. This continued the county-seat until the court-house and jail was burned, in March, 1816. The next struggle to be the capital of the county ended by the designation of Milton as the shire-town, and the selection of a site for the court-house in the village of Ballston Spa. The selection of this point was materially aided by the wise liberality of Nicholas Low, the wealthy landed proprietor of early times, who donated to the county the handsome elevation where the public buildings now stand.

This decision brought the public county business to Ballston Spa, and made it very largely the political, as it is the official, centre of the county.

The excellent water-power furnished by the Kayadrossera was the other permanent source of prosperity, and under all these several influences the village has progressed in population and in conveniences and facilities both for business and for pleasure, until there are few finer places of residence in the State.

We include in the following notice of the manufacturing interests of the village the paper-mills up the valley, that contribute, in various ways, to the business of Ballston Spa, this being the point of shipment,—the point where a portion of the mills are actually situated, and where the proprietor of the great chain of mills himself resides. They are not given either in order of time or location, but as seems most convenient to present them for the purposes of description.

The establishment of Allen & Heaton, miners and manufacturers of emery, is somewhat recent, but is evidently destined to be an important business at Ballston Spa. The works are in the building formerly known as the "oil-cloth factory." The building itself is very old, having been erected in 1812, and the main shaft of the machinery brought from Europe. Allen & Heaton obtain the emery from the mine at Thurman, in the Adirondacks, and manufacture solid emery-wheels at the factory here. The mines and the works are under the same management. It is a branch of industry with little or no competition upon this continent. Already, besides wheels, they are putting up the material in the form of scythe-stones,—and the forms and uses to which it may be devoted are perhaps only just begun to be developed.

The building was erected for a cotton-mill. Amos Olcott and Nicholas Low are understood to have been largely interested in it. The great "walking-beam" suddenly broke when the factory had been running not more than a month. So much damage was done that the enterprise was abandoned. The building was used somewhat for a cider-refinery, but was occupied by no manufacturing enterprise for nearly forty years. About 1850 oil-cloth works were opened in it by Messrs. Booth, Wait, Moore, Wakeman, Thomas. An excellent quality of cloth was produced. The machinery was mostly destroyed by fire in 1875, and the works closed.

The *Glen Paper Collar Co.*, of Ballston Spa, was established in 1868; commencing business in April of that year. The buildings are very old, and were first built for the storage of grain in connection with the grist-mill. The foundation is peculiarly strong and massive. They had stood unused for some years, when they were devoted to the paper collar business by the firm of Medberry & Mann, who continue the enterprise at the present time. They employ from sixty to one hundred and twenty hands, varying in different portions of the year. Their daily production is about one hundred thousand collars. They have recently added the manufacture of paper pails, leasing for that purpose water-power at the Barber planing-mills.

The *gas-works* of the village were established about the year 1857. The ownership has changed hands several times since the organization, and is now vested in the First National Bank. The present lessee (1877) is James M. Cleish. The average amount burned per night during the year is about three thousand cubic feet.

In 1808 or '10 an iron-forge was established by Benjamin Hall. It stood near the old red bridge. The Indians used to encamp on the island near that forge.

Paper-Mills.—George West may be styled THE paper-manufacturer of the Kayadrossera valley. Not satisfied with one or two mills, he has extended his operations along a line of more than eight miles. His enterprises have contributed largely towards the general prosperity of the town of Milton and the village of Ballston Spa. The present firm-name is George West & Son. The history of Mr. West, even though compressed into the brief space that must be assigned to it here, reads more like a romance than veritable reality. He came to Ballston Spa in 1861, and entered into the employ of C. S. Buchanan, of the Rock City Falls paper-mills. Mr. West was thoroughly acquainted with the business of manufacturing paper, having learned it in the best establishments of Devonshire, England. Perhaps he had derived something of inherited skill from two generations of ancestors that had preceded him in the same line of work. To his complete acquaintance with the manufacturing of paper he had also added a thorough knowledge of machinery and practical ability to adapt it to new and improved uses. At the end of one year, with scarcely more than \$3000 capital, he made his first bold venture by purchasing the Empire paper-mills, of Rock City Falls, taking the risk of an immense debt. This was in June, 1862. Success followed his enterprise. At his touch business sprang into redoubled activity. The quality of the paper made immediately attracted attention. Eagerly called for in every market around, his first enterprise grew upon his hands until he was compelled by his own success to increase his facilities. Three years from the commencement of his proprietorship he built the Excelsior mills, of Rock City, finishing them in 1866. These were entirely his own work,—dam, roadway, buildings, machinery, everything. At the same time in connection with others he bought the Angell paper-mills at Watertown, and was a partner there until 1870, when he retired from that enterprise to devote himself more closely to the Kayadrossera valley. In the year 1870 his business demanded still further accommodations, and he bought the

Middle Grove or Jamesville mills up the stream within the town of Greenfield. These he rebuilt with his usual energy, and the same year purchased the Pioneer mill at West Milton. He now had four separate mills, but could not yet keep up with the orders for his paper, and in 1874 he bought the Eagle mill, located at Craneville, two miles above Ballston Spa. In 1875 he turned his attention to the Island mill, formerly owned and run by Jonas A. Hovey as a cotton-mill. This property he bought, consisting of three large buildings. The cotton-factory was at once remodeled into a paper-mill, and this required so much of the water-power that the two smaller buildings are not run as paper-works but are used for store-rooms. He signalized the year 1874 by buying at the same time with these "Island buildings" the cotton-mill No. 1, known also as the Union mill, and the woolen-mill near it, and also the fine private residence where he now lives on Milton street. The cotton-mill he leased to other parties. The woolen-mill he turned into a paper-bag manufactory. This career of unequalled courage, rapidity, and energy has only occupied the brief space of fifteen years. It tells its own story.

The firm manufactures manilla-paper, confining all their attention to this one line. Their finished work reaches two hundred tons per month, and they manufacture from eighty to one hundred millions of paper-bags every year, and their orders are steadily in advance of their work. No dead stock is found upon their hands. The care and management of these enterprises has been reduced to an exact system. The reports from each mill per week, the condensed monthly statements of production and sales, are all models of business forms devised by Mr. West.

Reversing perhaps the usual order, we add the past history of these several mills in Ballston Spa that were purchased by Mr. West, as shown in the previous account: In 1836, Jonathan S. Beach and Harvey Chapman bought seventy-two acres of land, east of Milton street, between Malta avenue and the railroad near North High street, including all the water-power of the lower dam now occupied by Mr. West. Soon after this purchase they built the west mill of the three on the Island; this was opened and operated as a woolen-mill for a few years, but finally discontinued. About the year 1840 Beach & Chapman erected the second or middle building upon the Island; they sold it in a short time to P. H. McOmber, and he transferred it finally to Samuel H. Cook. This was a cotton-mill, and it was in operation down to the year 1861. In the year 1844 Beach & Chapman erected the third mill, the one now run by Mr. West as a paper-mill; they soon sold this, with the water-power and land still remaining to them, to James M. Cook. This was also a cotton-mill, and was operated until 1861. All of this Island property was then bought by Jonas Hovey.

The Ballston Spa mill-company was formed in 1838 to 1840, consisting of Beach, Chapman, James Thompson, John W. Thompson, George Thompson, Lebbeus Booth, and others; they bought the land and water-power west of Milton street, north of Gordon creek, and south of the Blood & Thomas property. This was purchased of the Middlebrook family. In early times Daniel Thomas and

Hezekiah Middlebrook had owned together a very large tract in and around the northern portion of the present village. They divided the property, Middlebrook retaining the water-power and Thomas taking the lands, covered then with valuable pine timber. In after-years the water privileges became far more valuable than the other. The Ballston Spa mill-company did not continue as a corporation, but the parties named above as joint proprietors erected the Union cotton-mill, sometimes known as No. 1. The mill was operated by Ziba H. Cook and others for manufacturing print cloths until about the year 1855. The same proprietors built the brick mill on the hill, the one now occupied by Mr. West in the manufacture of paper bags. This was opened for a knitting-mill, operated by H. Chapman & Son, also by Bassett and Hiro Jones; the latter owning the real estate. It was sold, as was the other factory, to Jonas Hovey in 1864-65. Mr. Hovey, having thus become the owner of all these mills, operated them, to a greater or less extent, until the time of his death in 1873. In connection with his extensive operations here, he built the residence now owned by George West. On this house is said to have been expended \$50,000.

Beach & Chapman also built about the year 1850 a woolen-mill, known as the Glen woolen-mill property, now owned by Edwin H. Chapin. It has been occupied by Chapman and others as a blanket- and cloth-mill to the present time. It should also be stated in this connection that about the year 1830, a few years before the formation of the Ballston mill-company, Hezekiah Middlebrook had built the dam and the grist-mill known as the Blue mills.

The original grist-mill built by Daniel Thomas stood farther up the stream,—about the middle of the present pond. When the new dam was erected by Middlebrook, in 1830, it attracted attention as unusually high, and doubts were expressed whether it would stand. All of these several enterprises brought to Ballston Spa a large amount of capital, caused the erection of many dwellings for workmen and others, and now after the various changes of three-quarters of a century, Ballston Spa again has all of its three original sources of prosperity—the county-seat, *manufactures*, and *springs*.

The court-house and jail erected in 1819 are still in use. The first permanent office for the county clerk was erected in 1824, near where the railroad crosses the main street. It is a venerable relic of the past,—fifty-three years old. Previous to the building of this, each clerk had taken care of the records in his own office, wherever he might be located.

The building of 1824 was first occupied by the then county clerk, Thomas Palmer. The clerk's office at one time, under Clerk William Stillwell, was in his cabinet-shop, now the residence of G. S. Christopher, on Front street. He also kept the records at his residence on Church street, where Chester Clapp now resides. The valuable papers of the county remained in the small stone building forty-two years, when it was succeeded by the present fine structure near the court-house.

V.—SCHOOLS.

The earliest school that the older people speak of was nearly or quite as early as 1800 on the ground of the

present cemetery, kept in what was the first Baptist meeting-house. This was followed in a few years by the large two-story building, known for so many years as the "Academy." This stood in what is now Science street, near the railroad. It does not appear to have been an actual academy under the care of the regents, but simply a large public or district school, with two departments, one for the smaller scholars and another for the older pupils, two teachers being employed. This was an excellent school, and many of the older and middle-aged citizens were educated there. It was finally abandoned as a school building, removed to the corner of Charlton and Ballston streets, and fitted up by the Methodists for a church. Sold by them to the Catholics, and finally by them to private parties, and fitted up as a dwelling-house. The removal from Science street was about the year 1836, and two district school-houses were built that year, one on Malta avenue, nearly opposite the residence of Edward W. Lee; the other is still standing on High street, between Ballston and Charlton, remodeled into a dwelling-house. This system was succeeded by the Ballston Spa Union School district. This was organized April 17, 1870. The first board of education consisted of the following citizens: Hiro Jones, president; Neil Gilmour, clerk; E. H. Chapman, B. F. Baker, C. N. McClew, E. Parkinson, J. B. Cheyden; John J. Lee, treasurer.

The school was maintained for three years in the old school buildings of the districts and such other rooms as could be procured. In the fall of 1873 it was voted to erect a union school building, and the present convenient house on Bath street was erected the following year, at a total expense of about \$23,400. The school was opened Sept. 14, 1874; principal, Thomas C. Bunyan, who has remained in charge to the present time, October, 1877. The school is arranged in three grades,—academic, intermediate, and primary, and so divided into sections as to require the employment of eight teachers. The annual pay-roll of the teachers amounts to \$3750, and the district received from the State in 1877, \$1654.27; and there were nine hundred and ninety-two scholars. The present board of education for the school year 1877-78 is as follows: E. H. Chapman, president; John H. Westcott, clerk; D. G. Harris, B. W. Noxon, Seth Whalen, S. C. Medberry, George R. Beach; John J. Lee, treasurer.

Some years before the adoption of the union school system, the Malta avenue school-house had been abandoned, and another one built on the corner of Milton avenue and Hamilton street.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

From Mann's "Bench and Bar of Saratoga County" we take the following:

Mention should be made of the State and National law-school, established by John W. Fowler, a bright, but erratic son of genius, in the old Sans Souci Hotel, Ballston Spa, in 1849. He opened it with a full corps of competent professors, and secured an abundant patronage. Among the graduates may be mentioned the names of Colonel Slocum, of the First Rhode Island Infantry, who fell at the head of his regiment fighting at Bull Run; Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, surrogate; Delano C. Calvin; General Roger A.

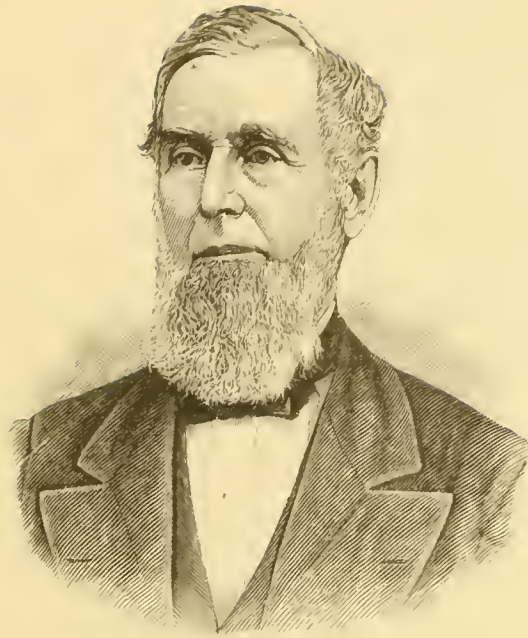


Photo. by T. J. Arnold, Ballston Spa.

L. Moore M. D.

LEVERETT MOORE was born on the 9th of December, 1805, in Palmer, Mass., where he was placed with a farmer to be reared, his father having died when he was seven years of age. Here he worked and attended school winters until the age of fourteen, having the mind and the application to make the best use of his limited opportunities. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching, by which he acquired the means of attending a classical school at Granville, Mass., and continued teaching and studying until the age of twenty-one, when he commenced the study of medicine. He completed his course at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated at the medical college in that city in December, 1829. After practicing a short time in Ulster county, N. Y., he removed to Albany, where he carried on a successful practice till September, 1834, when he removed his office to Greenbush, on the opposite side of the Hudson, and practiced there about six years.

In 1840 he settled as a physician at Ballston Spa, taking the place of Dr. Samuel Freeman, who had practiced for

twenty-five years previous. Dr. Moore has remained in successful practice here since 1840, until about two years since, when he began gradually to withdraw from the active duties of his profession. He has filled a place in the medical profession in this county attained by few local practitioners, and is universally esteemed, not only for his professional talents and integrity, but for his character as a man and a citizen.

He is a member of the Saratoga County medical society, of which he was for a number of years secretary, and is also a member of the Union medical association, of Washington, Warren, and Saratoga counties. He is a Republican in politics, but, on account of his professional duties, has always declined to accept office.

His first wife was Elizabeth G., daughter of Horace Allen, of Albany, to whom he was married in 1833. She died in 1843, and he married for his second wife Mary L. Smith, of Ballston, in 1844. He has a son and daughter living by the first marriage.

Pryor, of New York; and ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, of Brooklyn, an alumni that would reflect honor on any institution. At the commencement in 1850 there were present ex-President Van Buren, Governor Hamilton Fish, and the great Kentucky commoner, Henry Clay. The latter made a memorable address to the students, addressing through them, for the last time, the young men of America in words of earnest counsel to be true to themselves and their country. But the projector of this law-school, to balance all his other attainments, lacked what General McCook called a "level head." He was very improvident, knowing nothing of the financial problems conducive to success, and after three years of active and useful life the institution went into bankruptcy.

Rev. Deodatus Babcock also opened and carried on a school for a time, and it was continued by Chas. D. Seeley. It was kept in the Henry A. Mann house; beginning about 1846, and continuing about ten years by Rev. Mr. Babcock, and about three years by Mr. Seeley. It was an excellent school, and furnished a thorough course of training.

There was also a ladies' seminary from 1822 to 1835. It was in High street, and was afterwards changed to a boys' school, and continued for a short time, when it was abandoned. This school was under the charge of Lebbeus Booth, a gentleman of classical culture and a successful teacher.

The private school by Rev. James Gilmour, opened in 1856, was a valuable acquisition to the educational facilities of Ballston Spa. The school building was on Pleasant street, on the present site of the residence of J. J. Luther. The school-house was burned down twice, and after the last fire the enterprise was abandoned. Hon. Neil Gilmour, now superintendent of public instruction of the State, was an assistant instructor in the institution.

The old Sans Souci Hotel, besides its other interesting reminiscences, also has the honor of having been devoted to the purposes of a ladies' seminary. Rev. D. W. Smith was the proprietor and principal of the school, and continued it some two years or more.

The parish school of Christ church, Ballston Spa, was organized in May, 1850, under the rectorship of the Rev. George Jarvis Geer. The rector was assisted in this work by the Rev. Theodore Babcock and the Rev. John H. Babcock, who were teachers in the "Ballston Spa Institute," then a flourishing institution under the charge of the late Rev. Dr. Babcock. The parish school was placed under the care of Miss Mary R. Smith, who has had charge of it ever since. The number of pupils has varied much from time to time, ranging from thirty to sixty, never over sixty; but most of the time as many as forty. School in session summer and winter, with usual vacations.

VI.—CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH OF BALLSTON SPA.

The first Episcopal service of Saratoga County (except what may have been held by Chaplain Brudenell, of Burgoyne's army, as mentioned in another place) was in the spring of 1791, by Mr. Ammi Rogers, of Bradford, Connecticut, who, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Albany, officiated as lay reader at St. George's church,

in Schenectady, and in private houses in this section of the country. Mr. Rogers was ordained deacon by Bishop Provost, in Trinity church, New York, June 4, 1792, and advanced to the priesthood by the same hands, October 19, 1794. Christ church was first located at Ballston Centre, and Mr. Rogers was its first pastor. Families of Episcopal views in both Charlton, Ballston, and Milton attended church there, and services were occasionally held in private houses in the various towns. The parish of Christ church was organized in 1787, by Thomas Smith, Ezekiel Horton, James Emott, Edmund Jennings, James Mann, Elisha Miller, Salmon Tryon, and forty-two others. In 1792 the first church edifice was erected a little south of Ballston Centre, on lands now owned by Riley Crippen. The first vestry consisted of Joseph Bettys, Elisha Benedict, wardens; Thaddeus Betts, John Wright, Joshua Bloore, Jabez Davis, Richard Warn, and James Emott, vestrymen. Rev. Mr. Rogers remained rector until 1807, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Van Horn, and he in turn by Rev. Gamaliel Thatcher, who died while in charge. Meanwhile, in 1810, at the rapidly-growing village of Ballston Spa, a parish was organized under the name of St. Paul's church, with the Rev. Joseph Perry, rector. After the death of Mr. Thatcher the pastor of St. Paul's assumed charge of both churches. But they were so near each other that it was evident strength and efficiency would be promoted by union. Accordingly, in 1817, they were consolidated into one society, and the united body appropriately received the name that had been given to the early church of the fathers in Ballston thirty years before. The first vestry of Christ church of Ballston Spa was Joshua B. Aldridge and James Mann, wardens; Epenetus White, Jr., Thomas Palmer, Samuel Smith, Thomas Smith, Eli Barnum, Daniel Starr, vestrymen. At this time the church edifice was taken down, removed to the village, and erected on a lot adjoining the old county clerk's office. It was re-opened by the celebration of morning prayer and a sermon by Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, afterwards bishop of New York, from the text, "He loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." Rev. Mr. Perry was succeeded as rector by Rev. William A. Clark. In 1824, Rev. Deodatus Babcock accepted the call of the parish, and administered the sacraments and performed the offices of the church for nearly a quarter of a century. From 1845 to the present time the successive rectors of the church have been Revs. George J. Geer, Robert G. Rogers, Charles Arey, George W. Dean, George Worthington, and Joseph Carey.

During the rectorship of Rev. Wm. Dean, in 1860, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid, and the work of erection was prosecuted to completion in the next two years, at an expense of about \$11,000. In March, 1862, the congregation took a sorrowful leave of the hallowed walls within which they and their fathers had so often gathered. There the children of successive generations had been baptized. There for seventy years the people had worshiped "the Lord in his Holy Temple." From its sacred altar the dead had been borne forth to burial, the sad refrain of mortality, "ashes to ashes, dust to dust," relieved by the glorious words of Christian hope, "I am the resurrection and the life." The congregation moved from the old to the

new, praying that the glory of the former house might descend on the latter. The old edifice was taken down after a few years, its oaken frame still sound as when it came from the hewer's axe, fit representative of the solid men of old, who laid the foundations of our civil and religious institutions. As an evidence of early genuine Christian friendship, it should be added that the bell which has so long called the faithful to the House of God, was a gift from the North Pearl Street Dutch Reformed church of Albany. It bears the ancient inscription, "Benj. Whitear Sharon in 1774. This bell is made for the High Jarmon Reformed church, Albani."*

The rectory adjoining the church was built many years before the new edifice,—a wise forethought having at an early date secured the valuable corner lot for the church. A few years since the church also purchased from the State the building erected for an armory in 1858. It is used for the general purposes of the society and for the parish school. The present officers of the church are Rev. Walter Delafield, rector; James W. Horton, Benj. F. Baker, wardens; S. C. Medberry, clerk; George C. Beecher, treasurer; Stephen B. Medberry, Wm. A. Wheeler, Samuel Smith, George C. Beecher, Stephen C. Medberry, John Richards, Andrew Booth, John Scott, vestrymen.

We add the following biographical sketch of the first pastor of this church, and the founder and leader of many others. The Rev. Ammi Rogers, the first pastor of Christ church, was born at Branford, New Haven Co., Conn., on the 26th May, 1770, and was a lineal descendant in the fifth generation of the Rev. John Rogers, who was burnt at the stake at Smithfield, 14th February, 1554, first martyr in Queen Mary's reign. At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College, and was graduated in 1790. He was ordained deacon 24th June, 1792, and elevated to the priesthood 19th October, 1794. In the year 1794 he married Margaret Bloore, only daughter of Joshua Bloore, of Ballston. She died at Ballston in the year 1800, leaving three infant children. During the nine years of his ministry in Schenectady and at Ballston and vicinity, he baptized fifteen hundred and forty-two persons, and officiated at more than a hundred weddings and as many burials.

Joshua Bloore was a settler in Ballston previous to 1787. He came from Manchester, England, and first settled as a merchant in Albany. His wife was Margaret Brintnal, of Langly parish, Derbyshire, England. His only daughter, Margaret, married Rev. Ammi Rogers at Ballston, in the year 1794, and dying there in 1800, left three infant children as the fruit of their union.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF BALLSTON SPA.

The first organization of this church was in 1791. The congregation met in a school-house south of where the village now stands, and continued to meet there until the year 1802. During this time the village was a preaching station supplied by different ministers, two of whom may be mentioned,—Rev. Mr. Mudge and Rev. Mr. Langworthy, of Saratoga Springs. In the year 1800, Rev. Elias Lee was called to the pastorate of the church, which then

numbered ninety-four members. Mr. Lee was a man of remarkable talent and power, and well beloved by his church. He remained pastor thirty years, and the connection then only terminated because he was called "up higher." The first meeting-house was built soon after Mr. Lee assumed the pastorate, and occupied a part of the ground where the present Ballston cemetery is located. The pulpit of the old meeting-house is said to have been almost exactly above the place where Elder Lee was buried. This first Baptist meeting-house stood until about the year 1820, when it was removed to a spot just west of the railroad depot, where the water-tank now stands. There services were held until the year 1837, when the present house was completed at an expense of \$8000. The legal organization of the church took place in 1802, and the certificate, recorded in the office of the county clerk, shows that Rev. Elias Lee was pastor, William Stillwell, deacon, Joseph Robinson, William Stillwell, Silas Briggs, Nehemiah Seeley, Elisha Roe, and Jonathan Peckham, trustees.

In 1805 the Saratoga Baptist Association was formed, and this church was one of the constituent members. Like most other churches this has had its days of spiritual growth and prosperity, as well as its days of adversity and declension. The church had its largest additions during the two years' pastorate of Rev. S. S. Parr,—one hundred and nineteen. The catalogue of pastors is as follows: Rev. Elias Lee, thirty years; William E. Waterbury, four years; S. S. Parr, two years; Charles B. Keyes, one year; Norman Fox, twelve years; Orrin Dodge, two years; Joseph Freeman, one year; L. Y. Hayhurst, four years; E. S. Widemer, one year; William Groom, Jr., four years; William O. Holman, four years; P. Franklin Jones, one and one-half years; George W. Clark, five and one-half years; E. H. Johnson, one and one-half years; R. T. Jones, the present pastor, now in the third year of his labors. The present organization consists of Anson B. Garrett, Barney Crossman, Seymour Rowley, Calvin Wiley, A. J. Griffen, deacons; Edward Maxon, treasurer; Seymour Rowley, Stephen E. Garrett, James W. Morris, Charles N. McCleuv, William S. Waterbury, trustees; Jerome B. Schultz, sexton; A. J. Griffen, church clerk.

This church was known as the Second Milton until 1802.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church was organized in June, 1834. Previous to this time families of Presbyterian sentiments had belonged either to the church at Ballston Centre or that of Milton Centre. The rapidly-increasing importance of the village of Ballston Spa led to a desire for a separate church at this point. The movement was very much aided, as was that of the Methodist organization about the same time, by an extensive and noted revival, a part of this general work that prevailed over so large a portion of the State from 1828 to 1835. The first preliminary meeting was held May 10, 1834, and the church organized with sixty-six members, bearing letters from the two churches named above.

The first trustees were elected July 8, 1834, Philip H. McOmber, Jonathan S. Beach, Edward W. Lee, Moses Williams, Christopher Earl, and James Comstock.

* A verbatim copy of the inscription.

The church edifice was erected in 1835, at a cost of \$10,000. It was dedicated in November of that year, the congregation having met for a few months in the court-house.

A parsonage was bought in 1856, at an expense of nearly \$3000.

In 1860, Samuel H. Cook built a neat chapel on Milton street, at an expense of about \$600, for the use of the society. His intention, expressed before his death, of making it a free gift to the church was carried out by his family.

The several pastors of the church have been James Wood, Samuel J. Prime, A. T. Chester, Daniel Stewart, George T. Todd, Nathaniel S. Prime, Richard H. Steele, Nathaniel B. Klink, David Tully, S. Mattoon, S. A. Hoyt, Jr., David Murdock.

The present organization (1877) consists of five elders,—T. M. Mitchell, Hiro Jones, J. L. Phillips, Joseph Horn, E. R. Scareman; and of six trustees,—T. M. Mitchell, Hiro Jones, John McLean, George R. Beach, Jonathan S. Beach, James O. Leach; Hiro Jones clerk of session and also of the trustees.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It is a matter of regret that no records are preserved of the earliest Methodist work in this village. It would, no doubt, show interesting facts of early prayer-meetings gathered in private houses; of the welcome given to the toiling itinerant minister, as he traveled the immense circuit of the olden times, and once a fortnight or once a month reached this place; the efficient method of organization, which is characteristic of Methodists. The establishing of a pioneer "class," where only two or three "met together in the Saviour's name," was a work in many places all unwritten, yet powerful as the nucleus of future churches and conferences. Not even a single leaf of class records may come down to the eager grasp of the historian; yet there is ample proof that the work was done, and well done, though the names and facts are known only to Him who needeth no record to recall the earthly labors of His faithful children.

Coming down to the actual organization of the church, we find that this occurred in 1836; that the society consisted of E. Jones, S. Hicks, C. Caulkins, C. Patchen, and some fourteen others.

Revs. Elisha Andrews and Wm. H. Backus were the first ministers.

They first worshiped in the old academy, so called.

Their first house of worship was erected in 1836, and the dedication services were conducted by Noah Levings. The present one was erected in 1846, at an expense of about \$12,000. It has at various times been enlarged and improved, at a cost of \$6000. In connection with the church a parsonage was erected, at an expense of \$2000.

The present pastor is Rev. R. H. Robinson, who has once before also been appointed to this charge. During the war he was chaplain of the Thirty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers. The present organization consists of nine stewards,—C. Garling, J. L. Weed, N. L. Roe, T. White, A. Reynolds, J. E. Purdy, J. L. Hemstead, William Winters, David Winne; of five trustees,—David Atkins, president; W. B. H. Outt, secretary; George West,

M. J. Esmond, W. W. Garrett; and of eleven class-leaders,—David Atkins, Charles Van Valkenburgh, S. D. Arnold, D. C. Garrison, William Shaw, E. Rogers, J. Tucker, M. J. Esmond, H. C. Dey, A. Clark, W. W. Garrett. The membership is over three hundred. An efficient Sunday-school is maintained, with a good library. The house of worship is centrally and conveniently located, in the midst of the business portion of the village.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF BALLSTON SPA.

Catholic services were held by various pastors of the church, some perhaps as early as 1849. Father Havreman first celebrated mass here on Ash Wednesday. The meetings were held in the old Methodist meeting-house, which the Catholics purchased. Father Daly next ministered to this congregation. He was followed by Pastor Cull. Under his administration of the parish, ground was purchased and the corner-stone of the present house was laid in December, 1859. It was finished the following year, and consecrated by Bishop McCloskey, now cardinal. Mrs. McLaughlin, who has furnished this information (on the failure of the priest to do so), states that the great cardinal dined in her humble house. The church cost about \$3000, and the fitting up \$1000 more. The building committee were Michael St. John, Dennis McLaughlin, and John Hand. Father Cull ministered to this society many years. Pastor Sheehan came next, and then the first regular parish priest, Rev. M. McGeoghan.

The Catholic cemetery was purchased in the year 1865, and consecrated with appropriate ceremonies. The first burial in it was James St. John.

CENTENNIAL HALL.

The Centennial hall, erected or finished, as its name indicates, in the year 1876, is a neat and ornamental building, devoted to free discussion in religious matters. It was built by citizens favoring or at least interested in modern spiritualism, and its platform is occupied from time to time by speakers upon that subject. The movement has not crystallized into an organization, but regular exercises are now held (October, 1877) twice each Sunday. The advisory committee consists of Dr. Moore, Lawyer Brotherton, Mr. Barber, and Mr. Noxon.

VII.—BANKS.

"*The Ballston Spa Bank*," the first banking institution in town, was organized in 1838, and commenced business May 15, 1839. The first board of directors were James M. Cook, Isaac Friuk, Anson Brown, Lebbeus Booth, Jonathan S. Beach, Samuel Freeman, Eli Barnum, John W. Thompson, Stephen Smith, John Kelley, Harvey Chapman, Philip H. Macomber, Samuel Hides. James M. Cook was president; Isaac Fowler, cashier; John J. Lee, teller. The institution was reorganized in 1865 under the name of the "*Ballston Spa National Bank*." The present board consists of John W. Thompson, president, Jonathan S. Beach, Samuel Smith, Andrew W. Smith, Arnold Harris, Leverett Moore, Henry Knickerbocker, George G. Scott, George L. Thompson. Cashier, John J. Lee.

It will be noticed that three, John W. Thompson, Jona-

than S. Beach, and John J. Lee, have been connected with the bank thirty-eight years. The latter has also been treasurer of the village and treasurer of the Union School district for many years, enjoying, in a high degree, the confidence of the community.

"*The First National Bank of Ballston Spa*" was established April 1, 1865. Capital, \$100,000. The first trustees were Hiro Jones, Henry A. Mann, Nathaniel Harrison, Samuel L. Eldridge, Samuel Gould, Jr., Lawrence W. Bristol, John H. Westcott, James O. Leach, J. S. Smith, John McLean, John D. Baneroft, L. M. Crane, and James Ellison. Hiro Jones, president; John D. Baneroft, cashier. This bank has a savings department, organized April 1, 1870. Deposits, about \$65,000. The present board of trustees consists of Hiro Jones, president; Stephen C. Medberry, cashier; George West, John McLean, James W. Horton, James O. Leach, John H. Westcott, Lawrence W. Bristol, J. S. Lamareaux, Thomas Noxon, M. J. Esmond, Abel S. Whitlock, John H. Bassett.

Before 1838 banking was done at Schenectady, Troy, and Waterford.

It may be added that Mr. S. C. Medberry, of the First National Bank, is said to be the youngest cashier in the State.

VIII.—SOCIETIES.

MASONIC LODGES.

In reviewing the history of Freemasonry in this vicinity, it appears that in 1794 a number of Masons met in the town of Ballston for the purpose of forming a lodge, and that on the 16th day of May, in the same year, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York granted a charter to Franklin Lodge, No. 37, located in the town of Ballston. For a long time the meetings were held at the residence of one of the members, on the southwest corner, opposite the present church at Ballston Centre, and, after the death of this brother, were held at the residences of the different members until 1834, when the warrant was forfeited, and declared to be not legally capable of being revived.

About ten years subsequent to the organization of Franklin Lodge, above noticed, a number of the fraternity met at the residence of William G. Boss, in the town of Milton, September 24, 1804, and organized a lodge. This was at "Milton Hill." The organization received a charter from the Grand Lodge, March 22, 1805, with the title of Friendship Lodge, No. 118. Meetings continued to be held in the town of Milton until January 2, 1821, when the lodge was removed to Ballston Spa, where regular communications were held until 1835, when the charter was surrendered, and never afterwards revived.

On the membership roll of this lodge we find the names of many brethren who afterwards became active and useful members of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, one of whom, Worthly Brother Joseph Jennings, is still living in this village, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

For more than half a century Brother Jennings has been an esteemed member of the fraternity, receiving the degrees in Friendship Lodge, and being one of the founders of Franklin Lodge, No. 90, of which lodge he is now the oldest living member. During these many years of faithful adherence to the principles and teachings of Free-

masonry, he has filled nearly every position in the lodge, always with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity.

For a period of seven years, from 1835 to 1842, there was no Masonic organization in this village. June 3, 1842, the charter under which Franklin Lodge, No. 90, now works, was granted by the Grand Lodge. Nearly all the members of Franklin Lodge, No. 37, and of Friendship Lodge, No. 118, became members of the new lodge, which has maintained its regular communications in this village to the present time. In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, under date of June 3, 1842, is found the following:

"The committee on warrants reported in favor of granting a warrant to constitute a lodge at Ballston, in the county of Saratoga, by the name of Franklin Lodge, of which Brother William Saunders is to be the first Master; Brother William Hawkins, S. W., and Brother Joseph Jennings, J. W., and that the property of the late Franklin Lodge, No. 37, be returned to said new lodge on payment of the usual fee for the warrant."

Franklin Lodge has numbered among its members several brethren who have attained to high positions among the fraternity, and in the civil walks of life. Of the latter, Brother James M. Cook, who received the Masonic degrees in this lodge, was for several years superintendent of the State banking department, and also represented his district in both houses of the State Legislature. He was buried with Masonic honors, and his remains now rest in the cemetery in this village. Among those whom the craft have delighted to honor, we find the names of W. Brother George Babcock, at one time Grand Commander of the order of Knights Templar in this State; W. Brother Seth Whalen, District Deputy Grand Lecturer for two years, and Master of this lodge for seven years; and R. W. Jonathan S. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master, and present Master of the lodge.

For more than eighty years Franklin Lodge has been engaged in advancing the sublime teachings and principles of the order, and now occupies a high position among the lodges of the State for the excellence of its work, and a close adherence to the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry.

At the formation of this latter lodge, June 3, 1842, William Saunders was elected W. M., William Hawkins, S. W.; and Joseph Jennings, J. W.

The successive incumbents of the Master's chair have been William Saunders, William Hawkins, Joseph Jennings, Abel Meeker, S. A. Emerson, Reuben Westcott, Abel Meeker, Harvey N. Hill, Abel Meeker, George Babcock, Harvey N. Hill, Abel Meeker, Harvey N. Hill, George H. Milliman, George W. Ingalls, Harvey N. Hill, S. H. Drake, P. G. Newcomb, Graham Pulver, Seth Whalen, Benjamin Allen, Seth Whalen, Jonathan S. Smith, Albert J. Reid, Jonathan S. Smith, Edward F. Grose.

This lodge, in connection with the chapter, have a very fine lodge-room, fitted up with elegant and costly furniture.

The present officers (June, 1878) are Edward F. Grose, W. M.; George H. Barlow, S. W.; C. Fred. Wheeler, J. W.; John McKown, Treas.; John J. Lee, Sec.; George H. Noxon, S. D.; S. H. Van Steenburgh, J. D.; Alonzo M. Shepherd, S. M. C.; Edwin C. Hoyt, J. M. C.; Rev. W. Delafield, Chaplain; A. P. Hemple, Tyler.

The treasurer and secretary above named have held their offices continuously for a long series of years.

Warren Chapter, No. 23, was organized in 1809, the dispensation being granted March 30 of that year to Seth C. Baldwin and others. Just previous to this, in 1808, a warrant had been granted to Eliakim Corey, Nathan Worden, and William G. Boss, authorizing them to hold an M. M. Lodge, to be known as Friendship, No. 39.

Chapter No. 23 was represented in the Grand Chapter of the State, in 1808, by James Hawkins as proxy. The roll of representatives from that time to this is a long and honored one. 1811, A. Oleott; 1812, Joseph Enos, Jr.; 1814, William Hawkins; 1815, William Worden; 1817-20, William Hawkins; 1821-22, Jonathan Edgecomb; 1823, Rev. William A. Clark (the latter also represented Chapter 23 in the emergency session at the celebration of the opening of the Erie canal); 1824, Thomas Palmer; 1825-26, Lyman B. Langworthy; 1827, John Dix; 1828, Jonathan Edgecomb.

From 1829 to 1846, seventeen years, the chapter was not represented, but maintained its rights by paying its dues, retaining its name and number. Having commenced working again, the representatives have been: 1847-48, Reuben Westcot; 1849, Abel Meeker; 1850-51, Harvey N. Hill; 1852, Abel Meeker; 1853, Reuben Westcot; 1854, Harvey N. Hill; 1855, Abel Meeker; 1856-57, Harvey N. Hill; 1858, George W. Ingalls; 1859, Harvey N. Hill; 1860-61, Reuben Westcot; 1862-65, Harvey N. Hill; 1866, J. S. Lamareaux; 1867-68, Percy J. Newcomb; 1869-70, Graham Pulver; 1871, Charles Reasoner, Reuben E. Groat, and Jonathan S. Smith; 1872-78, Jonathan S. Smith. The latter is also one of the officers of the Grand Chapter of the State.

The present officers of Warren Chapter (June, 1878) are Jonathan S. Smith, H. P.; Samuel F. Day, K.; N. R. Vandenburg, Scribe; Allen S. Glen, Treas.; John J. Lee, Sec.; Rev. Walter Delafield, Chaplain; J. George Christopher, C. of H.; Seth Whalen, P. S.; John L. Brownell, R. A. C.; Hicks Seaman, M. 3d V.; Edward F. Grose, M. 2d V.; George C. Benham, M. 1st V.; A. P. Hemple, Tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Kayadrossera Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., was organized Jan. 9, 1844. The charter members were Samuel H. Cook, David Maxwell, James G. Stebbins, William T. Odell, William Smith, and Edward Gilborne. The lodge had its first rooms in the building known as the "Old Mansion House," near the foot of Front street.

It continued to work until about 1865, when it was dissolved. The successive incumbents of the chair of Noble Grand were Samuel H. Cook, David Maxwell, William P. Odell, P. H. Cowen, William Smith, Lorenzo Kelly, John J. Lee, Henry Wright, Edward Gibbon, G. V. Mix, Harrison Emerson, Squire Barrett, George Thompson, Selden A. Emerson, Spencer Twitchell, John McKown, John Wilder, James Ashmun, James W. Morris, Amos W. Cook, Daniel W. Culver, Abraham Carey, L. W. Bristol, George Babcock, H. P. Jones, A. J. Goffe, Isaac D. Gibbons, H. C. Hakes, Edson O. Arnold, William W. Sim-

mons, Cornell M. Noxon, Nelson H. Husted, Isaac H. Sears, James W. Culver, C. H. Van Valkenburgh, E. C. Foster, John C. Sullivan, Henry A. Mann, Burdick F. Davie, Joshua B. Boss, William W. Day, John H. Westcot, Edwin Miller, Josiah B. Hall, John C. Newman, John F. Bortles, James S. Garret, C. C. Hill, J. P. Weatherwax, E. A. Frisbie.

This lodge having ceased to work, a new movement was made a few years later, and Kayadrossera Lodge, No. 270, was organized. This was about the year 1870. The lodge is a flourishing institution, having, with the K. of P., a fine hall, richly carpeted and furnished, and several hundred dollars in the bank. The present officers (June, 1878,) are:

James Chalis, N. G.; Joseph Richardson, V. G.; Daniel Nims, P. S.; Emmet E. Lee, R. S.; Frank W. Bortles, W.; Marshall L. Vaughn, C.; William Barrett, Treas.; Rev. R. H. Robinson, Chaplain; Hiram Van Ness, Guard; Frank Wilson, P. N. G.; E. O. Hora, R. S. N. G.; Charles W. Massey, L. S. N. G.; Orville McIntosh, R. S. V. G.; George W. Miller, L. S. V. G.

Ballston Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., was organized Nov. 9, 1854. Instituting officer present, G. P. Seymour. The first officers were:

D. W. Culver, C. P.; J. H. Sears, H. P.; J. J. Lee, J. W.; John McKown, S. W.; L. W. Bristol, Scribe; J. W. Culver, Treas.; W. W. Simmons, Guide.

This organization was only continued a few years.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post No. 46, G. A. R., was organized in May, 1875. The officers were A. J. Reed, C.; Thomas Harris, S. V. C.; Charles Massey, J. V. C.; P. P. Williams, Adjutant; G. D. Storey, Q. M.; Justin Warner, Q. M. S.; James D. Thompson, O. D.; R. H. Young, Chaplain; Charles Broekway, Surgeon; Martin Lee, O. G.

The post numbers about sixty members. The present officers (June, 1878) are James D. Thompson, C.; James Dunk, S. V. C.; Hamilton White, J. V. C.; George McCreedy, Adjutant; George D. Storey, Q. M.; John Mitchell, Q. M. S.; Michael Brady, O. D.; James Wood, Chaplain; B. W. Noxon, Surgeon; John H. Foster, O. G.

The only presiding officer between the first and last named was Thomas Harris, two terms.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Herman Lodge, No. 90, K. of P., was formed in December, 1873. Among the first officers were S. H. Van Steenburgh, C. C.; W. W. Garrett, V. C.; R. H. Young, P.; A. M. Shepherd, K. of R. and S.; George McDonald, M. of Ex.; Matthew Livingston, M. of F.; George Briggs, M. A.; Willard Brown, J. G.; John E. Cooke, O. G.; M. Weiner, P. C. C.

The lodge has increased to seventy members, and meets in Pythian Hall every Wednesday evening.

Other presiding officers have been W. W. Garrett, R. H. Young, A. M. Shepherd, George Yatt, and Cortland Rouse.

The present officers (June, 1878) are George D. Storey,

C. C.; Robert Groom, V. C.; James Dunk, P.; Justin L. Warner, K. of R. and S.; Joseph Richardson, M. of Ex.; Willard Brown, M. of F.; R. M. Moore, M. A.; Henry Burnham, J. G.; Albert Hopkins, O. G.; George Yatt, P. C. C.

TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

A *Tent of Rechabites* existed in Ballston in the early years of that order in the United States. It was known as Delaware Tent, and lasted several years.

The present organization, under the same name, No. 66, N. O. R., was formed in the spring of 1876. At that time John Edwards was S. H.; R. H. Young, C. R.; and Frank Ross, D. R. The tent meets every Thursday evening, and numbers about fifty members. The present officers (June, 1878) are John Edwards, S. H.; Thomas Mills, C. R.; Erastus Smith, D. R.; Frank Ross, P. C. R.; John Smith, Treas.; Joseph Richardson, F. S.; John Van Ever, C. S.; John Agan, Levite; Loren Allen, G.

Ballston Division of the Sons of Temperance had a vigorous existence for several years in the earlier times of that order, but ceased to work.

A new division was attempted a few years since, but after two or three years gave way to a lodge of Good Templars, which was instituted about 1874, and this ceased to work in 1876. The last presiding officer was John Coon.

A branch of the order of *United Workmen* has recently been organized in Ballston Spa.

IX.—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

We add the following circular of the Sans Souci Hotel of 1811:

REGULATIONS ESTABLISHED AT THE SANS SOUCI HOTEL.

Gentlemen on their arrival are requested to insert their names on the public register kept in the office for that purpose; also, the names of the whole of their party individually, and number of servants, after which they will please to make choice of their bedrooms.

Terms of Board.

Ten dollars per week; two dollars a day for a shorter period. Children under twelve years of age and servants, half price. Breakfast (for servant and help), six; dinner, one; supper, six. Hour of breakfast is eight o'clock; one hour previous a preparatory bell will be rung. Dinner at two, with the same notice at one o'clock. Supper at seven, with a like notice at six.

Price of Liquors.

Old Madeira, 1st.....	\$3.00	Burgundy	\$2.00
" " 2d.....	2.50	Martinique Liquors.....	2.00
Scilly	1.50	Cherry Brandy.....	1.50
Port Wine.....	2.00	Jamaica.....	1.50
Champagne.....	3.00	Holland Gin.....	1.50
Rhine.....	3.00	Brandy.....	1.50
Claret.....	1.50	Brown Stout.....	75
Sherry.....	1.50	Cider.....	37½
Teneriffe.....	1.50	Mixed Liquors, glass.....	12½
Vindegrove.....	1.50		

To prevent mistakes arising from waiters not understanding the names of gentlemen calling for liquors at the dinner table, each waiter will be provided with cards and pencils. Gentlemen, when they want anything, will demand a card and pencil, and insert it thereon, with their signature. The charges at the bar will correspond, and must be correct.

Ladies and gentlemen are requested not to enter the dining-room while the waiters are placing the dinner on the table. The bell will give due notice when ready. To prevent annoyance to the ladies neither drinking nor smoking can be allowed in their drawing-room.

Gentlemen will please to give timely notice of their departure, as frequent mistakes are made in bills for want of time to make them out.

Persons bringing their own liquor will pay one dollar for each bottle opened. Gentlemen who drink liquor at the bar are requested to pay for the same when they receive it.

ANDREW BERGER.

BALLSTON SPA, July 1, 1811.

In the hotel are still some curious specimens of the old furniture,—wide old-fashioned sofas and mirrors; and in the office a round table covered with locust from a tree cut on the premises. Ex-Governor Wm. L. Marcy died in this hotel July 4, 1857. His signature, written June 22, twelve days before in the hotel register, was one of his very last autographs.

July 9 ex-President Pierce and ex-Governor Washington Hunt were at the hotel, but their names were probably written by a clerk.

The old Sans Souci has ever been held in high esteem by health-seekers, and under its umbrageous elms and its hospitable roof have entered John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren and his son Prince John, R. Barnwell Rhett the elder, General Wool, Franklin Pierce, J. Fenimore Cooper, Washington Irving, Commodores Hull, Decatur, and McDonough, General Dix, Charles O'Connor, Bishop B. T. Onderdonk, Jerome Bonaparte, Louis Napoleon, then an obscure princeeling, and many others well known in the world's history.

George Smith, who made this last noted improvement on the grounds of the Sans Souci, is now the proprietor of the Ballston Spa House. This was formerly the *winter house* of the Sans Souci when the main building was closed at the end of the pleasure season.

S. R. Earls is the present manager of the Sans Souci.

X.—MINERAL WATERS OF THE PRESENT TIME.

We close this account of the village of Ballston Spa with a statement of the several springs, which have restored to the village the source of its former prosperity, and which bid fair now to prove valuable and permanent. The various streams, rising from a great depth with immense force, are safe from surface impurities.

ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING.

As the result of the oil excitement in Pennsylvania, enterprising adventurers of every community looked eagerly around their own localities for evidences of oil. A company undertook to bore in Ballston Spa for oil. They commenced work in the fall of 1865, and finished the next year. They missed the petroleum, but struck a splendid stream of the mineral water, at five hundred and fifty-two feet, that in old times had made Ballston famous, but the surface flow of which had mainly disappeared. Over this a suitable brick building has been erected,—beautiful grounds laid out in front of it,—an enterprise which, though temporarily embarrassed (not, however, for want of water), will no doubt prove remunerative in the future. The following certificate of analysis shows the quality of the water. The well was drilled by Conde & Denton, and was extended to six hundred and fifty-two feet in depth.

BALLSTON SPA ARTESIAN LITHIA SPRING.

Analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, Ph.D.

	Gmins.
Chloride of sodium.....	750.030
Chloride of potassium.....	33.276
Bromide of sodium.....	3.643
Iodide of sodium.....	0.124
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	7.750
Bicarbonate of soda.....	11.928
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	180.602
Bicarbonate of lime.....	238.156
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	0.867
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	3.881
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.581
Sulphate of potassa.....	0.520
Phosphate of soda.....	0.050
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	0.077
Silica.....	0.761
Organic matter.....	a trace.
Total.....	1233.246
Carbonic acid gas.....	426.114 cub. in.
Density.....	1.0159 "
Temperature.....	52 deg. F.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N. Y., April 21, 1868.

FRANKLIN SPRING.

The "Franklin Mineral Spring Company," some twenty years ago, became thoroughly convinced, by geological and scientific evidence, that valuable medicinal waters could, by a large outlay of money and much perseverance, be brought to the surface (for the benefit of humanity) at Ballston Spa,—waters unequalled in the known world for medicinal purposes, as well as a healthy, grateful beverage; but owing to circumstances and proper conditions, the work of boring for this water was not commenced till late in 1868. A contract was then made with an Artesian Well Company, and the work was at once begun. This company sunk a drill, five inches in diameter, twenty-three feet through earth and came to rock, through which they drilled to a depth of six hundred and ninety feet.—seven hundred and fifteen feet deep. When this great depth was reached and the drill removed, the water came rushing up with frightful velocity, and throwing it into the air fifty-three feet, and sustaining it sixty minutes by the watch, producing one of the sublimest and most wonderful phenomena witnessed by man, and since that time the supply has been exhaustless.

This spring is about half a mile northeast of the railroad station, on Malta avenue, on a swell of land overlooking the village and the surrounding country for miles. The well was also drilled by Conde & Denton. The following is the

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

LABORATORY OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA }
COLLEGE, CORNER OF 49TH STREET AND FOURTH }
AVENUE, NEW YORK, August 9, 1869.

SIR,—The sample of spring water from the Franklin spring, submitted to me for examination, contains in United States gallon (231 cubic inches):

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	659.344
Chloride of potassium.....	33.930
Bromide of sodium.....	4.665
Iodide of sodium.....	.235
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
Bicarbonate of lithia.....	6.777
Bicarbonate of soda.....	94.604
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	177.868
Bicarbonate of lime.....	202.232
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	.002
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	1.231
Bicarbonate of iron.....	1.609
Sulphate of potassa.....	.762

	Grains.
Phosphate of soda.....	.011
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	.263
Silica.....	.735
Organic matter.....	a trace.
Total.....	1184.368

Carbonic acid gas.....	460.066 cubic in.
Density.....	1.0115 "
Temperature.....	52° F.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. CHANDLER,

Professor of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.

THE WASHINGTON SPRING

is situated near the railroad embankment in the centre of the village, north and south. This was drilled to a depth of six hundred and twelve feet in the summer of 1868.

The proprietors, Simon B. Conde and John Brown, have recently erected a fine building over the spring, and have a tract of seven acres of land, including a portion of the flat, and extending up the wooded slope to the fair-grounds. Mr. Conde, who has sunk most of these wells in Ballston Spa, has given considerable study to this work, and is understood to have been the author of the article in "Appleton's Encyclopædia" upon artesian wells. His skill and judgment have established for him a wide reputation as a successful operator. The following is the analysis of the water of this spring, and it ought to be added that it was made from a specimen taken before the work was fairly finished, and before it was protected from the intrusion of fresh water, as it is now. A new analysis would show still greater strength and purity:

ANALYSIS OF THE WASHINGTON LITHIA WELL.

Made by Prof. C. H. Chandler, showing the amount of Solid Contents in a Gallon of Water.

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	645.481
Chloride of potassium.....	9.232
Bromide of sodium.....	2.368
Iodide of sodium.....	.925
Fluoride of calcium.....	a trace.
BICARBONATE OF LITHIA.....	10.514
Bicarbonate of soda.....	34.400
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	158.348
Bicarbonate of lime.....	178.484
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	.189
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	4.739
Bicarbonate of iron.....	2.296
Sulphate of potassa.....	none.
Phosphate of soda.....	.003
Biborate of soda.....	a trace.
Alumina.....	.595
Silica.....	1.026
Organic matter.....	a trace.

Total per gallon, 231 cubic inches..... 1047.700

Carbonic acid gas.....	338.345 cub. in.
Density.....	1.010 "
Temperature.....	49° F.

THE SANS SOUCI SPOUTING SPRING.

In 1870, Mr. Smith, then proprietor of the Sans Souci, desiring to supply all needed facilities for his guests, caused an artesian spring to be drilled in the court-yard, directly in the rear of the main hall. Mr. Smith says he had the drill put down just where he wanted it, on a line with the centre of the hall, disregarding entirely the advice of those who, by bending boughs in trance dreams, sought to have him bore here or there. Taking the responsibility of selecting just the point he desired, the result was a magnificent success. When the drill first struck the water at the depth of six hundred and ninety feet, the grand spont-

ing was a sight shared in by a large crowd, which the whistle of the engine called together. The analysis of the water is as follows:

SANS SOUCI SPOUTING SPRING.

UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

Analysis of water from "Spouting spring," Sans Souci Hotel, Ballston Spa, N. Y.:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	572.306
Chloride of potassium.....	5.860
Bromide of sodium.....	1.055
Iodide of sodium.....	620
Bicarbonate of soda.....	4.757
BICARBONATE OF LITHIA.....	11.793
Phosphate of lime.....	3.175
Bicarbonate of lime.....	193.179
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	181.106
Bicarbonate of iron.....	9.239
Alumina.....	a trace.
Silica.....	1.140
Bicarbonate of baryta.....	1.790
Bicarbonate of strontia.....	a trace.
Chloride of rubidium.....	a trace.
Total.....	986.345
in a gallon of 231 cubic inches.	
Carbonic acid gas.....	538.074 cubic inches.
Density.....	1.015 " "
Temperature.....	50° F.

The gas shows a pressure at the opening of twenty-four (24) pounds to the square inch.

MAURICE PERKINS, A.M., M.D.,

Prof. of Chemistry at Union College, and at Albany Medical College.

THE PUBLIC SPRING,

owned and provided for by the village, is nearly at the point of the old famous "iron-railing spring." An artesian well, six hundred and forty-seven feet in depth, was drilled at this point in the year 1874, at an expense of about \$2500. A neat pavilion, costing \$650, was erected for it in 1875, and so arranged that visitors obtain the medicinal beverage without fee or reward.

No new analysis of the water appears to have been made. Being public property, no establishment for bottling is connected with it. It is simply provided by the liberality of the village as a free gift to visitors and citizens. An old analysis, given many years ago (as early as 1800 probably), states the contents of a quart in grains as follows. Perhaps it applies to the waters of the new public well:

Muriate of soda.....	42
Muriate of magnesia.....	13½
Muriate of lime.....	3½
Carbonate of magnesia.....	11½
Carbonate of lime.....	9½
Oxide of iron.....	1
Total.....	69
Of aeriform fluids:	
Carbonic acid gas.....	61
Azotic gas.....	2½
Total.....	63½

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. GEORGE WEST.

Few men have furnished a more illustrious example of the genius for organization and successful business enterprise than the subject of this sketch. By dint of energy,

sagacity, and persevering industry, he has risen in a few years from comparative poverty to opulence, and is now one of the largest manufacturers in the eastern section of the State.

Born in Devonshire, England, on the 17th of February, 1823, of parents in very moderate circumstances, he had very little adventitious aid in making a future for himself. He received a good common-school education, however, and inherited from his parents industrious habits and a robust constitution. With these as his exclusive capital, he commenced the battle of life. His father and uncle were paper-makers, but he served a thorough apprenticeship with John Dewdney, one of the leading manufacturers in the west of England, learning the business in all its branches, and to his natural genius adding the skill acquired by a thorough training.

Soon after reaching his majority he married an English girl, whose prudent management and wise counsel, no doubt, contributed in no small degree to his success. He soon discovered that England failed to afford scope for his abilities, and in February, 1849, when he had reached his twenty-sixth year, he came with his young wife to this country. When he arrived on our shores he was almost penniless, but he possessed a good stock of indomitable energy. He procured employment in New Jersey, where he worked about a year. From there he went to Massachusetts, where he obtained employment in a paper-mill as an ordinary operative, continuing in that capacity about three years. Ultimately his employers discerned and appreciated his value, and he soon found himself the responsible manager of one of the largest manufactories of writing-paper in the Bay State.

During several years' experience in that position, he rapidly developed the sterling qualities by which he finally won success, and before he had been ten years in this country he became a partner in an extensive paper-mill. In the year 1860 he sold his business in Massachusetts, and seeing a favorable opening at Ballston Spa, moved thither. How well time has demonstrated the wisdom of his venture is shown by the fact that he is now sole proprietor of nine mills and factories, and is doing in connection therewith a business which averages about \$65,000 monthly.

The mills of Mr. West are all water-power mills, situated on Kayadrossera creek, and are nine in number, as follows: seven paper-mills, one cotton-factory, and one paper-bag factory. He started with the old Empire mill at Rock City Falls in 1862. In 1866 he built the Excelsior mill at Rock City Falls, at a cost, exclusive of the site, of \$50,000. In 1870 he purchased the ruins of the old Pioneer mill, at West Milton, and rebuilt it, at a cost of \$75,000. In the same year he bought the ruins of the two mills in Middle Grove, and rebuilt them at a cost of \$40,000. In October, 1874, he purchased the paper-mill formerly owned by Charles H. Odell, now known as the Eagle mill, at Factory Village, at a cost, including improvements made by him, of \$55,000. In August, 1875, he purchased the property formerly owned by Jonas A. Hovey, in the village of Ballston Spa, consisting of three cotton-factories, two woolen-factories, the mansion which now constitutes his residence, about forty tenements, a number





John W. Thompson

of barns and storehouses, and a considerable tract of land, forming one of the most picturesque portions of the village of Ballston Spa.

The principal cotton-mill, included in the above purchase, he still operates as a cotton-factory; it contains six thousand two hundred and twenty-four spindles. One of the cotton-mills he changed into a first-class paper-bag factory, which has a fall of twenty feet of water, and turns out two millions of paper bags per week, or, in round numbers, one hundred millions a year, of all sizes, for grocers' use and flour bags, the manufacturing being done entirely by machinery. The product of the entire paper-mills is two hundred and thirty-four tons per month, while the whole business employs one hundred and seventy hands, besides many teams, engaged in handling the immense stock and manufactured goods.

The perfect order and system which pervade all of Mr. West's enterprises strike the observer as one of the most remarkable features of his business. If "order is heaven's first law," it is equally necessary in any great and complicated enterprise successfully conducted by human agency; and of this the business of Mr. West affords a striking illustration. His great success is in a large measure due to his genius for organization, and the thorough order and system to which he has reduced every shop, mill, office, and department of the immense business of which he is the ever-active and vigilant head.

In personal appearance Mr. West is a good specimen of the sturdy Briton. Though of short stature, his robust form and broad shoulders seem well able to carry the massive and well-developed head, which seems a fit repository for a brain of more than ordinary activity. He bears with him, however, the air and manner of one who has earned the right to take the world easy, and the geniality characterizing his intercourse with others strengthens such an impression in the mind of one who judges men by first impressions. He is a man of much earnestness of character, and a hard worker in everything he undertakes.

He has always been an ardent Republican, and enjoys a large degree of popularity in his own district. In the fall of 1871 he was elected to the Assembly by the large majority of eleven hundred and sixty-six over William T. Odell, his Democratic competitor. In the fall of 1872 he was re-elected without opposition, no other candidate being nominated, and in the Legislature of 1873 he was the only member of the Assembly having no votes against him. In the fall of that year local issues which arose rendered him less fortunate, his majority over George A. Ensign, his Democratic opponent, being four hundred and twenty. In the fall of 1874 he was elected by a majority of seven hundred and nine over Benjamin H. Knapp, Democrat; and in the fall of 1875 he was chosen by a majority of six hundred and one, his opponent being George A. Ensign. He was a candidate in convention for the senatorial nomination against the Hon. Webster Wagner, and the contest was conducted with such spirit that it attracted attention throughout the State, and so close was it that on the final ballot Mr. West was defeated by only one vote.

His recent Assembly canvass closed, however, with a very saddening event,—the loss of a favorite son, a young man

whose future seemed more than ordinarily promising, and whose death occurred on the evening of election day.

Mr. West, in 1874, was chairman of the committee on trade and manufactures, and member of that on public printing and public lands. In 1875 he was a member of the committees on public printing and on trade and manufactures; and in 1876 he was chairman of the committee on railroads, and a member of that on expenditures of the House.

A few years ago, Mr. West associated with himself in business his son, George West, Jr., since which the firm style has been George West & Son.

JOHN W. THOMPSON.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Thompson, was of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having emigrated in the early part of the last century from the north of Ireland to Londonderry, N. H. About 1763 he settled in what is now Stillwater, where he lived until his death, which took place in 1823, in his seventy-fifth year. He was by occupation a farmer, and was endowed by nature with unusual strength of intellect. He was an active patriot during the Revolutionary struggle. In 1788–89 he was a member of the State Assembly from the county of Albany, and upon the organization of Saratoga County received the appointment of first judge of the county courts. This position he held until 1809, when he retired by force of the constitutional limitation as to age, which was then sixty years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1801, and was a representative in the Sixth, Tenth, and Eleventh Congresses.

Judge Thompson's second son, James (the father of John W. Thompson), was born in Stillwater, Nov. 20, 1775, and was educated at the academy in Schenectady,—the old building which until recently stood at the northwest corner of the junction of Union and Terry streets. His schoolmates from this county were Rev. Joseph Sweetman, of Charlton; Levi H. Palmer and James Scott, of Ballston; and George Palmer, of Stillwater. He studied law at what is now Buell's Corners, at South Ballston, with James Emott (a son-in-law of Judge Beriah Palmer), and subsequently known as Judge Emott, of Poughkeepsie. Daniel L. Van Antwerp, Samuel Cooke, Samuel Young, and Levi H. Palmer were his fellow-students. Upon his admission to the bar, which was about 1797, he opened an office a little south of Milton Centre, and immediately entered upon a lucrative and extensive practice. Here he remained until 1806, when he removed to what has been subsequently known as the "Judge Thompson place," two miles northwest of Ballston Spa, where he lived until his death, which took place Dec. 19, 1845. In 1818 he was commissioned first judge of the county courts, his predecessor, Salmon Child, who had succeeded his father, taking his place beside him as one of the judges. He ably discharged the duties of this office until 1833, when he was succeeded by Samuel Young. He was one of the regents of the University, having been appointed in 1822. He inherited the mental vigor of his father, was distinguished by great force

of character, and wielded an extensive personal influence. He seemed to take a far greater interest in promoting the political fortunes of his immediate personal friends, such as Young and Cramer, than in caring for his own. As a counsellor and advocate he stood in the front rank. Dr. Nathan Thompson, of Galway, was his brother.

The subject of this sketch is the second son of Judge James Thompson. He was born at the family home-
stead, in Milton, Dec. 29, 1808. His mother was a daughter of Abel Whalen, one of the early prominent settlers of Milton. He was named from his two grandfathers. After attending the "Milton Union School," and subsequently the Lansingburg Academy, he, in 1824, entered Union College, and was a room-mate of the late Preston King. He graduated in 1827, and the same year commenced a law-clerkship at Ovid, Seneca county, with his uncle, William Thompson; then a prominent lawyer of western New York, and completed his clerkship with Judge Luther F. Stevens, of Seneca Falls. He was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in January, 1831, and in a few weeks formed a law-partnership at Ballston Spa with Anson Brown, which was continued with unusual success until Mr. Brown's death, while a representative in Congress, in 1840. Upon the nomination by Governor Marey, in 1834, Mr. Thompson was appointed surrogate, and remained in office until 1847, when the new constitution took effect. Probably the duties of that important office were never discharged in a more thorough, intelligent, and satisfactory manner than during his administration. He was one of the original incorporators of the Ballston Spa Bank, which was established in 1838, and is the only surviving director of the first board of directors. In 1856, upon the resignation of James M. Cook, who received the appointment of superintendent of the banking department, Mr. Thompson was chosen to succeed him, and, upon the reorganization of the bank under the national banking law, he was continued in that position, which he still holds. During his presidency he has devoted the most of his time to the management of the institution. As a financier, he has few, if any, superiors. Having an ample fortune, he long since practically abandoned the drudgery of the law, notwithstanding he inherited the legal ability of his father. Since he was surrogate, with the exception of one term as supervisor of Milton, he has steadily resisted all overtures for political preferment. In politics his grandfather and father were of the Jeffersonian school, and Mr. Thompson has uniformly adhered to the same faith. Indeed, this family trait has descended to his son, George L. Thompson, the present Democratic supervisor of Milton. The late George Thompson, of Ballston Spa, an alumnus of Union College of the class of 1822, and for many years the county treasurer, and who died in 1871, was his eldest brother.

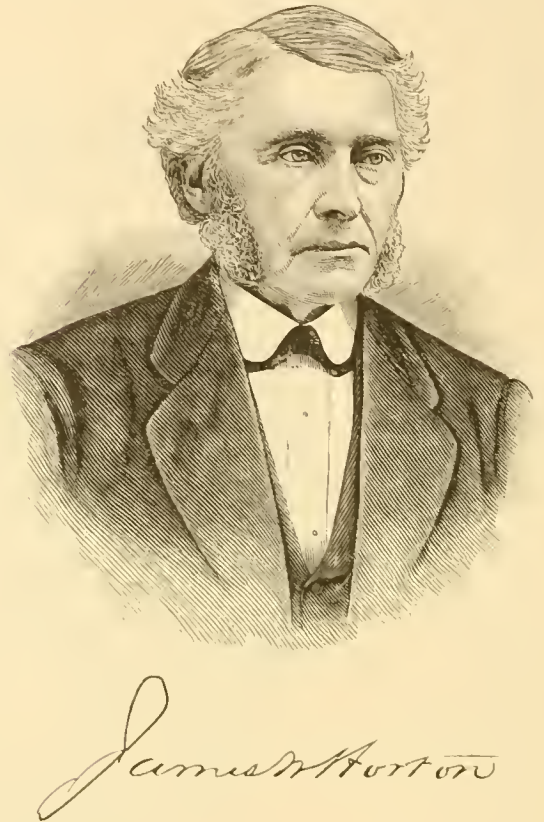
Mr. Thompson is now a widower; his wife, Augusta, a daughter of the late Joel Lee, of Ballston Spa, having died in 1871.

JAMES W. HORTON.

Mr. Horton was born in Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1810. He is a son of Ezekiel and Clarissa (Watson) Horton. His father was a native of Hebron,

Conn., and settled in Ballston about the year 1795, where he died in 1843, aged sixty-seven years. His mother was a daughter of Captain Titus Watson, a captain in the Revolutionary war and a pioneer of Saratoga County. She was born in the town of Ballston in 1780, and died here in 1839, at the age of fifty-nine years.

The subject of this sketch received his education at the common school and academy, and came to reside at Ballston



Spa in 1829, at the age of nineteen. He has resided here ever since. In 1840, under General Harrison's administration, he was appointed postmaster of Ballston, and held the office three years, until removed by President Tyler. In 1845 he was elected clerk of Saratoga County, on the Whig ticket, and by successive elections has held the office ever since, having been eleven consecutive times elected to fill the same responsible position. He was a Whig in politics till the disintegration of that party, and has since been a Republican. He had two sons in the war for the Union, who were brave soldiers. The elder, Stephen S., was a captain in the Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. The younger, William B. Horton, was wounded at the second Bull Run battle, and died of his wound in Washington, D. C. His other son, James C. Horton, the eldest of the family, resides in Lawrence, Kansas, where he has held several important and responsible offices, having been a member both of the Assembly and Senate of the State.

Mr. Horton was first married, in 1836, to Abby Clark, of Ballston Spa, who died in December, 1850. His second wife was Julia E. Betts, of Troy, N. Y., to whom he was united in marriage Jan. 14, 1852.

The sons above referred to, and Clara V., now Mrs.

George C. Beecher, of Ballston, are his children by the first marriage. He has two daughters by his second marriage, viz., Jennie and Annie Watson Horton.

DR. SAMUEL DAVIS.

Dr. Samuel Davis was born in East Hampton, Long Island, in 1765. His father, John Davis, left England in the early part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts, and afterwards removed to Long Island, where he was successfully engaged in farming and the manufacture of leather. Samuel, the first son by his second wife, at an early age chose the profession of medicine, and was distinguished as a physician and surgeon of the old school. He studied his profession with Dr. Turner, of Stonington, one of the most distinguished physicians

and surgeons of his day. After the completion of his medical course, which he did with great honor to himself, he emigrated to Schoharie Co., N. Y., where he practiced with great acceptance among the inhabitants for two years. Then Beriah Palmer and Seth C. Baldwin, two influential men of Ballston, Saratoga Co., learning from highly respectable men of Albany, who had become acquainted with him, of his skill and success for so young a man (being then scarcely twenty-five years of age), induced him to leave Schoharie and settle in Ballston, where, at twenty-five years of age, he re-commenced his practice and continued it for fifty years. He secured not only an enviable confidence in his skill in the profession, but the respect, esteem, and confidence of the inhabitants of the county, as a man of high moral character, genial and gentlemanly in his manners, and a Christian gentleman.

TOWN OF BALLSTON.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Ballston is situated southwest of the geographical centre of the county, and extends to the southern boundary. It consists of the so-called "Five-mile square," together with a small addition at the southern extremity. This five-mile-square tract, together with five thousand acres now constituting the south part of Charlton, was set apart to defray the expenses of the survey and partition of the Kayadrossera patent. The commissioners were Christopher Yates, John Glenn, and Thomas Palmer. An examination of these lands now will convince any one that the commissioners made no mistake, if it was their intention to set off the most valuable portion of the patent to pay the expenses. The town is bounded north by Milton, east by Malta, south by Clifton Park and Schenectady county, west by Schenectady county and Charlton. It contains 14,979 acres of improved land, 2471 unimproved, of which 2041 are forest, the whole area being about twenty-seven and a quarter square miles. The population in 1875 was 1932. This town is described in the revised statutes of the State, and its boundary lines defined, as follows:

"The town of *Ballston* shall contain all that part of said county comprehending the tract of land commonly called the five-mile square, and the west line of the same extended south to the bounds of the county; then along the bounds of the county to a line run from the south end of Long lake south fifty-three degrees west; then along that line and the east shore of said lake to the south bounds of the said five-mile square."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is gently undulating. The principal streams are the Mourning Kill and the outlet of Ballston lake. This body of water from its shape was appropriately called Long lake, but in later years it is more generally known by the name of the town. It is a narrow, deep, and beautiful sheet of water, and though no pleasure resorts or camp-meeting grounds have been located upon its banks, yet there are several choice sites that may hereafter aspire to rival Round lake and other favored localities. A few mill-privileges exist in the town, though now of little importance, and never of any great value.

The outlet of Ballston lake flows into Round lake, and thence through Anthony's Kill to the Hudson river at Mechanicville, forming a beautiful chain of lakes and streams. The clearing up of the country has so diminished the amount of water in the streams that they are useless for milling purposes. The northwest part of the town is drained by the branches of Gordon's creek, that finally empties into the Kayadrossera at Ballston Spa, and west of Burnt Hills several rivulets flow southward to the valley of the Mohawk.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Before the year 1760 there were not many places settled in the county. The old village of Saratoga was destroyed in 1745, leaving only a few scattered pioneers at Schuylerville. Isaac Mann was at Stillwater Mills; there was a small hamlet at Waterford, while, perhaps, a daring adventurer or two had built cabins along the north bank of the Mohawk and the west bank of the Hudson. Practically, the whole county was an unbroken forest back from the two rivers.

The settlement of Ballston was just about coeval with the removal of the Connecticut colony to Stillwater and the temporary residence there of Dr. Thomas Clark's Scotch-Irish colony, who settled Salem, Washington county.

Michael McDonald and his brother Nicholas were the pioneers. They came to the western shore of Ballston lake in 1763, and located south of the creek. The house stood near the lake, just south of Charles Wiswell's place. Sir William Johnson, on his trip to the springs in 1767, found them here, and stayed overnight with them. The McDonalds were from Ireland. When boys, they had been enticed on board a vessel and brought to America, and then sold to pay for their involuntary passage. In their new locations they were on friendly terms with the Indians. Indeed, they came to this place on the invitation of the Indians, who assisted them in building their log house. Michael McDonald died June 29, 1823, in the 94th year of his age. On his tombstone it is recorded that "He was the first settler of Ballston."

Of Nicholas McDonald there is not so much known.

A granddaughter of one of the brothers, Mrs. Morse, is still living, and her son, Nelson Morse, resides in Ballston, between Court-house hill and the Centre.

Between 1763 and 1770 it is not known that there were any additional settlers. The McDonalds had the country all to themselves. The purchase of four hundred acres by Eliphalet Ball was made, according to the deed, October 12, 1771. The price was only nominal,—ten shillings for the whole, and one year's service in helping to settle the country. The present Presbyterian church is located upon the southwest corner of the Ball farm. The removal to this town of Mr. Ball and family was in the year before the one named in the deed.

His pioneer home was near the present house of Abram Post, at Academy hill, a little north, in the south part of the orchard. His children were three sons—Stephen, John, Flamen—and one daughter, Mary.

John was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and was in active service. He was in the relief-party, under General Arnold, that marched to the aid of Fort Stanwix.

The daughter became the wife of General James Gordou.

Rev. Eliphalet Ball was a third cousin of George Washington. Of Stephen Ball, it is said he once assisted his father at a marriage service in a peculiar way. Having inquired of the bridegroom whether he had ever seen any one married, and finding that he had not, Stephen told him just what to do, and said he, "Father will expect you to kiss the bride several times during the ceremony, but he won't like to tell you; I will sit near you and touch your heel at the right time." The service just commenced, Stephen touched the heel and a hearty smack followed. The minister frowned, but said nothing; but when the same thing occurred two or three times, Mr. Ball threatened to leave them half-married if that nonsense didn't stop. The poor bridegroom replied, "Stephen told me to."

George Scott was an emigrant from the north of Ireland, and settled in 1774 on what has since been well known as the Scott homestead. The house was on an eminence north-east of the present dwelling-house. His wife was the sister of General James Gordon. During the Munro Tory raid of 1780 he narrowly escaped death, being in fact struck down with a tomahawk and left for dead. His children were James Scott, born at the Gordon homestead, Jan. 31, 1774. Daughters,—Mary, became Mrs. William Marshall; Margaret, who never married; Susan, Mrs. Daniel Starr.

James Scott was a well-known surveyor of the olden time. His son, Hon. George G. Scott, is the present supervisor of Ballston, a position he has occupied for nineteen years consecutively, honoring by careful service that office, as he has the higher and more responsible positions to which he has been repeatedly called through his long and distinguished public career.

Gen. James Gordon was a pioneer whose name is associated with the most stirring events of early times, with the most important civil positions, town, county, State, and national. In the catalogue of public officials his name repeatedly appears. He was from County Antrim, Ireland, when a boy of seventeen or eighteen; went back, returned, and (after being in the Indian trade at Albany) in the year 1771 or 1772, finally settled in Ballston, and located where Eugene Wiswell now lives. The Gordon house was a little southwest of the present house. He was actively in service during the Revolutionary war, and was promoted through successive grades to the rank of general. He was taken prisoner by the Tories in 1780, and carried to Canada. Removed from Quebec to the Isle of Orleans, and finding his old neighbors taken in the second raid of 1781, they effected their escape, and, after severe hardships and wellnigh starving, they reached Boston to find that peace was declared. The wife of General Gordon was the daughter of Eliphalet Ball. He left one daughter, Melinda, who became Mrs. William B. Verplanck, of Fishkill. He dying, she married Henry Waller, of Sing Sing.

The three McCrea brothers, in Ballston, were William, who married General Gordon's sister, and settled on what is now the Henry Davis farm; James, who lived next north on the Henry Harrison farm; and Samuel, who settled on the present Thomas McCarty farm.

Joseph Morehouse with his brother-in-law, Nathan Raymond, came from Connecticut before or during the Revolution and settled on the east side of the lake. The Morehouse

homestead was the present place of Edwin B. Cook. The Raymond place was the present place of widow Frances Rexford. Sons of Joseph Morehouse,—Talcott, Joseph, John, Daniel, Bradley. Talcott settled in Ballston, Bradley in Michigan, the other three in Greenfield. Two daughters became the first and second wives of George Watson. Talcott is still living, at the age of eighty-nine.

Samuel Wood was an early pioneer on the east side of the lake. His homestead is now owned by Jehial F. Miller. The house, built about 1780, is still standing.

Epenetus White came from Connecticut about 1771–72, and settled on the east side of Ballston lake. The old homestead was on the site of the present brick house owned by the Collamers. His son, Epenetus White, Jr., settled at Ballston Spa about 1800, near the old iron-railing spring, and opened a store; continued till 1828; then built the red mill which was burned in 1874. He died in 1832. His sons, David F. and Henry, settled at Ballston Spa.

A daughter, Mrs. W. L. F. Warren, resides at Saratoga Springs.

A daughter of Epenetus White, Sr., became Mrs. Shepherd, of Albany.

Dr. Elisha Miller came from Westchester county in 1770, about the same time as Rev. Mr. Ball, and settled on the east side of the lake. His old house stands a little way from the outlet,—now occupied by Edward McLahey. The original farm was about one hundred acres. His children were John, Elisha, William, Ephraim, James, and Moses. Moses and James settled in Pennsylvania, John in Cooperstown, William in Northumberland, Ephraim settled east of the lake, Elisha where his daughter, Betsey Miller, now lives. A daughter of Elisha Miller, Sr.,—Deborah,—became Mrs. Daniel Clark, of East Line, afterwards of Sullivan county.

Dr. Miller was a practicing physician. During the war he removed his family to Schenectady, and returned himself to practice. After the Burgoyne battle he procured two horses from the woods, which were full of estrays. Descendants of this breed are now owned by Jehial F. Miller, a grandson. Dr. Miller was a man of varied acquirements, and lived a long and active life. Among the papers of Dr. Miller, in possession of John Miller, of Gansevoort, are many valuable documents.

A letter upon the death of his wife, written in 1791, says, "When Death receives his summons to execute the almighty decrees of Heaven, doctors are but cobwebs before his all-conquering arm."

There is an assignment by Thomas Weed to Dr. Miller, dated Jan. 14, 1800. A survey and map of Dr. Miller's place in Ballston. A lease, June 18, 1772, from Sunderland Sears to Jesse Smith, of two hundred acres. A receipt signed by John Pollen in 1772. A deed of land in Westchester county, in 1745, by John Holmes,—a venerable paper, one hundred and thirty-two years old.

The following notice of entry or purchase also is preserved: "The bearers hereof, Messrs. Epenetus Howe and Dr. Elisha Miller, have taken lot No. 3, in the 11th Division of the township of Ballston, containing 210 acres, not having been taken up before."

Capt. Titus Watson was an early settler in Ballston be-

fore the Revolution. He was in active service during the war. His homestead was on the east side of the lake, and is still in the family, owned by his grandchildren. Of his children, Titus settled in Ohio, Freedom in the south, George lived and died on the old homestead. Daughters were Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Waterman, and Mrs. Ezekiel Horton.

Ezekiel Horton was the son of Ebenezer Horton, of Hebron, Connecticut. He came to Ballston about the year 1802, and settled near the line of Charlton. He afterwards removed to Academy hill, and kept a public-house, where the tavern now stands, opposite the school-house.

His son, James Watson Horton, clerk of Saratoga County since 1845, was born there and educated at the academy opposite. Bearing the name of his maternal grandfather, he recalls the numerous stories told him in his boyhood by Capt. Watson of the old Revolutionary struggle. The places in the forest where they hid from the Indians, their exposure, sleeping in the woods in blankets, waking up to find a foot of snow over them, but warm and ready again for the fight or the march.

Edmund Jennings was another early settler in the town of Ballston. He came from Connecticut in 1775, and settled on the present farm of widow Spear. Of his children, Elisha, Samnel, and Joseph settled here. Abram went west. Daughters, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Anson Seeley. Abram, in Michigan, is still living (1877), and also Joseph, in Ballston Spa, at the advanced age of ninety-one. The latter came from his farm to the village sixty years ago, and led an active life as constable and deputy sheriff for many years. He once brought twelve prisoners from the jail at Schenectady handcuffed together, and on his arrival here was obliged to chain them to a tree until he could secure his team. He also assisted in preparing the murderer, Benjamin Bennett, for the gallows, July 21, 1820, and also prepared John Watkins for execution, Jan. 17, 1834. Mr. Jennings yet retains the rope used on this last occasion. Mr. Jennings recalls the following as old neighbors to his father's house when he was in his boyhood: James Spears, Archy Spears, John Wilson, Noah Toby, 'Squire De Forest, Joseph Hubble. The latter was probably the earliest blacksmith in that section of the town. Joseph Jennings was named for him, and the blacksmith presented his namesake a pair of sleeve-buttons. The first school Jennings attended was in a log house just within the present town of Charlton. An early school-teacher was Mr. Hugin.

In early times Peter Williams was a tanner, and had a shoe-shop on the Mourning Kill.

The earliest burials in that part of the town were at the "Hop City" burial-ground.

Mr. Jennings describes clearly the old spring and the early times of fashionable resort to its celebrated waters. The spring was surrounded with an iron railing, four gates, and a marble floor; and in the season was thronged with visitors. Rude means for bathing were provided in very early times. He remembers coming with his father and his brothers while yet boys to the springs. His brothers were induced to try the shower-bath. So, removing their clothes behind the temporary screens, they awaited the dash. When they received the sudden shower they rushed

out of the bath pell-mell without stopping to dress. On the old homestead is an orchard set out before Joseph Jennings was born.

Zaccheus Scribner removed to this town in 1770, and settled on the east side of the lake. His pioneer home was the present place of Stephen Bowen.

His son Thaddeus was active in the War of the Revolution, and was also the "old mail-carrier," known far and wide by the blast upon his horn.

Stephen White came to Ballston from Connecticut in early times. He was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and was a cousin of Epenetus White, Jr.; therefore his father must have been a brother of Epenetus White, Sr.

Hezekiah Middlebrook came from Connecticut probably as early as 1772, and settled on the farm now owned by William Smith. He sold to the father of Mr. Smith the next year, and removed to the farm long known by his name, just north of the town line. He had two sons, Michael and Hezekiah. The former settled in Milton, on the south line of the town and on the middle line road. Hezekiah came to Ballston Spa, it is supposed, a little before 1800, and bought a large tract of land in connection with Daniel Thomas. His enterprises are spoken of elsewhere. A son, Hezekiah,—the third of that name in succession,—resides in Ballston Spa. A daughter became the wife of Harvey Chapman and mother of George W. and Edwin H. Chapman. Another daughter became Mrs. Arnold Harris. It is a tradition in the Middlebrook family that Joseph Bettys, the celebrated spy, had some touches of kindly friendship in the midst of his fearful career. The elder Middlebrook having concealed his cattle somewhere to the north for a time, was bringing them back just before one of the raids. Met by Joseph Bettys, the latter warned him to keep them in a place of safety. He did so and saved them.

John Taylor was probably the father of John W. Taylor, the well-known congressman for many years, and Speaker of the House of Representatives. Their pioneer homestead was just within the present limits of Charlton.

John, Samuel, Azor, and Eliakim Nash. It is not known whether these were brothers, though it may be inferred they were. Eliakim died not long after their settlement. John and Samuel lived on the farm between Wm. Smith's and Mr. Alexander Sears', west of the middle line road.

As David Clark died soon after settlement, it is difficult to ascertain anything concerning him.

Ebenezer Sprague lived north on the Middle Line road. He came from Connecticut, about the year 1770. He settled on what is now the James Thompson place.

Beriah Palmer was a noted man in early times, repeatedly filling important public positions and executing the most responsible public trusts. He came from Connecticut early in the war or before, and settled on the farm now owned by Hon. S. W. Buell, which is at the forks of the road north of Burnt Hills. There Judge Palmer died. One son was D. L. Palmer, of Saratoga Springs. At this point there were, in early times, a store, a tavern, and shops; but Burnt Hills afterwards became the village for the south part of the town rather than the Palmer place.

Sunderland Sears came from Connecticut about the same



ELISHA CURTISS.

This gentleman's paternal grandfather came from England and settled at Huntington, Connecticut, where the subject of this sketch was born July 17, 1793. His father, Andrew Curtiss, was also born at Huntington. He was a soldier in the Revolution; was on duty at New York when the town was taken by the British. In 1797 he emigrated to this county and settled in Charlton, where he lived nine years; then moved to Ballston and purchased the farm now owned by Asa W. Curtiss.

Elisha lived with his father till he was twenty-three years of age, when he married Elizabeth Waterman (daughter of Asa Waterman, of Ballston), and commenced for himself as a farmer, which occupation he followed for a few years; he then went with Colonel Young (canal commissioner) as assistant, and was engaged in the construction of the canal until its completion in 1825, when he was appointed superintendent. This office he held until 1830, when he gave notice of his resignation, which was some months previous. The canal board, who were Samuel Young, Henry Seymour, Wm. C. Bouck, Silas Wright, Azariah C. Flagg, and Abram Keyser, gave him the following neat compliment:

"Resolved, That the skill, economy, and ingenuity which Elisha Curtiss has exhibited in the discharge of his duty as superintendent on the canal, entitles him to the approbation of this board, and that the clerk of this board transmit to him a copy of this resolution."

While Mr. Curtiss was superintendent he took his family

to West Troy, where he built the first weigh-lock, and another at Albany. In 1829 he purchased the farm adjoining the old homestead in Ballston, and in 1830 removed there and made substantial improvements on the farm. After remaining one year he again went forth to assist in the construction of our national highways, and took part in building the Albany and Schenectady railroad, which was the first railroad in America; also, the Troy and Ballston railroad, and others. When the Erie canal was enlarged, he, with Harvey Davis, took contracts for three sections, which was completed about 1842, when he returned to the farm, and has since followed that calling.

His wife died Aug. 22, 1829, leaving five children, three of whom are now living,—Asa W., Frederiek, and Elizabeth Holister. Mr. Curtiss was again married in August, 1830, to Miss Belinda Waterman, sister of the former wife. They both, and Mr. Curtiss, united with the Presbyterian church at Ballston Centre about 1823, and have since been consistent and active members. Mr. Curtiss is at this time the oldest elder in the church; and now, as the life of this pioneer, already lengthened more than a decade beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, is drawing towards its close of activity, he can look back over its varied shadows and sunshine, its struggles and its triumphs, and, with a serenity born of an unflinching trust in One who doeth all things well, await with composure the inevitable hour that comes to all living.

time as the other pioneers, and settled northwest of Burnt Hills. His children were Rev. Reuben Sears, Dr. Isaac Sears, Dr. Levi Sears, William Sears. Daughters were Mrs. James Comstock, Mrs. Curtiss Taylor. The old Sears Homestead is known as the J. W. Haywood place.

Isaac How came from Connecticut and settled in Ballston at an early day. The How place was southeast of Ballston Centre.

Isaac Stow was the miller of Gen. Gordon, and the man killed in the Tory raid, as noted in another place.

Jabez Hubbell settled at Hop City.

Wm. Barnes resided on the present place of Isaac Cain, between Ballston Centre and Burnt Hills, opposite the old school-house.

Robert Speir settled in Ballston very early, in the northwest part of the town, where his two sons, Archibald and James, also resided. The name is still common in Ballston. His grandson, Robert, was a sheriff of Saratoga County. A son of Archibald, Gilbert M., is a judge of the Supreme Court in New York city.

It is known that John Young, with his wife, joined the Presbyterian church in 1776.

John Cable was an early pioneer some time before 1776, as he united with the church that year. His place was the present farm of Abram G. Bradt.

Uriah Benedict came from Connecticut in early times, and settled on the East Line road. His home was the farm now owned by Thomas Moffitt. He was a supervisor of Ballston in 1784, when the town included nearly eight of the present towns of the county. His children were Uriah, Elias, and David. Uriah died young. A grandson was Lewis Benedict, of Albany. James M. Marvin and Thomas J. Marvin are grandsons.

Nathaniel Weed was in Ballston very early, as the deed of the Ball farm bounds the tract on the south by land owned by Nathaniel Weed. His homestead is supposed to have been on the corner opposite the church at Ballston Centre. He afterwards removed to Greenfield. Mrs. Morehouse Betts is a granddaughter, and lives northwest of the church, and Mrs. Riley Crippen is a great-granddaughter of Mr. Weed, now living on the homestead of her ancestor.

Miles Beach was an early settler of Ballston. He came from Connecticut in 1786, with his father, Zerah Beach. Miles Beach married Cynthia Warren, in 1807. Their second child was William A. Beach, the noted lawyer. His father afterwards removed to Saratoga Springs.

The Davis family, coming in about the time of the opening of the Revolutionary troubles, settled on the present place of A. J. Slade, the first house north of Ballston Centre, on the Middle Line road. The first barn built is still standing there, and is said to have been the first framed barn in town. It is a tradition in the family that the Tories were confined as prisoners in this barn, when they attempted to join the British forces in Canada, and were seized and brought back. The old house of Mr. Davis stood south of the present mansion, near the well. It was moved back, and is yet in use as a wagon-house. A son of the pioneer, Henry Davis, resides north of Academy Hill.

Asa Waterman, now residing near Burnt Hills, is the son of David Waterman and grandson of Asa Waterman. The father of this last named was also Asa Waterman. He was in active service in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army. In possession of the present Asa Waterman is his ancestor's commission as lieutenant-colonel, signed by Governor George Clinton, December 27, 1786. This was an appointment in the militia just after the war was over. There are preserved also the sleeve-buttons marked A. W., a pocket-book and knee-buckles, very likely worn at Schuylerville, October 17, 1777. The wife of Asa Waterman, Sr., lived to an advanced age, dying in 1831. Her great-grandson, now living, received from her many anecdotes of the war, and particularly of the battles of Stillwater, and these had an especial value as not coming through several hands, but related by one who lived then to one living now. She confirmed all that has been written of Arnold's brave, desperate fighting that last great day,—October 7,—and when he fell wounded Mr. Waterman carried him from the field. When the fearful crime occurred that forever blackened the name of the brave hero, Waterman regretted that he had not left him to die upon the field of his glory rather than live to be stained with treason.

The Waterman family, Asa Sr., and Asa Jr., went from Columbia to Montgomery county, soon after 1786, and a few years later came to Ballston. Their home here was at first opposite the Presbyterian church at the Centre. Soon after they removed to the Larkin farm, just east of the present Asa Waterman place. Asa the second was an only son. His children were David, Frederic, and John. All settled in this vicinity.

Seth C. Baldwin was one of the early settlers of Ballston. His pioneer home was the well-known Colonel Young farm. He was an active and useful citizen, and filled important public positions for many years. He was elected to the Assembly for three years from 1797, and was also chosen supervisor of the town in 1793, and again in 1800–1. In the latter year he was appointed sheriff. He held that office three years, and was then elected county clerk. He continued in that position for nine years, and kept the records all that time at his own residence, no public office having then been built.

TAX LIST OF THE DISTRICT OF BALLSTON.

As fully showing the entire list of property-holders in the district of Ballston in 1799, we add a copy of the tax list of that year. The original is in the possession of Mr. John Miller, of Gansevoort.

This assessment was levied pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled an act for raising the sum of \$2,500,000, by tax within the State, passed 23d of October, 1770.

The district of Ballston then comprised Ballston, Milton, Charlton, Providence, Galway, Day, Edinburgh, and the western parts of Hadley, Corinth, and Greenfield.

The collector of this tax was Dr. Elisha Miller,—and in this connection the following certificate of Rev. Mr. Ball will be of general interest, a fac-simile of which is given on the following page :

*This is to Certify that Doctor Elisha Miller
the Becket hereof is a Freeholder in this Place
and I suppose his Bond to fully sufficient for
Two or Three Thousand pounds any where it may
be Required.*
Eliphalet Ball V. J. M.
Ballston 29th Sept. 1779.

Assess- Amount of ment. Tax.				Assess- Amount of ment. Tax.				Assess- Amount of ment. Tax.				Assess- Amount of ment. Tax.							
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					
John Davis.....	14	12	2	Joseph Shearer.....	10	8	9	John Wood.....	140	6	2	James White.....	187	8	2				
Eliphalet Ball.....	528	22	12	4	Angus McDermott.....	10	8	9	Uriah Benedict.....	196	8	9	6	John Clinton.....	225	9	15		
John Ball.....	37	1	12		John Michael.....	10	8	9	James White.....	175	7	12		David Clinton.....	58	2	10	6	
Nathaniel Mead.....	137	5	18	3	Jonathan Tattle.....	95	4	2	Epenetus White.....	150	6	10		John Clinton, Jr.....	47	2	1		
Thomas Barnum.....	57	2	9	3	William Stewart.....	49	2	2	6	Stephen White.....	207	8	19		Hezekiah Middle- brook.....	369	16		
Lewis Barnum.....	29	1	5		Alexander Davidson.....	46	2	2	6	John Nash.....	83	3	12		Nathaniel Munn.....	17	14	9	
Edward A. Watrous.....	162	7			Henry Bigford.....	10	8	9		Joel Pense.....	151	6	11		Thomas Van Vleck.....	274	11	17	
Paul Persons.....	210	9	1	5	George Bolton.....	10	8	9		Azor Cole.....	61	2	12	9	Haymanns Van Vleck	10	8	9	
John Griswold.....	74	3	4		William Wilda.....	10	8	9		John White.....	39	1	13	9	Matthew Fairchild.....	139	6	1	
Israel Munn.....	22	19			James Grant.....	51	2	4		Gamaliel Stewart.....	110	4	16		Samuel Nash.....	71	3	1	6
James Benedict.....	190	8	4	2	George Frazier.....	57	2	10		Christopher Hager- man.....	155	6	15		George Wakeman.....	881	38	5	
William Mirick.....	117	5	1		Joseph Rue.....	251	10	17		Andrus Mitchell.....	499	21	12		Beriah Palmer.....	132	5	14	6
Jabez Gorham.....	166	7	4		Joseph Rue, Jr.....	136	5	17	6	Job Aylesworth.....	100	4	7	6	Abraham Hyatt.....	84	3	13	
Samuel McCrea.....	349	15	1	9	Hezekiah Seeley.....	143	6	3	6	John Miller.....	20	17	6		Elisha Persons.....	33	1	8	9
William McCrea.....	204	8	16	4	Nathaniel Cook.....	108	4	13	6	William Burns.....	121	5	5		John Glen and Ryar				
James McCrea.....	232	9	19	6	David Gordon.....	114	4	19		Thomas Armstrong.....	90	3	18		Schermerhorn.....	200	8	13	
Daniel Seeley.....	63	2	14	6	David Maxwell.....	158	6	16	6	Joseph Betts.....	296	12	18		Daniel Campbell.....	3,045	390	16	6
Jabez Hubbard.....	418	18	1	4	James Adams.....	221	9	12		Sunderland Sears.....	348	15	2	6	Heirs of Johannes Fisher, Albany.....	3,107	134	4	
Stephen Sherwood.....	221	9	11	6	John Camp.....	87	3	15	6	Deliverance King.....	77	3	7		McCrea and the Beck- mans, concerned in the same allotments of land in the Great Patent.....	4,629	200		
Edmund Jennings.....	108	4	13	3	John McKnight.....	71	3	1	6	Benjamin Young.....	277	12			Nanning Vischer.....	2,868	123	18	
John Cole.....	133	5	15		Thomas Brown.....	227	9	17		Joseph Chard.....	142	6	3		Luther Thurber.....	522	22	11	
Joseph Proctor.....	24	1	1		Thomas Sweetman.....	142	6	2	9	Michael Middlebrook	121	5	8		Samuel Stringer.....	320	13	16	
John Waters.....	50	2	3	6	Robert Clinch.....	34	1	9	6	Gilbert Miller.....	778	33	18		John McKie.....	16	13	6	
Nehemiah Seeley.....	40	1	14	9	John Young.....	43	1	18		Soleman Couch.....	11	12	3		Nicholas Vischer.....	1,348	58	4	
Gideon Frisby.....	210	9	1	6	Eli Northrup.....	95	4	2	6	Tyrannus Collins.....	100	4	6	6	Total property.....	45,267	1959	67	8
John Curry.....	75	3	5		Wilson Northrup.....	50	17	6		Isaac How.....	219	9	10	6	JAMES GORDON, Supervisor.				
James McDonald.....	40	1	14	6	Zophar Wicks.....	7	6			Slatty Scranton.....	10	8	9						
Robert Spears.....	26	1	2	6	Thomas McCarty.....	10	8	9		George White.....	114	9	7	6					
James Fullerton.....	92	3	19	6	Obadiah Wood.....	6	5	3		Elisha Miller.....	188	8	3						
James Gordon.....	714	30	17	6	Samuel Whitney.....	8	7			Eliphalet Kellogg.....	430	18	14						
Elisha Benedict.....	369	16			James McKinley.....	25	1	1	6										
John Higby.....	217	9	7	6	John and Moses Mc- Kinley.....	17	14	6											
Jonathan Philo.....	26	1	2	4	John Major.....	38	1	12	9										
Daniel Hand.....	26	1	2	4	John McManan.....	9	7	9											
Uriah Gregory.....	86	3	14	6	John McKerg (prob- ably).....	9	7	9											
Gilbert Benedict.....	16	13	10		Thomas Pattison.....	5	4	4											
Samuel Benedict.....	16	13	10		Christopher Herring- ton.....	25	1	1	6										
John Dandleton.....	10	8	9		John Agleson.....	2	1	8											
John Cable.....	113	4	10		William Kelly.....	23	1												
Jeremiah Persons.....	70	3	1	6	James McWilliams.....	1	10												
John Sprague.....	119	5	3		William Gilchrist.....	24	1	1											
Benijah Smith.....	130	5	12	6	John Whitney and Jabez Morehouse.....	96	4	3	6										
Daniel Olmsted.....	139	5	12	6	Peter Smith.....	111	4	16											
Ebenezer Sprague.....	128	5	11		Joseph Gonzalez.....	226	9	17											
Thomas Kennedy.....	127	5	10		John and T. Scher- merhorn and Nich- olas Van De Bogert	247	10	15											
John Kennedy.....	105	4	10	9	Seth Hubbard.....	44	1	18	3										
Jonathan Olmsted.....	14	12	2		Nathan'l Wealt (prob- ably).....	28	1	4	3										
Ebenezer Sprague, Jr.	162	4	8	6	James Sherwood.....	62	2	14											
Benjamin Wood.....	162	7	1		John Holmes.....	196	8	10											
David Wood.....	165	7	3		Nathan Hull.....	112	4	17	3										
Stephen Wood.....	182	7	17	6	Jesse Cunda.....	168	7	6											
Cyrus Philmore.....	40	1	14	9	John Rogers.....	84	3	13											
Elijah Wood.....	30	1	6		John Taylor.....	173	7	9	6										
Nathan Wood.....	30	1	6		Alexander McAuley.....	6	5	3											
Thomas Smith.....	30	1	6		James Low.....	56	2	8	6										
Joseph Ketchum.....	87	3	15		Jonathan Douglas.....	132	5	15											
Gideon Lawrence, Jr.	21	18			Nathaniel Jessup.....	132	5	15											
James White.....	77	3	6		Michael McDonald.....	259	11	5											
Ezekiel Olmsted.....	82	3	10	9	Joseph Morehouse.....	123	5	6	6										
Rozelle Russell.....	100	4	6	6	George Morehouse.....	168	7	6											
Thomas and Charles Mirick.....	406	17	12		Zaccheus Scribner.....	156	6	15	6										
Samuel Bryon.....	100	4	6	6	Daniel Scribner.....	67	2	18											
Thomas Ballard.....	108	4	13	6	William Reeves.....	73	3	3	3										
Jabez Patchin.....	142	6	2	9	Nathan Raymond.....	169	7	6	6										
Robert Shearer.....	10	8	9		Zaccheus Scribner, Jr.	58	2	10	6										
Robert and John Tan- nahill.....	10	8	9		Zachariah Mead.....	141	6	4	6										
George Gardiner.....	10	8	9		Azor Nash.....	185	8												
Alexander Glen.....	10	8	9		William Belden.....	99	4	5	6										
John McNeil.....	135	5	16	6	Daniel Armstrong.....	156	6	16	3										
George Scott.....	66	2	17		Samuel Wood.....	148	6	10											
John M. McMill.....	110	4	16																
Samuel Hunter.....	173	7	10																
Peter How (probably).....	116	5																	
John Christie.....	60	2	12																
Peter McPherson.....	68	2	18	6															

Ballston, 31st of December, 1773.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Name.—This town derives its name from the early min-
ister, Rev. Eliphalet Ball. He was not the first settler, as
appears in another place, but as the leader of a company
of his neighbors from Bedford to this section of country;
as the pastor of the first church, founded no doubt by his
labors; as a prominent citizen in every other respect in those
early times of civil peril, he became so well known that
the new settlement received his name, and was called *Ball-
town*. Common usage soon inserted the “s,” and the abbrevi-
ating tendencies of language reduced the final word to a
mere syllable, and “*Ballston*” was the result. The tradition
that he *purchased* the right to have his name attached to the
town from pioneers still earlier than himself *may* be true, as
such a process is known to have changed Wing’s falls to
Glen’s. But in this case the circumstances of the times,
the change in the word itself, conclusively indicate that the
name was of gradual growth, not one of sudden applica-
tion. Whatever may be true as to this, it is certain that
no worthier selection could have been made than this to
perpetuate the memory of a faithful pioneer pastor.

BALLSTON, 31st of December, 1779.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Name.—This town derives its name from the early min-
ister, Rev. Eliphalet Ball. He was not the first settler, as
appears in another place, but as the leader of a company
of his neighbors from Bedford to this section of country;
as the pastor of the first church, founded no doubt by his
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name was of gradual growth, not one of sudden applica-
tion. Whatever may be true as to this, it is certain that
no worthier selection could have been made than this to
perpetuate the memory of a faithful pioneer pastor.

We may add, for what it is worth, that the purchase of the right to name the place is said to have occurred at an old-fashioned "raising" of a log house; that somewhat in jest Mr. Ball offered the McDonalds a gallon of rum to surrender their right as pioneers to name the town; that the offer was accepted, otherwise citizens at the present time might now have been compelled to date their letters at "McDonaldton."

Civil History.—The Districts of Saratoga and Half-Moon were organized in 1772. At that time Half-Moon included three present towns, Half-Moon, Clifton Park, Waterford. Saratoga comprised all the rest of the county, or what is now divided into seventeen towns. In 1775, Ballston district was formed from Saratoga. The three districts then consisted of the following territory: Half-Moon, the same as before; Saratoga and Ballston, dividing all the remainder of the county between them by the present east line of Ballston, extended northward to the Hudson river. The three districts remained in this form thirteen years, or until 1788, when four towns were created,—Half-Moon, Stillwater, Saratoga, Ballston. Half-Moon retained the same territory as when a district. Stillwater, taken from Saratoga, comprised the present town of Stillwater and the largest portions of Malta, while to Ballston remained the same territory as before; that is, the present towns of Ballston, Charlton, Milton, Galway, Providence, Day, Edinburgh, Hadley, and parts of Corinth and Greenfield. The records of the district of Ballston, from 1775 to 1778, are probably lost, or have drifted into private hands, and are consigned to some box or chest in an old pioneer garret. They would be of rare value now at the lapse of a hundred years. May it not be the reward of some patient searcher yet to discover and bring them to light? As it is, the records of Ballston still preserved in the office of the clerk are the earliest district or town records in the county. They commence with 1779. The district-meeting for that year was held in the meeting-house, and the following officers were chosen: Supervisor, James Gordon; Town Clerk, Beriah Palmer; Collector, Dr. Elisha Miller; Assessors, Captain Elisha Benedict, Jabez Patchen, John Rogers, Beriah Palmer, Jr.; John Taylor; Constables, Isaac Stow, Daniel Taylor; Fence-Viewers, Lieutenant John Bell, Lieutenant Nathaniel Weed; Overseers of the Poor, Hezekiah Middlebrook, Jabez Hubbell; Pathmasters, Nathaniel Weed, Jabez Hubbell, Elisha Benedict, Jabez Patchen, James Adams, Sunderland Sears, Nathan Raymond, Isaac How. The assessors, it will be noticed, were headed by a captain, and the fence-viewers were qualified for their positions by being lieutenants in the military service.

The next year the same officers were generally re-elected, though a few new names appear,—Stephen Sherwood, John Holmes, Uriah Benedict, George Morehouse. These names show to some extent the scattered settlers in all the ten towns of what was then Ballston.

There are no records for 1781–83, and it is supposed no annual meetings were held, the settlers having been captured or driven away largely by the Tory raids of 1780 and 1781. Commencing again in 1784, the lists of town officers are complete to the present time. In 1792, four years after

the town organization, Ballston was reduced to its present limits by taking off Charlton, Galway, and Milton.

We add the names of the supervisors, town clerks, and collectors down to the present time.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1779. James Gordon.	Beriah Palmer.	Dr. Elisha Miller.
1780. " "	" "	Maj. And. Mitchell.
		Capt. Tyr. Collins.
		Capt. Steph. White.
1781. None elected.*	None elected.*	None elected.*
1782. " "	" "	" "
1783. " "	" "	" "
1784. Uriah Benedict.	Beriah Palmer.	Joseph Cole.
1785. Andrew Mitchell.	" "	Nathaniel Weed.
1786. Benjamin Andrews.	" "	" "
1787. James Gordon.	" "	Gilbert Miller.
1788. " "	Wm. Weed.	Eliphalet Kellogg.
		John Taylor.
1789. " "	" "	Elijah Walbridge.
1790. Beriah Palmer.	Seth C. Baldwin.	Nathan Raymond.
		Walter Patchen.
1791. " "	" "	" "
1792. Uriah Benedict.	Caleb Benedict.	Nathan Raymond.
1793. Seth C. Baldwin.	" "	" "
1794. Edward A. Watrous.	" "	" "
1795. " "	Lloyd Wakeman.	Gideon Luther.
1796. " "	Caleb Benedict.	Thaddeus Patchen.
1797. Jabez Davis.	" "	Amos Larkins.
		Bushnell Benedict.
1798. Henry Walton.	Robert Leonard.	" "
1799. Beriah Palmer.	John McCrea.	" "
1800. Seth C. Baldwin.	" "	" "
	Seth C. Baldwin, res.	
1801. John McCrea, app.	" "	Samuel Hollister.
1802. Nathaniel Booth.	Jonathan Kellogg.	Wm. M. Wilkins.
1803. " "	" "	" "
1804. " "	" "	" "
1805. Samuel McCrea.	Samuel Young.	" "
1806. " "	" "	" "
1807. " "	Ebenezer S. Coon.	Elihu Roe.
1808. " "	" "	John Jones.
1809. Samuel Young.	" "	" "
1810. " "	" "	Samuel Hollister.
1811. Ebenezer S. Coon.	Joseph Taylor.	Wm. M. Wilkins.
1812. Samuel Young.	" "	John Jones.
1813. " "	" "	George Mann.
1814. Abijah Hubbell.	" "	Uriah Beers.
1815. S. D. Hollister.	" "	Wm. Henry.
1816. James McCrea.	John Gibson.	Elijah Taylor.
1817. " "	Sherman Curtis.	Jerry Penfield.
1818. " "	" "	Nathaniel G. Seeley.
1819. " "	" "	" "
1820. " "	" "	" "
1821. " "	Elijah Castle.	Nehemiah Barlow.
1822. " "	" "	Elihu Roe.
1823. " "	" "	" "
1824. Jesse Robertson.	" "	Samuel Larkin.
1825. " "	David Waterman.	Uriah Beers.
1826. " "	" "	Elihu Roe.
1827. " "	" "	Uriah Beers.
1828. " "	" "	Sim'n S. McDonald.
1829. " "	" "	Bradley Morehouse.
1830. " "	" "	John Cutler.
1831. " "	" "	" "
1832. " "	Cady Hollister.	Uriah Beers.
1833. " "	" "	Wm. E. Lee.
1834. " "	" "	" "
1835. " "	" "	Abraham Wigg.
1836. Anson Seeley.	Lewis Miller.	Rogers C. Abell.
1837. " "	" "	Rogers C. Abell.

* On account of the war.

Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1838. Wm. G. Verplanck.	Alfred Hollister.	Rogers C. Abell.
1839. Anson Seeley.	" "	Amaziah Ford.
1840. Anson Buell.	" "	" "
1841. " "	Joseph F. Kingsley.	John Jones.
1842. William H. Satterlee.	Stephen Merchant.	S. D. F. Jennings.
1843. " "	" "	Lewis Raymond.
1844. Stephen Merchant.	Wm. H. Satterlee.	Alvah Robertson.
1845. Anson Buell.	" "	David R. Harlow.
1846. Cady Hollister.	David Boyd.	" "
1847. " "	Richard H. Castle.	Wm. H. Wendell.
1848. " "	" "	" "
1849. Anson Seeley.	" "	David R. Harlow.
1850. John P. Roe.	" "	Wm. H. Wendell.
1851. Henry P. Woolley.	Andrew Curtis.	Royal M. Stiles.
1852. Wm. H. Wendell.	Richard H. Castle.	Henry L. Sears.
1853. Abel Meeker.	Daniel E. Larkin.	" "
1854. " "	" "	Cyrus French.
1855. John P. Roe.	" "	David R. Harlow.
1856. John Vibbard.	Albert S. Curtis.	Cyrus French.
1857. " "	" "	Royal M. Stiles.
1858. John Wait.	Alexander Sears.	Wm. H. Southard.
1859. " "	" "	Wm. K. Post.
1860. George G. Scott.	" "	Daniel T. Gates.
1861. " "	" "	Daniel D. Post.
1862. " "	" "	Wm. K. Post.
1863. " "	" "	Hiram Loomis.
1864. " "	" "	Samuel C. Beeman.
1865. " "	Frederick Curtis.	Samuel R. Miller.
1866. " "	" "	O. P. Jennings.
1867. " "	Asa Hollister.	John P. Roe.
1868. " "	Alonzo B. Comstock.	Alexander Abell.
1869. " "	" "	Samuel R. Miller.
1870. " "	Walter Bradley.	Wm. H. Stewart.
1871. " "	" "	T. G. Y. Scaman.
1872. " "	Riley Crippen.	Lewis C. Harlow.
1873. " "	" "	Asa Hollister.
1874. " "	" "	John J. Larkin.
1875. " "	" "	Edward Leahea, Jr.
1876. " "	Hiram B. Stillwell.	Allen S. Glen.
1877. " "	" "	Alexander Sears.
1878. " "	" "	Solyman H. Coons.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1830. James McCrea.	1856. Frederick Curtiss.
1831. Bushnell Benedict.	Wm. Warner.
1832. Wm. H. Satterlee.	1857. Wm. Warner.
1833. Jesse Robertson.	1858. Lewis H. Sears.
1834. James McCrea.	1859. Jeremiah Husted, Jr.
1835. Cornelius Lansing.	1860. Lewis H. Sears.
1836. Wm. H. Satterlee.	1861. Wm. Warner.
1837. Abel Meeker.	1862. Anson Seeley.
John Holmes.	1863. Herman H. Ferris.
1838. Jonathan McBride.	1864. Lewis H. Sears.
1839. Cornelius Lansing.	1865. Wm. Warner.
1840. Wm. H. Satterlee.	1866. Bradford Spier.
1841. Abel Meeker.	1867. Herman H. Ferris.
1842. Anson Seeley.	1868. Lewis H. Sears.
1843. Cornelius Lansing.	1869. Wm. Warner.
1844. Wm. H. Satterlee.	1870. Bradford Spier.
1845. Thomas G. Young.	1871. Herman H. Ferris.
1846. Anson Seeley.	1872. Lewis H. Sears.
Silas H. Linley.	1873. Wm. Warner.
1847. Abel Meeker.	1874. Wm. S. Curtiss.
Ebenezer R. Jones.	John Brown.
1848. Samuel B. Edwards.	Henry P. Curtiss.
1849. Thomas G. Young.	1875. George Higgins.
1850. Anson Seeley.	John Brown.
1851. James H. Clark.	1876. Lewis Sears.
1852. Samuel B. Edwards.	1877. John Brown.
Abel Meeker.	Daniel W. Allen.
1853. Thomas G. Young.	1878. W. S. Curtiss.
1854. Anson Seeley.	Anson G. Larkins.
1855. Abel Meeker.	

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

COURT-HOUSE HILL must always be a place of interest to citizens of Ballston and residents of the county. It is situated on the middle line, that old historic road of Revolutionary times,—a slightly elevation, fitly chosen for its convenience of access over the leading roads of the county before railroads were opened, and for its reasonably central position. Enos Mann, in his book, "The Bench and Bar of Saratoga County," says,—

"Around the court-house a thriving village was growing, and doubtless the owners of the surrounding farms discussed the probable value of corner-lots, and saw, in imagination, their pastures and corn-fields bisected with avenues and streets; and, without doubt, there were others who saw, with an air of dismay, the ruin of their sylvan homes beneath the crushing weight of local taxations for local improvements. Several stores and two hotels were erected, and did a 'land-office' business in court terms. Two lawyers—John W. Taylor and Samuel Cook—displayed their shingles there, trusting in the maxim to secure the worin. But suddenly a blight came over this rural Arcadia, and its hopes were forever blasted."

The court-house and jail burned to the ground on the morning of the Sunday preceeding March 27, 1816—closing the village prospects of the Hill. George Billings, a prisoner chained to the floor, lost his life.

When the question came to be argued before the commissioners appointed to decide the location of the new buildings, the advocate of Court-House Hill, Samuel De Forest, made an able effort to retain the honors and emoluments of the county-seat; but the efforts of Judge Cook, of Ballston Spa, Thomas C. Taylor and Nicholas Low, of New York, aided by the liberal offers of the latter, prevailed, and Court-House Hill retained its name secured in the early times,—but the name only. The court-house stood on the west side of the road, opposite the large dwelling-house, formerly a tavern, now owned by David R. Harlow, rented, however, to other parties. Mr. Harlow's residence is south of the court-house site, on the same side of the road. Abner Harlow, father of David R., came to this town from Vermont, reaching here the day after the court-house burned, and settled a half-mile west of the hill, on what is now the place of James Young.

THE MIDDLE LINE ROAD contains many historic points,—the old Gordon homestead, where General Washington dined in 1783; the site of Gordon's grist-mill, the remains of the dam being still visible in the creek south of the mansion and near the road; the points in the Tory raids where they seized their prisoners; and the houses they pillaged, and many others. The traditional stories of olden times are full of interest, abounding in "moving accidents by field and flood," hair-breadth escapes, thrilling encounters and hasty flights. All this has passed away. Peace and civil order prevail. In all this now beautiful section of country "the desert has blossomed like the rose and the wilderness become a fruitful field."

ACADEMY HILL is the old point at which Rev. Mr. Ball settled, and at which the first meeting-house was built, in 1780. The place received this name from the fact that about the year 1804 the old red meeting-house, then abandoned for the new one west, was opened as an academy. It stood upon the site of the present school-house, and was for many years an excellent school, at which many distin-

guished men were educated. A catalogue of its early students would include a large number of citizens, eminent at home and abroad. Whoever will dig out from the archives of the past a history of that institution—its teachers, scholars, and officers—will add a contribution of much value to the pioneer history of Saratoga County.

BALLSTON CENTRE is on the Middle Line road, a short distance west of Academy Hill. The new Presbyterian church, built there in 1804, the importance of the line of travel, the location of the post-office, all tended in early times to cause the growth of a small village. Its importance was diminished very much by the change of the court-house,—the change in all the great lines of travel,—but it remains, nevertheless, a beautiful spot.

BURNT HILLS is a pleasant rural village in the south part of the town. It derives its name from the fact that there was a large tract of land at this point burned over, either purposely or by accident, about the time the first settlers were coming in. Traveling up from the Mohawk Flats below and passing these blackened forest elevations, they spoke of them as the Burnt Hills.

This point was settled at an early day by the Hollister family, who owned, at one time, a large estate, reaching from the hills to the Branch. A descendant, Asa Hollister, is still living in the village. The records of the Baptist church extend back to 1791. Rev. Bradbury Clay was the first minister. The father of Joseph Bettys, the noted spy, was an early settler near Burnt Hills. Of Harriet McGregor we learn that her stepfather, Wm. Kingsley, probably opened the first tavern, in 1805, and that Fox, Guernsey, and Cogswell were early settlers.

There was also a tannery established here at an early day.

THE BRANCH, as railroad men term it, or SOUTH BALLSTON, as it appears in the maps of the county, is the railroad station about a mile east of Burnt Hills, and is a convenient point for all the south part of this town and the north part of Clifton Park. The opening of the road caused the growth of whatever there is of this place. Before that there were not even the three necessary elements to constitute a village,—a tavern, a blacksmith-shop, and a store.

SPEAR'S CORNERS is within the town of Milton, but derives its name from the families spoken of elsewhere, who settled in the northwest part of Ballston, at what is still known as Hop City.

THE V CORNERS, a mile south of Ballston Spa, appeared in early times as likely to be a business point, but it lost its importance, being outranked by the demands of *spring waters*, official business, and manufacturing enterprise at the southern bend of the Kayadrossera.

EAST LINE is a name in connection with Ballston,—old as the town itself,—spoken of in the history of Malta. It is seen, under the head of "settlement," that the beautiful slopes east of the lake attracted many of the early settlers. For them East Line was a business point, and they also drove across the "outlet" to Academy Hill and Ballston Centre.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The earlier settlers were men who valued education and religious privileges. Among their first public acts were the opening of schools and the establishment of churches.

The meeting-house and the school-house rose side by side in the wilderness. Amid the severity of pioneer life there was little opportunity for long school terms. Boys and girls were obliged to work, but the brief three months' school was well improved. The three R's—Reading, Riting, and 'Rithmetic—were well taught, and the very brevity of the advantages rendered them all the more highly prized and the more promptly attended to. The number of learned men that have risen from the ranks of the early pioneers of Ballston prove their culture, their real refinement, though struggling with all the rudeness of the wilderness.

A very early school was at Ballston Centre, or near there at Academy Hill. At Burnt Hills also was a pioneer school-house, and among the sturdy Scotch settlers in the western part of the town there was another.

East Line, so prominently known in the old times, had a good school.

Lewis Smith, of Mechanicville, now in his ninety-third year, recalls the school and the following incident, though the names of teachers and scholars are fading from his memory: He was a "little boy." The fat, good-natured old teacher was asleep in his chair, and the larger boys gave Lewis twenty-five cents (which seemed to his eyes an immense fortune) to carefully tie the school-master's ankles fast to the chair. He succeeded in doing it. Then the "big boys" made a noise, and woke him up. Rising suddenly, his feet refused to move, and he fell his full length upon the floor, at imminent risk of life and limb, though, fortunately, he was not much hurt.

There is no profanity in Mr. Smith's remark when, in his quaint way, he said to the writer, "It was a devil of a fall." He gives the older boys credit for standing by him, and the school-master was unable to find out who did it.

The Ballston Academy was probably opened about 1804, as it was established in the old pioneer meeting-house, which was given up for their new one by the church about that time. Many distinguished men received their education here. But little trace of records or catalogues can be obtained. With the growth of Ballston Spa that place soon became the resort of those seeking a higher education.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT FOR 1878.

District.	Number of Children between five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1....	111	\$52.14	\$76.34	\$58.66	\$3.70	\$190.84
" 2....	36	52.14	24.76	33.49	1.20	111.59
" 3....	18	52.14	12.38	13.36	.60	78.48
" 4....	52	52.14	35.77	34.97	1.73	124.61
" 5....	50	52.14	34.39	36.71	1.67	124.94
" 6....	72	52.14	49.52	46.15	2.40	150.51
" 7....	38	52.14	26.13	31.83	1.27	111.37
" 8....	51	52.14	35.08	39.22	1.70	128.14
" 9....	47	52.14	32.33	41.32	1.57	127.36
" 10....	38	52.14	26.13	19.20	1.27	98.74
" 11....	56	52.14	38.52	51.24	1.87	143.77
	569	\$573.54	\$391.55	\$406.48	\$18.98	\$1390.55

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BALLSTON CENTRE.

This is the pioneer church of the town, and it has a record of faith and works worthy of a prominent place in history. Study political systems as we may, examine judicial tribunals and trace their influence, search for early business enterprises and learn their effects,—yet, after all, we must turn to these early churches founded by the fathers as the true origin of social order and civil prosperity, as the real fountains from whence flowed the streams of education, culture, and civilization.

The church was founded by the Rev. Eliphalet Ball. The first meeting for organization seems to have been September 22, 1775, when a brief covenant upon the basis of the Westminster Catechism was agreed upon, and signed by the following persons, constituting the first roll of members:

Zaccheus Scribner, Michael Dunning, Steven White, Hezekiah Middlebrook, John Nash, Samuel Nash, Azor Nash, John Holmes, Eliakim Nash, David Clark, Thomas Brown, Ebenezer Spragne, Solomon Couch, Hezekiah Wood, Jonas White, Mary White, Martha Gordon, Elizabeth Ball, Jane Scott, Rhoda Nash, Sarah Nash, Jerusha Benedict, Mary Weed, Abigail Collins, Sarah Kellogg.

The records of the church are very brief in the earliest years, and the names of the first officers do not appear. There is an entry in 1776 stating that John Young and wife, John Cabell and wife, Wm. Belding, Eliphalet Kellogg, Solomon Couch, Uriah Benedict, Griekson Frisby, Nathaniel Weed, and Samuel Benedict united with the church upon profession of faith.

In 1780 another list of members received is given, peculiar in the fact that nineteen husbands and the wives of all of them united at once,—John Cabell, James McCrea, Joseph Morehouse, Samuel Wood, Epenetus White, Matthew Fairchild, James Gordon, John Young, Wm. Barns, Robert Speir, Samuel McCrea, Jabez Gorham, Nathan Raymond, John Wood, Beriah Palmer, Sunderland Sears, Michael Middlebrook, William Bettys, and James Gordon, Jr.

The church was independent, and no doubt Congregational in government for a time, as there seems to have been no election of elders at first.

Rev. Mr. Ball was the pastor till 1783. He lived among his people, however, after that, dying in 1797.

He was succeeded by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, September 25, 1783, and October 3 a new covenant and declaration of principles were drawn up and signed. May 11, 1787, the society completed a Presbyterian organization by electing Solomon Guernsey, James White, and Isaac How elders; Michael Middlebrook and Eliphalet Kellogg, deacons. They were ordained June 9 of the same year. The church was admitted to presbytery in 1787 or 1788, and Rev. Mr. Schenck was installed pastor August 26, 1788. Sermon by Mr. Young, and charge to both pastor and people by Mr. McDonald, of Albany.

The catalogue of pastors (some only stated supplies), from the first organization to the present time, is Eliphalet Ball, Ebenezer Martin, Wm. Schenck, John B. Smith, Jonathan

Edwards, Joel Bradley, Stephen Porter, Reuben Sears, Reuben Smith, James V. Henry, Erasmus D. McMaster, Samuel S. Davis, David Murdock, George H. Thatcher, John B. Steel, Reuben Smith, Charles H. Taylor, E. B. Allen, A. B. Morse, and the present pastor, Alexander S. Hoyt.

From this church have gone forth an unusual number of candidates for the ministry: Reuben Sears, Henry R. Weed, Samuel S. Davis, John K. Davis, James McCrea, Charles E. Farman, Theophilus Redfield, Montgomery M. Wakeman, David Murdock, Nicholas J. Seeley, Matthew H. Calkins. Trained in the Sunday-school, but not members of the church, were the following ministers: Thomas C. Kirkwood, Wm. H. Milham, and W. W. Curtis.

The first house of worship was the "old red meeting-house," that stood where the present school-house stands, erected, according to tradition, in the summer of 1780. This was a landmark well remembered yet by many of the older people. It became the Ballston Academy after it was abandoned by the church. In 1803 a new meeting-house was erected where the present one stands. The satisfaction at securing a more convenient house was saddened by the fatal accident at the raising, Mr. Joseph Warner having been killed by the falling of a stick of timber.

The present house succeeding this one of 1803 was built during the pastorate of Dr. Taylor, extending from 1854 to 1861.

CALVARY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL), BURNT HILLS.

In 1848 this village had a new growth, by the establishment of a paper-mill, which brought into the community a large number of English artisans, and added new life and business to the place. For these men, quite a number of new dwellings were erected. Many of the operatives were members of the Church of England, reverencing its ancient faith, and loving the forms of worship known to their childhood. To provide for these men and for the families residing here, who had previously worshiped at Charlton, a church was established, and incorporated May 7, 1849. This was principally due to the labors of Rev. Edward Davis, and the cordial co-operation of Cady Hollister, the proprietor of the paper-mill. The land for a church edifice was a gift from Mr. Hollister and Isaac Woolsey. During the summer of 1849 the building was completed, at an expense of \$2500, a large proportion of which was the gift of Rev. Mr. Davis himself, and the first service was held in it on Christmas-day of the same year. The church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Wm. R. Whittingham, of Maryland, at the direction of the standing committee of the diocese, July 11, 1850, being free from debt. The edifice was first built with open nave and recess chancel, but was enlarged in 1858 by the addition of two transepts, making sittings for 250. The church had formerly plain glass windows, but in 1862, Mrs. Belinda Davis, wife of the rector, presented the parish with new stained windows, which were immediately put in. The family of Mr. Davis also presented a beautiful stone font at Easter, 1863. The rectory, house, and lot was also a gift, in 1856, by the same generous benefactors. This was opposite the church. Another house and lot, adjoining the

cemetery, was also a gift from the same source. The first wardens of the parish were Daniel K. Smith, who died Oct. 11, 1876, and Wm. Wheeler, who died April, 1871, both of whom were highly esteemed as zealous friends of the church. Rev. Edward Davis continued his abundant labors both here and in Charlton until failing health compelled him to relinquish his work in part, and in 1863 he was called from earth to the hope of a brighter future. On his monument, in the cemetery adjoining the church he loved so well, is the truthful and merited inscription, "Eminent for the gentleness of his spirit and the simplicity and the purity of his character, of vigorous intellect and varied acquirements, he was respected and beloved by all who knew him for his faithfulness as a minister of the gospel, his virtues as a Christian, his worth as a man." The successive rectors of the church have since been Rev. N. J. Seeley, Rev. J. H. Betts, Rev. Mr. Wainwright, Rev. J. H. Tyng, Rev. E. A. Edgerton. Rev. R. H. Barnes, the present rector, took charge, in connection with St. Paul's church, Charlton, Aug. 1, 1871. The officers of the church at the present time are Calvin S. Wheeler and Frederick Curtis, wardens; W. H. Wheeler, L. H. Sears, James P. Smith, E. R. Jones, Edward K. Wheeler, Peter Bliss, Ammi Van Vorst, and Sheldon D. Smith, vestrymen; Levinus Lansing, treasurer. In connection with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, in which Mr. C. S. Wheeler has rendered faithful and efficient service for seventeen years as superintendent.

Mrs. Belinda Davis, wife of the first rector, was the daughter of the late James Emott, of Poughkeepsie. With her husband, she was greatly beloved by the people among whom they lived nearly forty years.

One of the founders of this church was Daniel K. Smith. He was a frugal farmer, a wise counselor, a faithful friend, and an earnest Christian. He was born, lived, and died in the parental and centennial homestead. His father, Jesse Smith, associated with a brother, Thomas Smith, took up a large tract of land before the days of the Revolution, living then in a log cabin. During the war they left their home and fought for their country's freedom. On their return, after peace was declared, finding their cabin burned, the main part of the present house was erected of hewn green timber, making the building nearly one hundred years old.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF EAST LINE.

This society was established about 1858 or '59. They erected a meeting-house about that time at an expense of \$1000, and services were maintained quite regularly for ten or fifteen years, but more rarely since, and at the present time are discontinued. John Brownell, Rensselaer Hall, William Emigh, and Elisha Seidmore principally managed and sustained the enterprise.

The dedication sermon was by Rev. J. G. Holland, now of *Scribner's Monthly*.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST LINE.

The pastor of the Ballston Spa church, Rev. Mr. Delafield, commenced services at this place in the fall of 1876, the congregation meeting in the house of worship belonging to the Christian church.

In the spring of 1877, through the energy of the pastor, assisted by a few active workers, a lot was purchased and a chapel erected. It was an unusual case of rapid church work. The corner-stone was laid and the finished building consecrated within a month. Indeed, the principal work is said to have been actually done in eleven days. The expense was about \$1200, and it is a very fine addition to the little village of East Line.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF BURNT HILLS.

This organization was established about thirty years since, and services have been maintained most of the time. From this church the society at East Line originated.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BURNT HILLS.

This society was formed at a very early day. The following members, originally connected with the old first church of Stillwater, were set off about 1791 or '92, and were the founders of the present Baptist church of Burnt Hills.

Lazarus Hollister, Clement Young, Smith Hollister, Wm. Bettys, Nehemiah Seeley, Daniel Thomas, Thomas Proctor, John Cloudenwiser, Benjamin Ide, John Luther, Gideon Luther.

For this list of members we are indebted to the courtesy of Charles Hunt, clerk of the first church of Stillwater, who has contributed many other valuable records bearing on the history of Baptist churches in this county.

Early ministers of this church, as shown by the records of the Shaftsbury Association, were Bradbury Clay, Nathan N. Whiting, John Harris, E. Tucker, William McCarty, J. S. McCollum, J. W. Green, John Goodby, William C. Phillips, and Alfred Harvey. This first church seems to have become extinct and a new one formed, about 1820, from the Clifton Park church. No statistics have been received from the officers of the church.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The earlier burial-places in town were numerous, and some of them have been long since obliterated.

The first settlers, the McDonald family, are buried upon the farm where they made their pioneer home in 1763. On the Cain place, southwest of the house a few rods, was a public burial-place, long since given up and plowed over.

On the Middle Line road, just beyond Delevan and Finney's place, there were burials near a large elm-tree, not far from a barn now standing there.

Opposite the Presbyterian parsonage at Ballston Centre were early burials. The bodies were removed. The cemetery at Burnt Hills is old, having one stone bearing the date 1795, marking the grave of Samuel Hollister.

The Scotch Bush burying-ground is very old, and takes its name from the nationality of the settlers near. Still another burial-place is near the Hiller farm, in the southwest part of the town. Another one at Hop City, but little used for burials at the present time. The Briggs yard, between Ballston Centre and Court-House Hill, is very large; many of the pioneers are buried there.

Near Ballston Spa is the large main cemetery, with its extensive additions of late years. Here may be read the

brief story of the life and death of many early settlers carved upon the enduring marble, reminding the casual visitor how quickly passes the longest life, and how speedily senatorial honors, military glory, and the most distinguished civic service reach their last repose beside the sweet child cut off in its beauty and its innocence.

IX.—HISTORIC NOTES.

The Northern Invasion of 1780, in which the British forces, under Major Carleton, invaded the settlements in Ballston, has been described somewhat at length in the general history of the county. In addition to what is there set forth, the following historical notes, furnished by Judge Scott, are given here as possessing much local interest. And in this connection it is desired to acknowledge the personal assistance rendered by Judge Scott in the preparation of this work. His printed addresses, manuscripts, books, and maps have generously been offered for consultation, and his personal reminiscences have furnished valuable material that could not easily have been obtained from other sources.

The following account of an alarm in Ballston, earlier than the raids of the Tories, is taken from Judge Scott's address, delivered July 4, 1876 :

"Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer, in a letter to the Provincial Congress, dated April 18, 1777, writes that he has received a letter, requesting the assistance of the militia to quell an insurrection of the Tories in Ballston.

"Hezekiah Middlebrook, chairman of the Ballston committee of safety, writes a letter to the committee of Saratoga, dated May 2, 1777, stating, in detail, the suspicious movements of a party of men who had encamped between Charles Merriek's and Ebenezer Sprague's (now on the road between Factory Village and James Thompson's), and adds that the morning previous thirty or forty men were discovered marching up the Kayadrossera, and returned the same way in the evening, and further adds, 'There is reason to think there is a large body of them, more than we are able to cope with; and a good many from this settlement have absconded, and it is thought have joined them. We look upon ourselves at their mercy, if they choose to attack us, which we hope will incite you to be as expeditious as you can to assist us.'

"The explanation of this alarm would seem to be this: Several of the Tories in this vicinity, having received the offer of bounty lands in Canada, marched off in an armed body at about the date of Middlebrook's letter to join the British forces at Crown Point. They struck the well-known Indian trail leading over the Kayadrossera mountain, across the Sacandaga river near Daly's creek, and west of Lake George to Crown Point, which I shall hereafter refer to. They encamped the first night on the bank of a lake on the summit of the mountain, to which (either from its surroundings or their own situation, or perhaps both) they gave the name of 'Lake Desolation,' which it still retains. Colonel James Gordon, with a detachment of militia (among whom were Edmund Jennings and David How), followed in pursuit, and on the 6th of May overtook them, thirty-one in number, in the present town of Luzerne, and brought them back. They were tried by a court-martial and fined fifteen dollars each.

"On the approach of Burgoyne's army several of the Connecticut families returned to that State, and did not come back until the close of the war."

We add the following from unpublished memoranda of Judge Scott:

Very early in the decade from 1770 to 1780, Gen. Gordon purchased and received a deed from Dirk Lefferts, Cornelius Clapper, Isaac Low, and Benjamin Kissam of a tract in Ballston, containing four hundred acres. The tract

was covered with a magnificent white-pine forest. I remember a few of the original gigantic pines which were in Mr. Mann's woods some fifty years ago (1825). The tract was subdivided into eight fifty-acre lots. The whole was bounded, west, by the middle line; north, by the town line; east, by Ballston street, passing the cemetery; and south, by the Garrett road and the north line of the Garrett farm; and this was the south line of Jones' fifty acres. George Scott moved on to his fifty acres, and erected a frame house on the hill northwest of the present dwelling, in 1774. Mr. Carley settled upon the fifty acres next south of George Scott; John McIlmoire upon the fifty-acre lot afterwards James Mann's; John Carey upon the fifty acres mostly now in the village limits; also James Gordon, upon Amos Hewitt's fifty acres.

As early as 1774 or 1775, Gen. Gordon erected a saw-mill for working up the pine timber upon the creek,—east side of it, nearly opposite the late residence of Capt. Daniel Stone, on the Middle Line road. The dam was between the two high banks, where they approach nearest to each other. Some of the foundation timbers of the dam yet remain in the bed of the brook. This brook was known as Gordon's creek, and it is one of the branches of the stream flowing through Ballston Spa, and still bears the old name derived from the general, who erected the first mill upon its banks. The stream has shrunk, certainly, to one-third of its former volume. The Middle Line road did not cross the creek twice, as it does at present, but followed the east bank along by the saw-mill, and thence southerly to Givins' and Cleary's corners. Munro, on his raid in 1780, passed that way. John Carey and McIlmoire in the Revolution adhered to Great Britain, and so did Francis Hunter, on the Lanchart farm. Mr. Ebenezer Jones, in 1875, while plowing in his field, and upon the site of the old road, turned up an Indian tomahawk in a good state of preservation. My father informed me that his father's brother, John, older than himself, and the only brother, was, in his youth, a midshipman under the command of Capt. Grass, afterwards Rear-Admiral Grass. When George Scott came to America, in 1773, his brother gave him the sea-chest which he had used in the service, and it was brought to Ballston.

Before Munro's raid, this chest, containing the most valuable effects of the family, was buried on the east side of a knoll, towards the east part of the farm, and remained hidden for several weeks. Unfortunately, deeming the greatest danger over, it was dug up and brought to the house just before the raid, and just in time to be rifled of its contents. The chest, however, remained, and is in possession of Judge Scott.

COPY OF A PETITION TO THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

"January 5, 1776.

"TO THE COMMITTEE IN BALLSTON:

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the subscribers, having heard it hinted in several parts of the town, and in divers ways, that a certain number of disorderly persons is expected here under pretense of subduing the Tories in this place, we therefore desire that you, the said committee, will, with the utmost of your power, repel any such motion if it shall come to your knowledge, as we, the subscribers, think it would be injurious to this infant settlement. Furthermore, we, the subscribers, desire the above said committee to warn a meeting, that the



MRS. TRIPHENA MANN.



James Mann



THE OLD HOME, BUILT BY JAMES MANN, 1805, BALLSTON, N.Y.

town may have the opportunity to change two members of said committee, in the room of Mr. — and Mr. —, as they have behaved themselves of late in a very indolent and unbecoming manner. We have reason to believe, from their own conduct, that they are unfit persons to have this trust reposed in them, and in so doing you will oblige your friends and humble servants,

"ELISHA MILLER,	ZACCHAEUS SCHREYER,
ELIPHALET KELLOGG,	DANIEL SCHREYER,
JOHN CLINTON,	SAMUEL FITCH,
JOHN CLINTON, JR.,	JOHN GRANT,
DAVID CLARK,	THOMAS ARMSTRONG."

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Farming is the principal occupation of the people of Ballston. The soil in large portions of the town is fertile, and under careful tillage yields abundant crops. On the whole, the town may be said to possess some of the finest and best-cultivated farms in the county west of the fertile slopes of the Hudson valley.

XI.—MILITARY.

Incidents in the *War of the Revolution* and names connected therewith are given at length in the papers of Judge Scott, and in the notes upon early settlement, but no full list of those who served as soldiers seems to be obtainable.

With reference to the *War of 1812*, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, of Clifton Park, furnishes from his papers the names of the following soldiers from the town of Ballston: Capt. Isaac Curtis, Silas Smith, Lewis Miller, S. Curtis, Wm. Evans, and Chester Clapp.

We add the following list for the War of 1861–65, obtained from the best sources possible, and advertised for several weeks for correction by the veterans themselves.

WAR OF 1861–65.

Edward S. Armstrong, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B, corp.; pro. sergt.; 1st lieut. Co. G; disch. Jan. 14, 1863.
 Thomas Andrews, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D.
 Frazer Atkins, enl. March 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E.
 Wm. Abbs.
 Andrew J. Armstrong, in Mexican war, and also War of 1861–65.
 Wm. G. Bradshaw, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1862.
 Alexander J. Beach, enl. Jan. 22, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E; died Aug. 10, 1864, at Chesapeake hospital.
 Jay Burnham, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Henry W. Burnham, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 George H. Briggs, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Abram G. Bralt, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D; 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; mustered out Dec. 13, 1864.
 William Bralt, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D; 5th sergt.
 George H. Bradt, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D.
 John Barnhart.
 George W. Bigelow.
 Wm. G. Ball, enl. 13th Art.
 Marcus S. Barrows, enl. Nov. 1861, 4th Art., Co. D.
 Frank Clark, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.
 William Davis, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Thomas H. Dorsey, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Andrew J. Dubois.
 Josiah Dean.
 James Dunk, enl. 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Christopher Emperor, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Warren Earls, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E.
 John Emperor, 18th Regt.; served his time; re-enl. in 43d Regt.; served through the war.
 John S. Fuller, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 David Frisbie, enl. 2d Regt.
 James Grooms, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, Jan. 23, 1862.
 Patrick Goonan, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Stephen S. Horton, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; 2d lieut.; pro. capt., July 25, 1862; disch. May 31, 1863.
 George Hughs, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Philip M. Hill, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.

Joshua Heritage, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Frank Harris, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. May 24, 1862.
 George Hoyt, enl. April 17, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; re-enl. 46th Regt., Co. K, Sept. 7, 1861; disch.
 Edwin C. Hoyt, H. Art., 13th Regt., Co. F.
 Thomas Harris, 77th Regt.
 Joseph F. Jones, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Dec. 5, 1862, at Ballston.
 D. K. Smith Jones, enl. Jan. 9, 1862, 4th H. Art., Co. D; 2d lieut.; pro. 1st lieut., Oct. 30, 1862; capt., May 27, 1863; killed in action, June 17, 1864.
 Ransom Knight, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. D.
 Michael Kildea, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Otis King, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 John Kildea, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 John Kearnes, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Alfred H. Kingsley.
 Hugh Kelley, Battery B, 7th N. Y. Art.
 Truman M. Loveland, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 John Lanehart, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Lansing, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Art., Co. D.
 Moses Lewis, 1th Art.
 Richard Millard, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.
 Frederick Martin, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Wm. H. McIntosh, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Richard L. McIntosh, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Edward Middleton, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Patrick McGarr.
 John Morris, enl. 30th Regt.
 Charles Massey, 4th Art.
 John Morris, 30th Regt.
 Samuel H. Nelson, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
 Samuel Nelson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; died at Portsmouth Grove hospital.
 Beekman Near, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Adam Niles, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. H. Quivey, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; dis. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Aaron B. Quivey, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to non-com. staff, May, 1862.
 Patrick Reidy, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Oct. 30, 1861, at Saratoga Springs.
 Horace L. Stiles, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; trans. to 3d Battery.
 George E. Springer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Hiram R. Sweet, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. Schism, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 John Spicer, enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 John H. Shavis, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; trans. to Vet. Battalion 77.
 Benjamin J. Severance.
 James D. Thompson, 115th Regt.
 Alonzo Vandenberg, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.
 James H. Vanderwerken.
 W. W. Worden, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; sergt.; trans. to Co. K.
 William W. art, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 John J. Wood, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Gilbert Warren, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Jacob Wager, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Norman F. Weeks, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES MANN.*

Once it was a happy day—
 From tree and wood sweet voices sound—
 When yea was yea and nay was nay,
 A holy influence lingered 'round.

My beloved father, James Mann, was born in Hebron, county of Tolland, Conn., Feb. 24, 1768. His father's name was Joseph, who was the son of Nathaniel Mann, son of the Rev. Samuel Mann, of the Congregational church, Massachusetts. In December, 1790, he was married to Miss Tryphena Tarbox, of Hebron. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bronson in the Episcopal church of that place. The wedding-ring differed essentially from those of the present day. It was a plain hoop of pure

* Contributed by Miss Electa Mann, Ballston, 1878, aged seventy-seven years.

gold, having engraved upon the inner surface the motto, "Love and Virtue," suggestive of the unobtrusive gifts and graces of mind and heart. The same winter they came to Ballston and settled on their farm. They made their journey in a large sleigh, covered with domestic linen, drawn by a yoke of oxen and a horse. The sleigh was heavily laden with household furniture and other necessary articles. They were several days on the road. One evening they met at the inn some fellow-travelers, who made themselves quite at home, brought in their meat and meal, prepared and ate their supper, after which they had a dance. Then they brought in their straw beds for their night's repose.

My parents arrived the 4th of March, 1791. They had followed the Middle Line road till within less than a mile of the place destined to be their life-long home. They soon reached the woods on their own premises. The road then passed down a side-hill, lined on each side with towering pine- and hemlock-trees, while the March wind among their branches played a welcome greeting, which was strange music to one unaccustomed to a forest home. Then going over the causeway of logs, they soon came to a rise of ground where their house stood. By the politeness of Mr. Knapp my mother had preceded my father by an easier conveyance from the hill, afterwards the Court-House hill. That evening they gratefully accepted his hospitality and took tea with the family,—a sumptuous repast of delicious corn-cake, fried pork, and a cup of warm tea. The log house contained two rooms on the floor, an attic, with a ladder instead of stairs for ascent.

Logs within and logs without;
Brave hearts would not repine,
Since moral worth and calm content
Brighter than gold or diamonds shine.

There were two other buildings of the same material on the premises,—a milk-room attached to a shop and a barn. There was an out-door cellar, and a stone-oven covered with slabs. The snow was then two feet deep. Winter soon yielded to the mild influence of spring, the snow melted away, and early in April young *lettuce*, self-sown, graced their table. The garden was in front of the house, and contained some useful plants. The asparagus was transferred to the new garden, where it still remains. There were three apple-trees a few rods northeast from the house that are still living.

My father brought apple-seed from his eastern home and planted a nursery, raised young trees sufficient for two orchards on his own farm, leaving a balance for his neighbors. He also planted peach-trees, which bore fruit a number of years. Not long after he started some pear-trees from scions brought from his native place, one of which is still living and bears better pears than it did many years ago.

Until a well was dug the house was supplied with water from a cavity below the garden; when that failed it was brought from over the causeway, where was a little pool of water at the corner of a beautiful grove of young pines, which, with the green grass beneath, was a delightful spot.

'Twas there our dear mother, in the warm summer day,
Would sit, while we children were close by her side;
Look on us, and smile at our innocent play,
Whilst nimbly for us the bright needle she plied.

James Mann, Sr., died March 21, 1856, aged eighty-eight years. Tryphena Mann was born Dec. 27, 1765, and died Nov. 1, 1850, aged eighty-four years. They had seven children: Hervey, who was born and died Sept. 26, 1791; James, born Aug. 10, 1792, and died Sept. 24, 1873; Patience, born Sept. 22, 1795, died April 12, 1816; Solomon, born Oct. 22, 1797, died Sept. 5, 1807; Fanny, born Oct. 20, 1797, died April 29, 1816; Eleeta, born Oct. 16, 1801; Joseph, born March 21, 1804.

The tender bud is withered,
The blooming flower does fall,
The golden sheaf is garnered,
And silence reigns o'er all.

GEORGE G. OSTRANDER

was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1830. He went with his father to Virginia in 1844, where his father purchased a farm. George continued to work with his father until 1848, when he went to learn the trade of carpenter

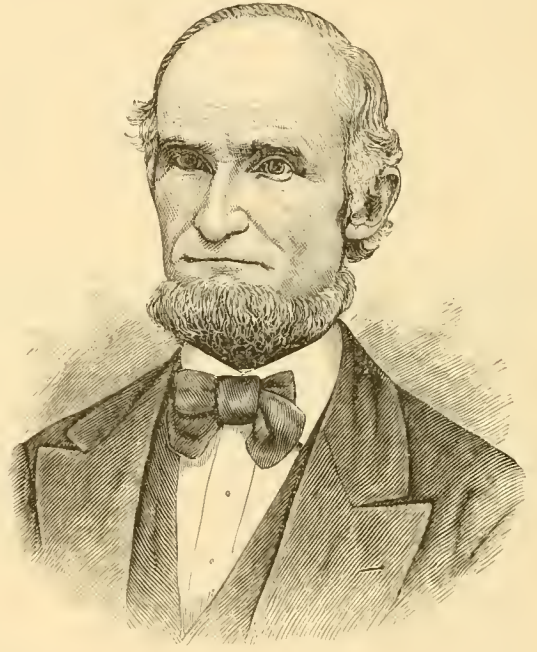


Photo. by T. J. Arnold, Ballston Spa.

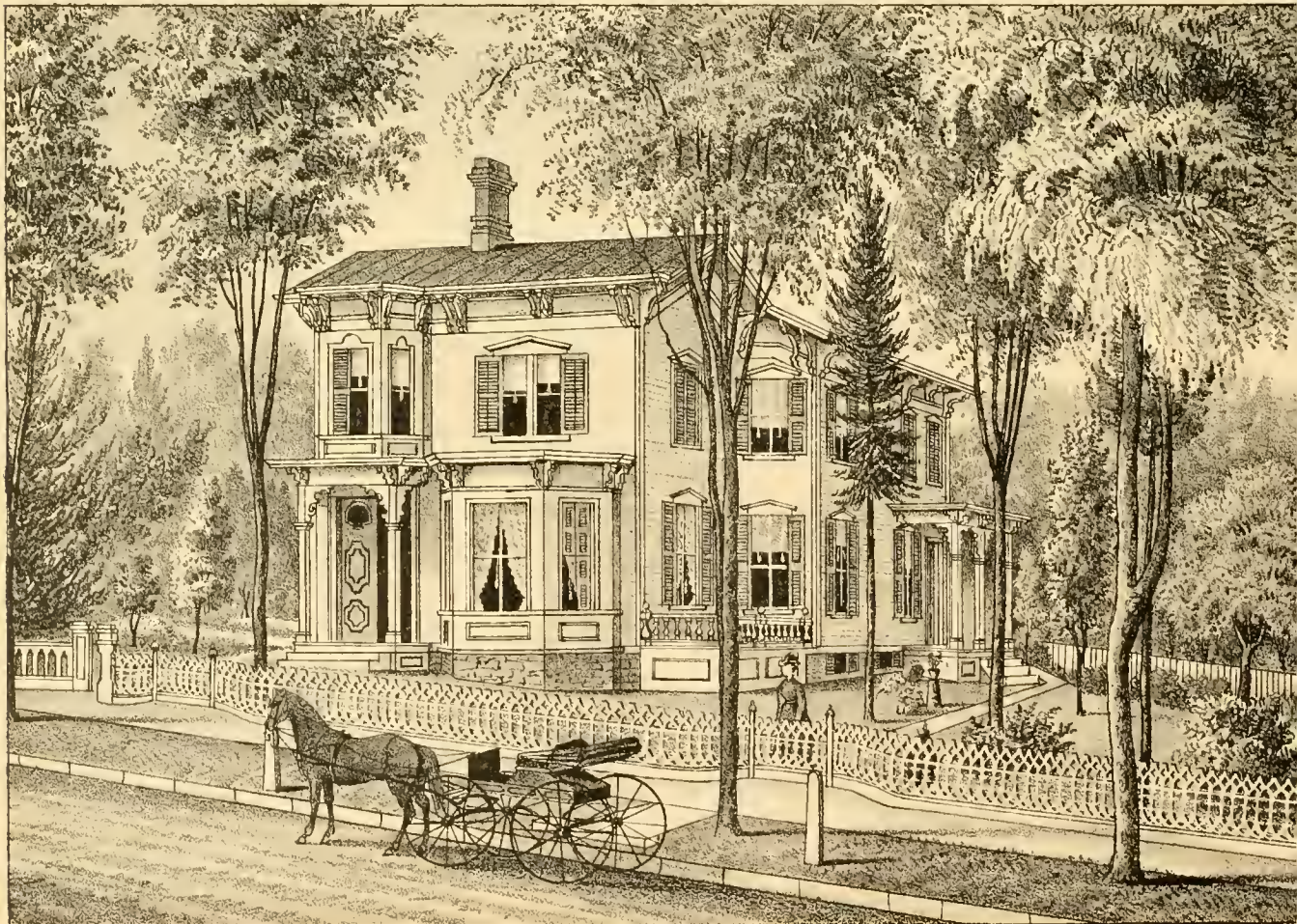
G. G. Ostrander

and joiner. In 1850 he was married, at Washington, D. C., to Carolina A. Pink, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. They then located, at Sand Lake, and he engaged largely in building, employing several men in erecting buildings in that county until 1863, when, at the solicitation of Hon. E. C. Delavan (they were personal friends as long as Mr. Delavan lived), he came to Ballston, and located at Burnt Hills, to work at his trade. Soon after he purchased a farm near that place, where he resided until 1876, when he moved to South Ballston, leaving his only son, Philip, on the farm.

Mr. Ostrander has built and owns several buildings at South Ballston, carries on a lumber and coal business there, and is foremost in any enterprise that tends to advance the interest of the village.



RES. OF HENRY I. CURTISS, BALLSTON, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF JACOB OSBORNE, SCHUYLerville, N. Y.

SARATOGA.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Saratoga is nearly central upon the eastern border of the county. It is bounded north by Wilton and Northumberland, east by the county line, south by Stillwater, and west by Saratoga Springs. It includes 10,341 acres of improved land, 4058 of unimproved, and of this last amount 2338 is woodland. The population in 1875 was 4509.

In the revised statutes of the State, this town is described and its boundary lines defined as follows :

"The town of *Saratoga* shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by Northumberland and Wilton, easterly by the east bounds of the county, southerly by Stillwater, and westerly by Saratoga Springs and Malta."

The territory of this town is a part of the ancient Saratoga patent. It is a curious fact that a copy of the original contract of division, with a map attached, executed June 1, 1752, was found, a few years since, in a bale of *foreign* rags opened at the Fort Miller paper-mill. The map is now in the possession of Henry Wagman, of Saratoga, in an excellent state of preservation. To this document belongs not only its historical interest, but the singular story of wandering as refuse paper back to the very territory of which it is an accurate map;—there rescued from oblivion and duly preserved. The survey was executed by John R. Bleecker, in September and October, 1751. The contract attached was witnessed by Pieter Winne and Jacob Ten Eyck. It was recorded July 23, 1762, by Mr. Gansevoort, clerk. The contracting parties were John Glen, on behalf of the heirs of Jan Janse Bleecker, deceased ; Killian De Ridder, for the representatives of Cornelius Van Dyck ; Gerardus Groesbeck, for the representatives of Dirck Wessel Ten Broeck ; John Van Rensselaer, for the representatives of Peter Schuyler. They met at the house of Edward William Ventune, in the city of Albany, and signed this paper on the 1st of June, 1752. The Indian title to this territory was granted to Peter Schuyler and others, as early as 1684. It was confirmed by the colonial government in 1708, and the names of the patentees are then given as Peter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Dirck Wessels, John Johnson Bleecker, Johannes Schuyler, and Cornelius Van Dyck. By comparing these names with those on the contract of division before given, it will be seen that prior to 1752 the original six proprietors had been reduced by the sale or inheritance of the property to four.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The Hudson river is upon the eastern border. A range of high rounded and sometimes terraced hills extends north and south through the central and western parts. These hills rise, some of them, to the height of four hundred and

fifty feet, and slope in every direction. Narrow alluvial flats, bordered by high clay bluffs, extend along the Hudson.

Saratoga lake forms a portion of the west boundary. Fish creek, the outlet of the lake, flowing through the north part of the town, is the principal stream, and upon it are several fine mill-sites. The other streams are small brooks. Three mineral springs, known as Quaker springs, issue from the Hudson river slate, in a ravine a little southeast of the centre of the town.

They contain lime, magnesia, and iron, with carbonic gas and salts of soda.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Around the *Sa-rah-to-ga* of the long colonial period, but now Schuylerville on the Upper Hudson, there lingers a wealth of strange and mystic story. It is at *Sa-rah-to-ga* that the river hills begin to crowd down to the banks of the stream on either side, thus giving rise to the significance of the name, which means, in the Indian tongue, "the hill-side country of the great river." It was at Old Saratoga that there was a crossing and divergence of the old Indian war-trails, which led through the great northern valley. That is to say, in coming down the Hudson it was here that the lateral trails left the river, and the one on the west ran up the Fish creek and around Saratoga lake towards the Dutch settlement at Schenectady, and the other on the east ran up the Batten Kill and over the eastern mountains towards the English settlements in the valley of the Connecticut. It will quite readily be seen that this crossing of the war-trails at old Saratoga, making of it as it were a wilderness "four corners," is what gave the place its strategical importance in forest warfare, and is the reason why forts should have been built there.

It was at Old Saratoga that, as early as the year 1687, Governor Dongan attempted to induce a band of Christian *Iroquois*, that the French missionaries had led to *Cach-na-oua-ga*, on the St. Lawrence, to return and settle under English protection, in order that they might form a barrier between the then frontier town of Albany and the hostile French and Indians of the ever-frowning north.

It was here, in the month of February, 1690, that Lieutenant Le Moyne de St. Helene with his band of snow-shoed savages left the Hudson, and taking the western trail up the Fish creek, over Lake Saratoga, and so on across the frozen wilderness, swept down upon the sleeping inhabitants of Schenectady with indiscriminate slaughter.

It was here, in the opening summer of the same year, 1690, that Major Peter Schuyler, then mayor of Albany, in command of some Dutch troops, being the advance corps of the first great army of Canadian invasion, halted to await the approach of General Fitz John Winthrop with the main

body of the troops, and clearing a little spot in the mighty virgin forest, built a block-house for his military stores, and gave this spot the local name Saratoga, after the old hunting-ground and patent of which it formed a part.

It was here that nineteen years later, in 1709, Peter Schuyler, now a colonel in the service, and in command of the advance-guard of the second great army of northern invasion, again halted his troops and built a stockaded fort on the east side of the river. This old fort, of which slight remains now exist, was situate on the east side of the river on the high bluff a hundred rods below the mouth of the Batten Kill, now forest-crowned, upon which General Fellsows planted his cannon before Burgoyne's surrender. This old fort at Saratoga stood for nearly forty years with the varying fortunes of the old wilderness warfare, until it was finally abandoned and burnt by the retiring English troops, in the autumn of 1747.

In attempting to write the story of pioneer settlement in the valley of the Upper Hudson, we are confronted at once with the necessity and the difficulty of going back in our investigations more than a hundred and fifty years to a period of which history has preserved few traces, as far as the minor incidents of early settlement are concerned. It is true that in entering this valley we stand face to face with some of the grandest facts of general history. It is the very spot where empires struggled for supremacy. Along this line, in part at least, French discovery, sustained by French soldiers and French diplomacy, won from the Indians a magnificent domain, embracing in its wide sweep the valley of the St. Lawrence, the basin of the Great Lakes, and the head-waters of the Mississippi. Over this same route from Albany to Montreal marched and counter-marched the armies in the war of 1756, that transferred all this vast territory to the English crown. Nor even yet was the historic significance of this valley complete. Again, in the War of the Revolution, an empire was lost and won, not only in this valley and in this county, but, as to the crisis of the campaign, within the actual limits of the town of Saratoga. In such a town the importance of national history overshadows that of the local. It is easier to determine the man who commanded here in a great battle than it is the man who cleared an opening in the primeval forest and erected the first log house; easier to find the field of a fierce contest than the field first sowed with grain. And yet when general history seeks to settle the details of its own grand work, it is often involved in the same obscurity that overhangs pioneer settlement.

Bartel Vroman seems to have been the pioneer settler of Old Saratoga. He was there as early as the year 1689. At a convention held at the city of Albany on Sept. 4, 1689, among others, it was

"Resolved, That there be a fort made about the house of Bartel Vroman at *Sarachtoge*, and twelve men raised out of the two companies of the city and two companies of the county, to lie there upon pay, who are to have twelve-pence a day, besides provisions, and some Indians of *Skach-kook* to be there with them, to go out as scouts in that part of the county."

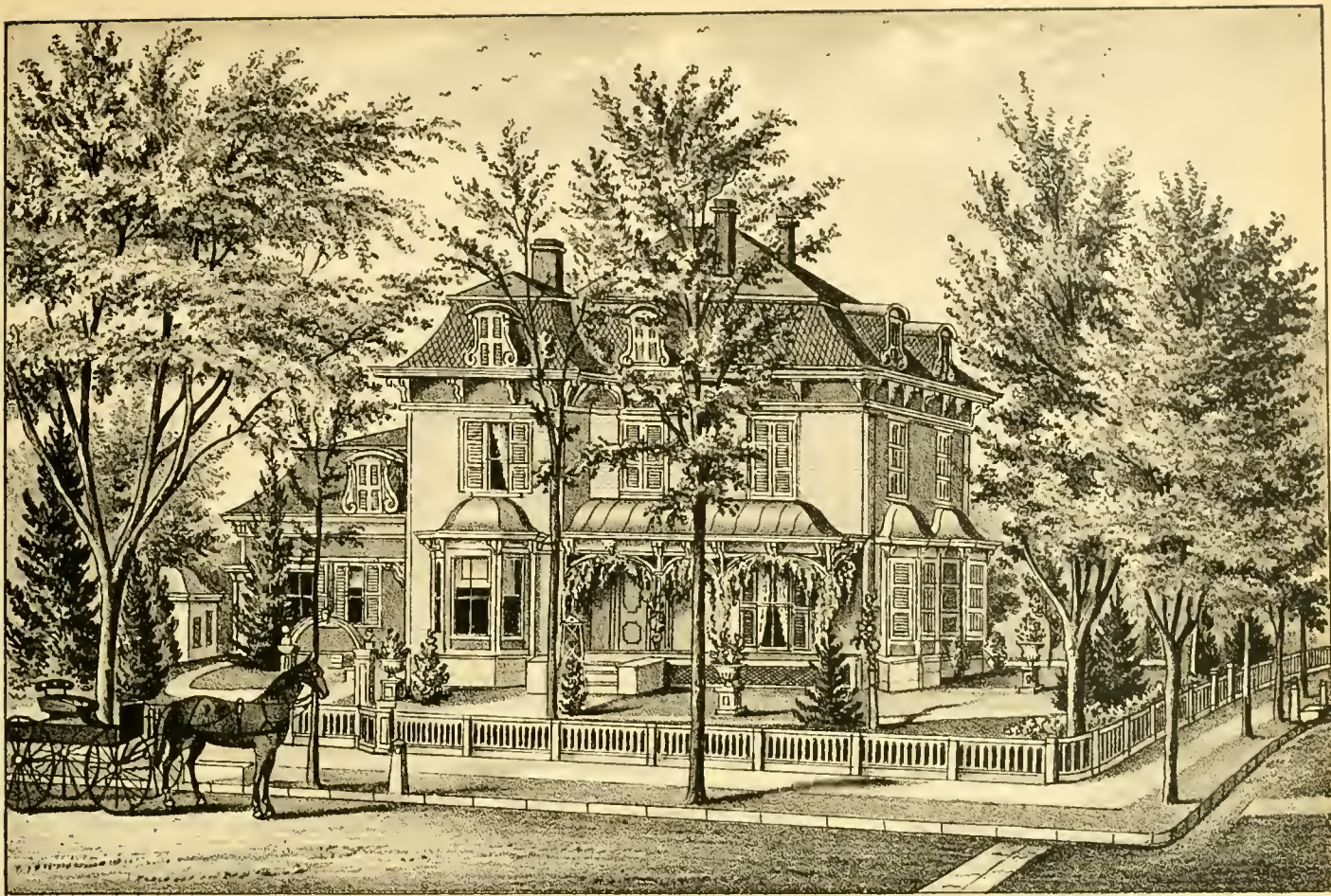
Upon the Saratoga patent purchased in 1684 it is probable there were other settlements made soon after the year

1700. It is supposed that mills and other buildings were erected by the Schuylers on the south side of Fish creek, near the present house of George Strover, in 1709 or 1710. General Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, was born in Albany in 1731, and it is inferred that the Schuyler family themselves were not living here before that date but came not long after. We have no information that at this early period there were any openings in the forest or any pioneers in the town back from the river, nor have we the names of any at the river. If mills were built in 1709 or 1710, somebody must have lived at that point, and there, beyond all question, was the place of the first settlement. The workmen that built the mills, the men that carried them on, whoever they were, were nearly or quite the first settlers.

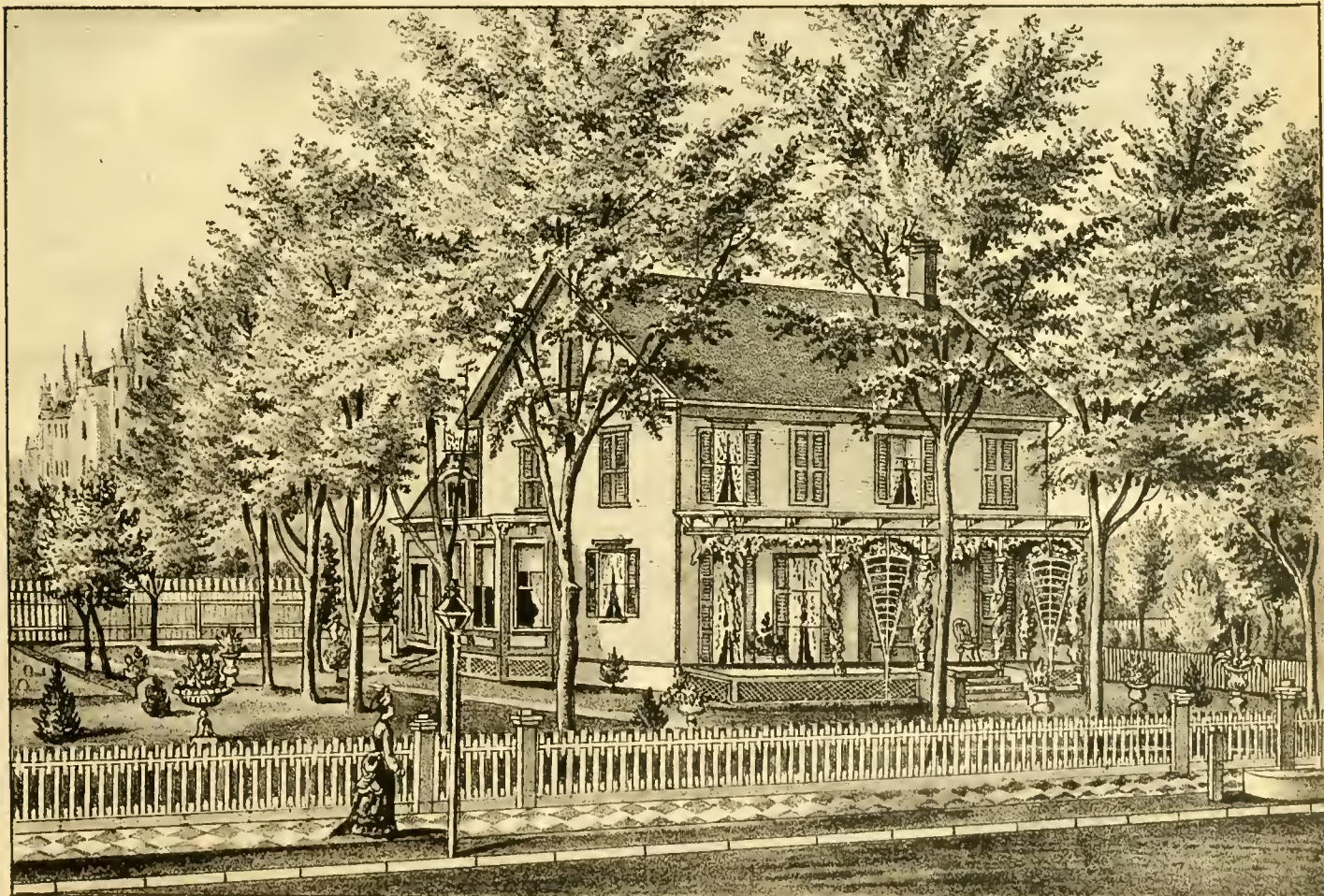
Old Fort Saratoga was erected on the heights east of the river and south of the Batten Kill in 1709. Under its protection a few early settlers, no doubt, came about the time or soon after the mills were built. In 1745 the historians speak of a village of thirty families that were attacked, and killed, captured, or driven away. This settlement was called Saratoga, and it is believed that most of these thirty families were on the west side of the river, at the Schuyler mills, and such dwelling-houses as had gathered around them. This destruction of the village of Saratoga, Nov. 17, 1745, was one of the fearful scenes of border warfare. History gives us no details, but the imagination easily supplies them. The sudden attack; the struggle for life; the fierce fight; the burning buildings; the hasty retreat with the weary captives, were all here in this now peaceful and pleasant valley. A whole village destroyed; thirty dwellings burned; their very sites unknown, save that of the Schuyler house; and the names of the dead and the captured alike lost. Captain Peter Schuyler fought bravely, but was killed in his own house.

Whether the fort was garrisoned at this time, or whether the attack was too sudden and too soon over for relief from it, is somewhat uncertain. The history of border warfare gives a few subsequent items relating to this vicinity. May 13, 1746, William Norwood was killed by the Indians while fishing in the river near the fort; whether he was a settler or one of the garrison is not stated. December 15, the Indians attacked a small party near the Schuyler place, killed four and took four prisoners. October 12 of the same year a party of Americans guarding some wagons south of Fish creek were attacked and sixteen killed.

The next spring, April 7, a skirmish occurred near the Schuyler place between a company under Captain Trent and Lieutenant Proctor and about two hundred Indians; eight of the Americans were killed. June 15 of that year the fort itself was attacked by French and Indians, but resisted successfully until relief came from Albany. During this perilous period of eighteen years, from 1745 to 1763, existing settlements were broken up, and it is not probable that any new settlers attempted to face the privations, sickness, and hardships of a new country, and the dangers of war at the same time. The peace of 1763 between France and England removed, to a great extent, all fear of further trouble from the Indians, and left this town open for settlement. The true pioneer period of Saratoga commences



RESIDENCE OF C. W. MAYHEW, SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. DILLINGHAM, SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y.

at this point; at least that of which we can gain some tolerably accurate information. The Schuyler house and mills were rebuilt soon after peace was declared. The new grist-mill was erected on the north side of Fish creek, on the site of the present mill of D. A. Ballard & Sons. The old Schuyler mansion, which the French and Indians burned, stood east of the "*old lilacs*." In widening the canal a few years ago the cellar was opened, and many relics obtained. The new house erected at the close of the French war was placed about twelve rods west of the "*old lilacs*," and exactly south of the present Schuyler mansion, belonging to George Strover. The lilac-bushes themselves are venerable enough to be objects of curiosity. They were undoubtedly planted either in the time of the first or the second Schuyler house, and must certainly be more than one hundred years old, perhaps one hundred and forty. They are evidently vigorous enough to last till the second centennial of the republic. During a period of twelve years, from 1763 to 1765, quite a number of settlers appear to have made their homes within the limits of the present town of Saratoga.

Abram Marshall came from Yorkshire, England, and settled on the place now owned by William H. Marshall, in the year 1763 or 1764. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He died Nov. 30, 1811, aged eighty-one. Mr. Marshall and family, taking the stock owned by them, went to Albany for safety on the approach of Burgoyne. He has a large number of descendants living in this vicinity. William H. Marshall, a great-grandson, occupies the old homestead. Abram Marshall, a grandson, lives in Northumberland. The widow of another grandson, Mrs. William Marshall, owns the house, which is a famous relic of war times, north of the village of Schuylerville.

Thomas Jordan was a son-in-law of Abram Marshall. He was in the American bateau service. His place was the present farm of Frank Marshall. From Alonzo Welch, of Schuylerville, we learn that his grandfather, Joseph Welch, settled, between 1765 and 1770, on the place now owned by his grandson, Lorenzo D. Welch. He was a lieutenant in the American army, was taken prisoner, and detained three years in Canada.

Thomas Smith moved from Dutchess county to Saratoga about the year 1770, and bought the place now owned by Stephen Smith. He first built a log house, and afterwards a frame house. This last was below the present barn, half-way down the hill, near the road, and was used until 1808. Mr. Smith died in 1801. He left one son, William T. Smith, who built the present house, and was the father of seven sons and three daughters, eight of whom are still living.

Before or about 1770, John Strover purchased the farm now owned by James Bailey, Jr., but probably did not settle here till after the Revolutionary war, in which he did valuable service as a scout, going through great perils in that dangerous employment. He was an orderly sergeant. He died in 1836. His son, George Strover, about 1839 or 1840 bought the old Schuyler place, and is still living there at an advanced age. He had heard his father say that he was present at the execution of Lovelace the traitor. He was hung on the Gravel hill, near the Schuyler place,

and was buried in a standing position by an oak-tree. George Strover himself saw the oak stump dug out when the Gravel hill was cut away, and the bones were found in accordance with the statement of his father. The skull is preserved as a relic at Mr. Strover's house.

Hezekiah Dunham also settled in this same period, just before the Revolutionary war, upon the hill where Hiram Cramer now lives. He was a man of nerve and daring, an active patriot during the war, and one of the captors of Lovelace.

James I. Brisbin was also an early pioneer upon the farm now owned by George W. Smith. Of Mr. Brisbin and another pioneer, George Davis, the story is related that they swapped horses on one occasion, and endeavored to be honest and fair in the transaction. But after returning home and thinking it over Mr. Brisbin concluded that he had the best of the bargain by about five dollars, and that he ought to pay over that sum. Mr. Davis, too, was going through the same process of conviction, and concluded *he* had the best of the bargain and ought to pay over five dollars to Mr. Brisbin. They each concluded to ride to the other's house and do this act of justice. They met about half-way, but just how they explained the matter and how they settled it history leaves no record. This transaction was not probably the model after which subsequent horse-trades have generally been made in this town. Another pioneer of nearly the same name, James Brisbin, settled upon the farm now the residence of his grandson, James C. Brisbin.

The founders of the Friends' monthly meeting are also among the first settlers before the Revolution. Gabriel Leggett and Isaac Leggett settled within the present limits of Stillwater, and were prominent men in the new settlement, as well as in the society of Friends. Thomas Wilbur and Fones Wilbur settled in the vicinity of the Basin, since known by their name, within the limits of the present town of Stillwater. David Shepherd's pioneer home was upon this place, owned ever since by his descendants, now the property of his grandson, David Shepherd. John Walker also settled in the southern part of the town, near the line of Stillwater. On the authority of Joseph A. Sweet, of Moreau, it would seem that the Van Olindas were in this town before the Revolution, on the Bennett farm, and also the Davenports; but this is not verified by inquiry sufficient to state their location at the time of their settlement.

Tibbett Soule, from his connection with the society of Friends, as related by Andrew Dorland, must also be counted an early pioneer before the Revolution. George Davis is the one spoken of in the account of Mr. Brisbin, and his place is still known as the Davis farm. He was very likely the earliest blacksmith.

Albert Clemons, who came with his father from Dutchess county, in 1789, and was then eight years old, remembers Mr. Cross, Mr. Webster, and Daniel Guiles as old residents then; supposed they were here before the war. He heard Mrs. Webster relate stories of the war times; that the soldiers came and took meat from their smoke-house. Mr. Cross' place was near the present one of Mr. Shearer; and Mr. Guiles lived where Victory village is now situated.

Mr. Patterson, living south of Victory, states that his grandfather, Sherman Patterson, was here before the Revolution, and settled in the north part of what is now Schuylerville, on the place owned by Alonzo Welch. He gives a definite statement of the tradition which has always existed around Schuylerville, that the British army buried some property and even specie just before the surrender.

This report has never seemed to be sustained by any very decisive authority. But Mr. Patterson states it in this form: a trench was dug straight up the hill from the river on the Patterson farm and somewhat south of the present North cemetery; and after burying whatever they designed to, the British drew a rope the whole length, tied their horses to it, and fed them there, that the ground might be trampled and the burial of property concealed. Some of the stories of buried property have no doubt grown out of the fact that the British buried their dead in this place, and parties were seen digging, no doubt for that purpose, about the time of the surrender. This would be near the position held by the Germans,—the left wing of the British army, as stated by General Mattoon. This view is corroborated by the fact that Alonzo Welch, in opening a trench a few years ago, found the remains of six bodies. The "Hessian burying-ground," from which General Mattoon attempted to recover a gun after the surrender, was very likely at this point, though it may have been farther down the river, in the vicinity of the principal battle-fields.

Doubtless there are still other names belonging to this period between the French war and the Revolution. In 1777 a man named Swart is stated to have lived south of Coveville, near Van Buren's ferry. Colonel Van Veghten, the father of Herman and Cornelius Van Veghten, was an early settler at Coveville. His name is prominent in tradition as a pioneer before the Revolution, and he was extensively connected with public affairs in that part of the country.

Conrad Cramer also settled upon the farm now occupied by John Smith, about three miles southwest of Schuylerville, as early as 1763.

Conrad Cramer married Margaret Brisbin. Their children were Elizabeth, who married Thomas Whiteside; James, who married Sally Payne; George, who married Anna Anderson; Conrad, who married Laura Lawrence; John, who married Hannah Close. The children of James Cramer were Margaret, James P., Eunice, Payne, Thomas, Sarah Anne, and Hiram. The children of George Cramer were William, Philip, Conrad, James, Mary, John (2d), and Sarah. The children of Conrad Cramer were George C., James L., and John L. (twin brothers). The children of John Cramer were Mary, Eliphalet, George H., William, John C., Charles, and Harriet.

Henry Wagman, who has given much attention to the early history of this country, and is excellent authority, mentions three brothers by the name of Denney, who came to this town as early as 1770, and built three log houses on the present farm of John McBride. John Woeman was here, also, before 1765, and lived near Coveville. William Green settled about 1765. His sons were Samuel, John, and Henry.

At this point in the local history we cannot omit to state

briefly something of the Schuyler families, whose names are so intimately associated with this town, who were identified with the pioneer openings in the forest, by their mills furnishing supplies to the garrisons of the fort, and to the very earliest settlers. They shared in the Indian wars, the French war, and the War of the Revolution. If any place was ever rightly named in all this broad land, it is *Schuylerville*.

THE SCHUYLER FAMILY.

Philip Pieteron Schuyler came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1650. According to Lossing he married the same year, December 12, Margaret Van Slechtenhorst, daughter of the agent or director in charge of the Rensselaer Manor. His sons were Guysebert, Pieter, Brant, Arent Philip, Johannes. The daughters were Gertrude, who married Stephanus Van Cortlandt; Alida, who married Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and after his death Philip Livingston. The pioneer ancestor, Philip Pieter, died March 9, 1684. The second son, Pieter, was, for many years, one of the most prominent men in the province. He was mayor of Albany from 1686 to 1694. John, the youngest of the original family, was the grandfather of General Philip Schuyler.

When the French and Indians destroyed Schenectady in 1690, he asked for a captain's commission, being then twenty-two years of age. With a force hastily recruited of twenty-nine whites and one hundred and twenty Indians, he penetrated Canada by way of Lake Champlain, and returned in seventeen days, having taken many prisoners and destroyed much property. This Captain John Schuyler married Elizabeth Staats, widow of John Wendell, in April, 1695. The captain died in 1747. His eldest son John, born in 1697, lived the quiet life of a gentleman of leisure, having married Cornelia Van Cortlandt. He left five children, dying in 1741, only forty-four years of age. He was buried at the "Flats," now Watervliet, in the family burying-ground of his cousin. His oldest son, Philip, was the general of Revolutionary fame. He was born in the family mansion at Albany, November 20, 1733.

The Schuyler who settled at the mouth of Fish creek, built the mills and the first Schuyler mansion, was an uncle of the general. He was killed at the destruction of the village of Saratoga, Nov. 28, 1745.

The time when General Philip Schuyler came into the possession of the estate at Fish creek, is not given by his historians, nor when he commenced residing there. In 1767 he erected a flax-mill there, the first in the American colonies. The mansion at Fish creek was his summer residence, the winters being mostly passed by the family in Albany.

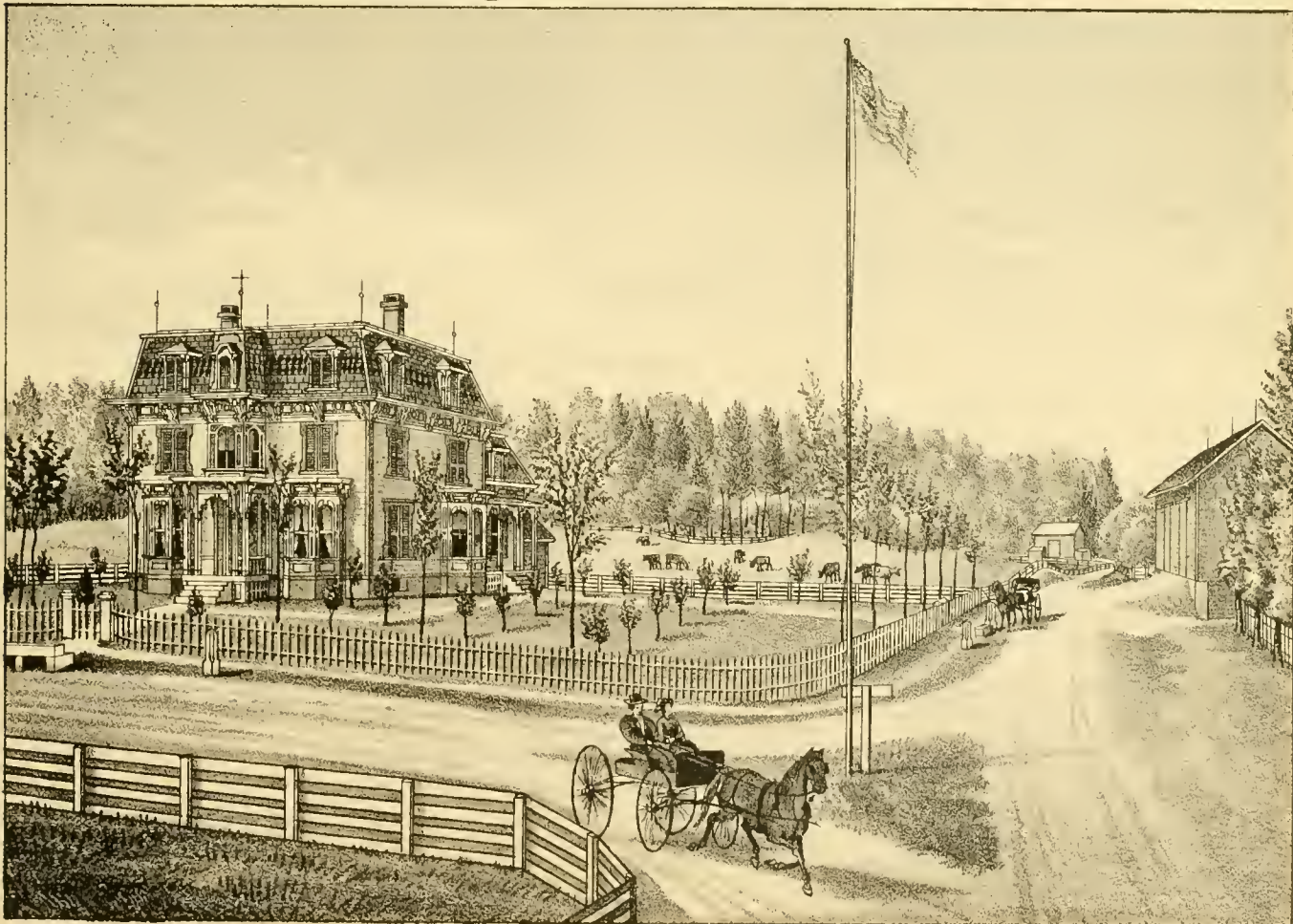
William Smith, urging him to be a candidate for the Assembly in 1768, writes, "If you will *serve one session* more, I will promise to leave you in full possession of your wolves, foxes, snow, a small sailing-vessel with fish and lands at Saratogue, and give you no further disturbance while the remaining sands run out."

And this promise of rural quiet was just before the long and stormy Revolutionary career in which the name of Schuyler was to become illustrious for all time.

The story of the pioneer settlement is thus brought down to the time of the Revolution. The opening of the war



RESIDENCE OF JAS. C. BRISBIN, SARATOGA, NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF HIRAM CRAMER, SARATOGA, N. Y.

no doubt put a stop to further emigration. To hold territory already settled became the necessity of the times rather than to secure more.

The years succeeding the surrender of Burgoyne were still troublous times. It was not till the peace of 1783 that the settlement of the town continued.

General Schuyler with characteristic energy had his new house raised in seventeen days after the declaration of peace. This was the one now known as the Schuyler mansion, the property and the residence of George Strover.

It is a venerable building,—interesting for its historic associations as well as for its antique and curious furniture, and the ancient relics carefully preserved and courteously shown to visitors by Mr. Strover and his family. During the period of seventeen years from the close of the war up to 1800, the number of new settlers increased rapidly.

They came to found for themselves and for their children homes in this beautiful valley, and on the fertile slopes of the hills that environ it. Remnants of the orchards they planted are seen here and there in the venerable trees still bearing fruit in the same fields with those of later years. The sites of many early log houses are still visible,—though in some cases concealed beneath the fine buildings of the present time.

Jesse Mott was an early settler south of Dean's Corners. Of himself he writes for his children in 1844: "I left Dutchess county March 14, 1783, sixty-one years ago. I was then twenty-four years of age. I first bought one hundred acres all new. I made a home the first year with a family who had got in the year before. I cleared some land, and in the fall I built a log cabin and caught a little wife. She was in the seventeenth year of her age.

"We lived together seventeen years. She was the mother of thirteen children, and we had collected a good property. When I first began I paid \$250 towards my land. This was one-half of the purchase price. The debt of \$250 cost me many a sleepless night after a hard day's labor. At that time I had no expectation of seeing the country appear as it now does. But my days are nearly spent, and I must leave others to manage. When I left Dutchess my friends thought it very doubtful whether I should make out to live, or starve, and return a beggar. The latter I felt to despise, and within twenty years would not have been willing to have exchanged with them."

Samuel Bushee came in from Connecticut soon after the Revolution, about 1785. He married the daughter of Abram Marshall, and bought the farm north of Schuylerville of the Lansings, who owned it at the time the house was occupied by Burgoyne's officers. He sold it to Samuel Marshall in 1817. Mr. Bushee was in the American army during the Revolution, and was at Monmouth in the New Jersey campaign.

Elihu Billings settled south of Dunham's, on the Cramer Hill, about the same time—their log house being built near the brow of the hill, and Daniel Morgan, father of Daniel Morgan, Jr., afterwards a town officer for so many years, was also a resident there as early as 1790.

Obadiah Knapp and Mr. Jeffords were also early pioneers southeast of the present site of Victory village—as appears from notices in another place.

John Thorn came from Dutchess county about 1785. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He settled on what is still known as the Thorn place. His first house was on the site of the present one. He had four sons and six daughters. Three of the latter are still living.

In the west part of the town, near Saratoga lake, settlements were made in 1784 or 1785. An interesting item of history is connected with them. On the 7th day of August, 1781, seven men, sent from Canada, came to Albany and in the evening made an attack upon the house of General Schuyler, where he had been residing after the destruction of his buildings at Schuylerville. Their object was to kill or capture the general, either through deadly hate at his past services against the English government, or perhaps with the design of holding the person of the general as a hostage to secure terms in the future exchange of prisoners. There were in the house with the general at the time John Ward and John Cokely, two of his life-guards, and also John Tubbs, an army-courier in his service. These three men made a gallant fight with the seven assassins, who had effected an entrance into the hall. John Tubbs, as his children now relate it, had a personal struggle with one, and having pressed him down behind an old oaken chest, with his hand on his throat, tried to draw a knife to finish him, but the knife was gone, and Tubbs was obliged to let him up. Meanwhile General Schuyler had, from the windows above, aroused the town, and the seven men suddenly left, carrying off Tubbs and Cokely with them as prisoners, and as proof that they had actually penetrated to Schuyler's house and made an attempt to execute their appointed work. The prisoners were kept nineteen months on an island on the St. Lawrence. Returning home about the time peace was declared, General Schuyler presented the three men with a deed of two hundred and seventy acres of land. The deed is now in the possession of Simon Tubbs, son of John Tubbs, and recites that "In consideration of five shillings, and that John Cokely, John Ward, and John Tubbs, did gallantly defend the said Philip Schuyler when attacked in his own house, near the city of Albany, on the 7th day of August, 1781, by a party of the enemy in the late war, sent expressly to kill or make prisoner of the said Philip Schuyler," the party of the first part hath granted and sold to the said Ward, Cokely, and Tubbs all that tract and parcel of land "In the Saratoga patent, known and distinguished as the westernmost farm of the south half of lot No. 20 in the grand division of Saratoga patent, made by John B. Bleecker, surveyor, in 1750, containing about two hundred and seventy acres of land."

The land was first divided into three parts, and the men drew for their respective portions, and soon after made their homes in this section. John Tubbs' portion was a part of the present place of Simon Tubbs, his son; John Ward's, the farm occupied until recently by his son; and John Cokely's share is also now owned by Simon Tubbs.

Other early settlers in this section were as follows: Joseph Rogers came in during the war, or perhaps before, and settled on the Jonas Lasher place. On this farm is an old burial-ground having one stone marked "M. I., 1787,"

supposed to be for Martin Irish, drowned in Saratoga lake. Daniel Wood was an early pioneer, probably here before the Revolution, as he moved off of the place which Tubbs settled in 1784. Silas Deuel was in the same neighborhood before 1800. Oliver Perkins lived where Thomas Sweet now lives. Ephraim Annable lived on the Daniel Flinn place.

Johannes Viele, in the year 1789, settled on the place still owned by his descendants, east of Bryant's bridge. His brother, Stephen Viele, about the same time also penetrated this new country, and settled on the present farm of Henry Wagman. Another brother, Ludovicus Viele, is also spoken of as having accompanied them. Jesse Toll, a brother-in-law, also came to Saratoga about the year 1790. He owned at one time an entire grand division of the Saratoga patent,—a tract one mile wide, six miles long. It is understood that he built the mills at Grangerville soon after his arrival.

In the vicinity of Coveville, Walter Van Veghten and Herman Van Veghten were prominent citizens. Walter Knickerbocker, Refine Geer, and probably some others, were also settled there.

The farm now owned by Esquire Bailey was settled very early. The first deed is from Killian De Ridder to John Vroman, in 1783; consideration, £150. It was sold by Vroman to John, Henry, and Samuel Green in 1797. It may have been settled earlier than the deed indicates.

Stephen Olney was in the town at a very early date,—1770, as stated by some,—and settled where Asa L. Shepherd now lives.

James Milligan and Robert Milligan were in town as early as 1785.

It is not probable that we have specially mentioned all, nor nearly all, the families that settled in Saratoga before 1800. The town had too large a population by that date to be sure of naming all. Many other names will be found in the history of Saratoga County in the church records, in the lists of town officers, and in other papers embodied in this history, giving a clear view of the early settlement.

The first tavern in Schuylerville was opened some time before the War of 1812, perhaps nearly as early as 1800. It was kept by Widow Taylor, and stood on the place now owned by Nancy Telfair. The next was built by Daniel Patterson, on the site of the present Schuylerville House. This was about 1812, and the tavern was called Patterson's Inn. Not more than a year later the Mansion House was built by Alpheus Bullard, as stated in another place. This building is still standing, occupied by Mrs. R. D. Lewis. In 1818, Oliver Cleveland built a tavern on the site of the present Goldsmith House, and named it the Schuylerville House. This was afterwards destroyed by fire.

In still earlier times there was a tavern at Coveville, and Madam Reidesel's letters speak of a tavern kept by Smith on the way down the river, evidently just below Schuylerville. Perhaps this was the same point where Samuel Bushee afterwards kept a tavern, now known as the Dillingham place.

The first mills in town were of course at Schuylerville, as already shown in tracing the early history. The mills at Grangerville are also of very early date. They were

built by Jesse Toll before 1800. At or near the same date there was a saw-mill at Victory.

The first store in town, aside from such supplies as may have been sold at Schuylerville, was probably kept by John Douglass, on the place now owned by Hiram Cramer, though it is possible there was one somewhat earlier at Coveville, kept by Herman Van Veghten. The Hill at Cramer's was once quite a business point before the opening of the canal and the subsequent growth of Schuylerville. Besides the store, there was an ashery, the old Baptist church, a school-house, and one or two mechanics' shops.

The first store in Schuylerville was probably kept by Abraham Van Deusen, opened soon after the War of 1812. His dwelling-house was the north end of the present Bullard block.

George Davis was an early blacksmith. Joseph T. Smith remembers being sent when a boy to his shop with the points of old wooden mould-board plows to be sharpened. It was on the present farm of Obadiah Davis.

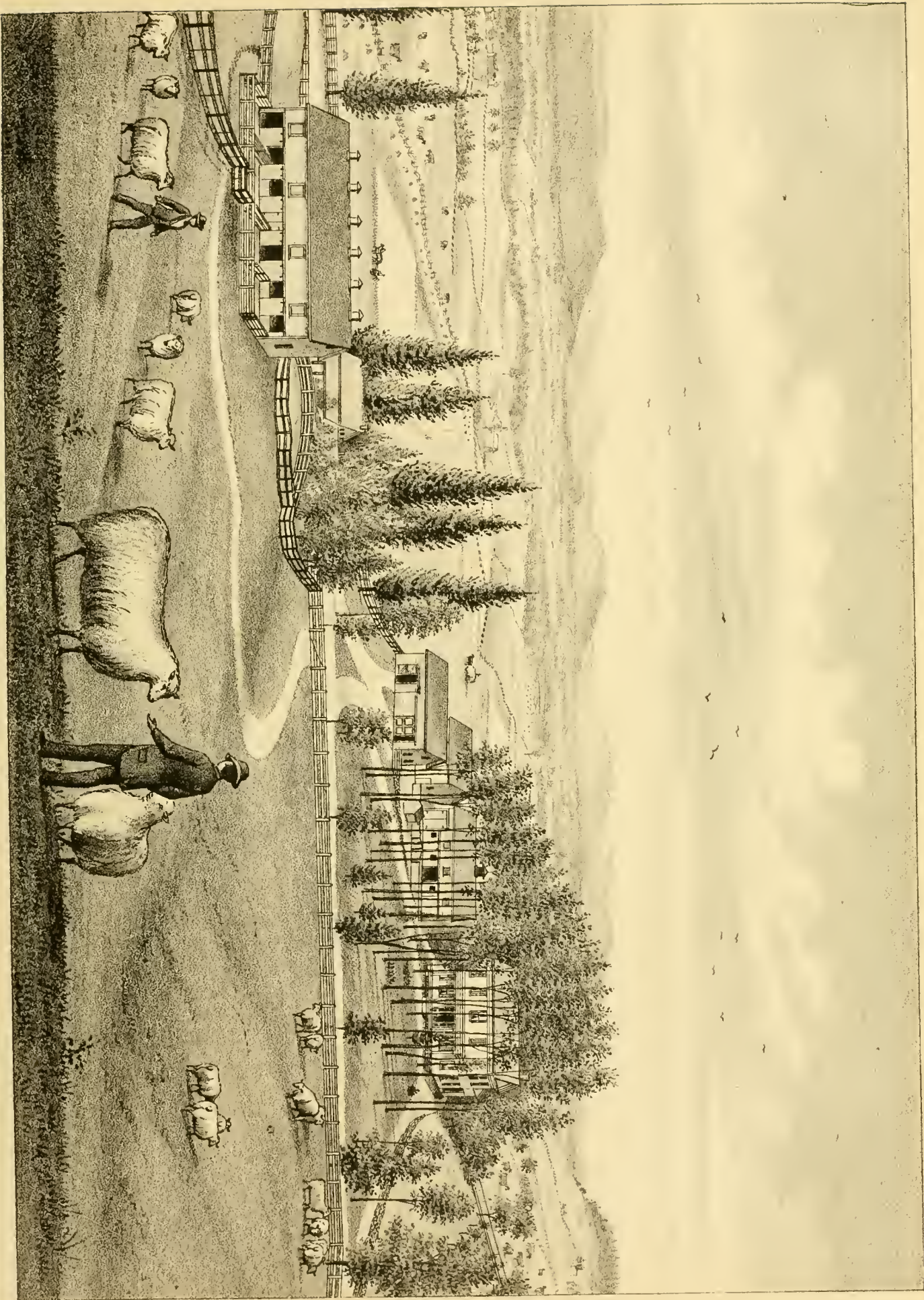
Prominent physicians in town were Dr. Bull, Dr. Bryant, Dr. Dean, Dr. Smith, Dr. Brisbin, Dr. Pierce, Dr. Copp, Dr. Dimmick, and Dr. Billings. They have all been well known in the history of the town, and all are dead except Dr. Billings, who is still living at an advanced age in Northumberland.

The legal profession was represented in past years by Richard M. Livingston, living first at Coveville and afterwards at Schuylerville, Joseph Fullerton, and John Lewis, at Schuylerville; also E. L. Fursman, now of Troy.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ALBERT CLEMENTS, OF VICTORY.

His father, soon after the War of the Revolution, bought about 500 acres of land, comprising the present farms of Patterson, Clothier, and others. The family moved here in the winter of 1788-89, traveling up the Hudson river on the ice. Two of the older sons had settled here three years before. Albert remembers that the inauguration of Washington, as the first President of the new government, was talked about in his father's family that spring. Albert was then eight years old, and survives now at the age of ninety-six, able to relate clearly the memorable events of that year. He is an extraordinary instance of longevity, a venerable link connecting the present with the past, reaching beyond the long succession of Presidents, back of the very foundations of the Federal Constitution.

In his boyhood he went to school at a log school-house near what is now the Holmes place,—also at another near Mr. Finch's,—that he could only reach by a foot-path. Daniel Morgan, Jr., was one of his schoolmates. He remembers that there was on his father's farm an old log school-house, no longer used. He recalls the name of Mr. Tucker as his earliest teacher. He went to meeting in those days at the old Dutch church south of Fish creek. Mr. Smith was the earliest minister of his recollection. He married the daughter of Col. Van Veghten at Coveville,—and Mr. Clements thinks fashions "swing around the circle" with considerable exactness, as he used to see a negro boy carry the *train* of Mrs. Smith from the carriage



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. SMITH, SARATOGA, NEW YORK.

to the church pew. The first burial he remembers was a child of Deacon Billings, also very early he was at the funeral of a Mrs. Cross buried in Schuylerville. In his youth shoemakers traveled from house to house and made up shoes for the families. Mr. St. John was the first who could make a pair of Suwarrow boots. Mr. Clements found the leather and paid four dollars and fifty cents to have a pair made for himself. Being reminded that that was as costly as boots are now, Mr. Clements replied, "Oh, *those boots would last twenty years.*"

Mr. Clements, like other boys, used to go to town-meetings. They were held at Stafford's bridge, within the present town of Saratoga Springs. Fishing on the creek, too, was a favorite and successful sport. The boys used to get a canoe of Mr. Cross, living where Mr. Shearer does now. Hunting was also a good business in those times. While working in the field one day, having his gun with him as usual, he saw a flock of ducks gathered on a log in the swamp near Mr. Patterson's. He made three shots, bringing down ten the first time, nine the second, and eight the third,—twenty-seven in all. Sometimes having shot ducks, he thought nothing of swimming after them and bringing them out.

Mr. Clements was drafted in the War of 1812. He hired a substitute for sixty dollars, and found the equipments for him. His brother, Wm. Clements, went into the army, and served on Lake Champlain. Albert Clements helped plow down the intrenchments, on the heights where the new cemetery is. It was on the west slope of the hill, about parallel with the present road to Victory, on the west of the cemetery. His father was hired, with two yoke of cattle, for the work, and Albert went to drive the team. Mr. Clements states that the intrenchment still to be seen among the pines on the hill south of Victory village, was thrown up by the American army while following the retreating army of Burgoyne. From that spot the Yankee boys fired on the British army while halting for dinner, and shot the mutton from the officers' table. Mr. Clements learned surveying and some knowledge of civil engineering from the early surveyor of Stillwater,—George Palmer,—with whom he worked at various times. Mr. Clements laid out the first streets in Schuylerville, and made a plot of the village. The chain was carried for him by Philip Schuyler, grandson of the general, and a Mr. Bedell. The latter had a store on the site of the present jewelry-store of Joseph T. Smith.

Mr. Clements relates that he has heard Abram Marshall say he saw Burgoyne deliver his sword to General Gates,—*that the place was south of the Gravel hill, near the old Dutch church.* He says the British troops marched down below the Gravel hill to pass Gates' headquarters, where the sword was surrendered. It is a tradition in the Clements family that his grandfather was of the royal family of Holland,—the queen's son,—that he came to America as a traveler or explorer, and returned after three years, having kept a full journal of his travels. He afterwards led over to this country a colony of three hundred and sixty families, some of the earliest settlers of Dutchess and other river counties.

We cannot well omit from the authentic annals of Schuylerville the following dark and supernatural tale of

early times, as related by Mr. Clements, but not verified by his affidavit: Some years after the war a man appeared in the place, professing to know where Burgoyne had buried his treasure. Having disclosed his information to some extent, an early resident joined in his plans and the digging commenced, as all such diggings must, in the night. While lustily excavating, looking for Hessian bones or British gold, and just at the point of expected success, suddenly the *devil* appeared within the mystic circle as he should, according to the annals of money-diggers,—horns, hoofs, tail, flashing eyes, and sepulchral voice, all proved him the genuine Harry himself. The spades fell from the nerveless grasp of the frightened men, and the time they made in getting away from that particular spot cannot be stated, as stop-watches adapted to Saratoga races were then unknown. The next day the stranger from abroad said that it was necessary to secure some one of great courage and piety. Physical force and religious fervor must be united in the same man. So another citizen, one of the heroic old captors of the traitor Lovelace, it is said, was secured, as possessing the two qualifications required, and once more the digging began. The dark shades of night gathered low along the valley of the Hudson. It was a night when battle-fields are filled with the ghosts of long ago, and the battalions of the dead in phantom array sweep in airy lines along the hill-sides that once echoed to the thunder of their cannon. No voice was uttered as the digging went on. In solemn silence each shoveled as for his life. And now, with a fearful howl, the devil again sprang upon them, flinging shovels and iron bars in a style unusually reckless, even for the old Prince of Poker. Dodging these gentle weapons all the men fled, except the one secured for this special occasion. Standing his ground he managed in the confusion to tread on the devil's tail. It immediately came off,—the hoofs and horns,—the whole fearful suit fell away, and an ordinary mortal was seen running for the woods at the top of his speed. And so ended *that* search for the buried sovereigns.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. BULLARD.

Mrs. Bullard was born in the town of Greenfield, in 1787, the daughter of Mrs. Fitch, of Connecticut ancestry. With her father's family she came into Saratoga in 1799. They settled near Saratoga lake, on what is since known as the Edward Fitch farm. In childhood she went to meeting, horseback, at the old church south of Schuylerville. Remembers Rev. Mr. Duryea as the minister at that time. The country was nearly all woods. Wild animals were plenty. From her home by the lake, it was quite an undertaking to go through the woods alone, horseback, to Saratoga Springs, for trade, or to the river at Fort Miller Bridge. She also went to mill, horseback, at Grangerville, when a girl at home. In 1812 she was married to Alpheus Bullard, who had come from Augusta, Maine, the year before. They first kept house in the government barracks at Schuylerville, and soon afterwards they built the Mansion house. It stood on Broad street, on the site of John Cox's place. The buildings in the village at that time (1812) were the Schuyler house, the mills, the old Dutch church, a blacksmith-shop of Mr. Daggett on the street above the mill, a log house

where Captain Welch's house now stands, occupied by Stephen Welch. Beyond Stephen Welch a Mr. Peacock lived, also Mr. Van Tassel, then the old parsonage, still standing, and finally the Bushee house, of military fame. This was about all there was of Schuylerville when Mrs. Bullard settled there. Mr. Patterson soon after built a house where the present Schuylerville Hotel stands. Mrs. Bullard relates many incidents of early times. The old log school-house in the Fitch neighborhood has long since passed away, but she remembers that one spelling-book had to answer for several families, that Pike's Arithmetic was in use, and the English Reader. She has six children living, twenty-three grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. She has lived to a good old age,—lived to see the forests melt away, the wilderness of early times give way to the cultivated farms and pleasant homesteads of the present day. She has seen prophecy change to history, the desert blossom as the rose, and the wilderness become a fruitful field.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. ST. JOHN.

She was born in Wilton in 1797; came with her father, John Latimer, to the present site of Victory village in 1800. Mr. Latimer had charge of the mills at that place. Mr. Marshall, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Bree were their neighbors.

She first went to school at Grangerville about 1805. The teacher's name was Stephens. Birch, Dennison, and Spaulding were other early teachers. The school-house was a frame one. Remembers Sherman Collins as an early physician. Her father was a teamster in the American army, and she supposes he was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. She says her father often went with her to the elm-tree, spoken of by others, on Broad street, told her that there was where Burgoyne surrendered, and she says there was a spring at that place then, now lost or changed in its course by the buildings and the working on the road.

Other personal reminiscences of Simon Tubbs and George Strover might be given in this form, but the valuable material for which we are indebted to them and others is already entered in the general account of the town.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The present town of Saratoga retains the old name applied in early times to a large tract of country on both sides of the Hudson. It is explained by some authorities as signifying "swift water," and originally designated the rapids on the Hudson river above Schuylerville; while "*still-water*" naturally applied to the deep, steady, and quiet stream for some miles below. For a full explanation of this name, however, see chapter v. of this work.

The town was organized by act of the Legislature, March 7, 1788, as one of the towns of Albany county. It had had a district organization from 1772, but the records are not supposed to be in existence. From an old book of audits at Albany, it appears Cornelius Van Veghten was supervisor of the district in 1780 and 1781. There is no record of a *town-meeting* of 1788, and *that* of 1789 is partially lost from the first page of the venerable old town-book,—the upper part of the leaf being torn away. In 1789 it appears that Sidney Berry, William Scott, and Hezekiah Dunham were road commissioners; Elihu Bil-

lings, Asaph Putnam, and William Thomas, constables; Nelson Winner and Hezekiah Willis, poundmasters.

There were twenty road districts. The following names of overseers appear upon the fragment of the leaf: Benjamin Jenkins, No. 1; Jonathan Pettit, No. 2; James McCreedy, No. 3; Jubal Tyler and S. Chapman, No. 4; Joseph Rogers, No. 5; William Binner, No. 6; Grover Buel, No. 7; Michael Inman, No. 8; Philip G. Viele, No. 9; Edward Wheeler, No. 10; Thomas Rodgers, No. 11. Marks for cattle are recorded in 1789 by Grover Buell, Thomas Thompson, John Craig, Sidney Berry, John Berry, Asaph Putnam, Silas Duell, Oliver Perkins.

The town-meeting of 1790 was held at the house of Archibald McNeil April 6, and the following town officers chosen: Sidney Berry, town clerk; John B. Schuyler, supervisor; Jesse Toll, Solomon Wheeler, William Scott, John Graham, Hezekiah Dunham, assessors; Darius Hand and Elihu Billings, collectors; James Brisbin, Archibald McNeil, and William Scott, road commissioners; Daniel Morgan, Solomon Wheeler, overseers of the poor; Asaph Putnam, Daniel Hand, Elihu Billings, Malcolm Crowfoot, constables; Nelson Winner and John Bitely, fence-viewers. The pathmasters were: No. 1, Jesse Toll and Thomas Bennett; No. 2, Thomas Clemons and Abram Low; No. 3, Moses Low; No. 4, Gilbert Low and Aaron Hill; No. 5, Benjamin Irish; No. 6, Hugh McAdam; No. 7, Grover Buel; No. 8, Benjamin Guile; No. 9, William Harris; No. 10, John Berry; No. 11, John Vaudewerkér; No. 12, Joseph Smith; No. 13, John Lang; No. 14, Joseph Egglestone; No. 15, Joseph Duell; No. 16, Reuben Stiles; No. 17, Ebenezer Fitch; No. 18, Henderson Crawford; No. 19, John Green; No. 20, Benjamin Risley.

Other names appearing among estray notices and cattle-mark records are John Clements, Joseph Clements, Cornelius Clements, James Reynolds, Benjamin Clements, David Carr, Benjamin Phillips, Jonathan Carr, Michael Washburn, Aaron Martin, Daniel Prendle, Isaac Vandewerker, John McDowell, Tobias Clements, John M. Berry,—his entry dated at Snook Kill Falls,—Richmond Carr, George Lewis, Ebenezer Marks, Nehemiah Dunbar, Joseph Knapp, Israel Phillips, Eli Mead, Ithamas Clothier, Solomon Phillips, Dr. Phillips, John Davis, John Brisbin, John Scrill, Jonathan Newberry, Stafford Carr, Samuel Perry, Isaac Perry, Samuel Adkins. These names are from 1790 to 1795.

Town-meeting of 1791 was held at the house of Archibald McNeil. Officers chosen: John B. Schuyler, supervisor; Archibald McNeil, town clerk; Archibald McNeil, Hezekiah Durham, John Lang, Solomon Wheeler, Jesse Toll, Thomas Thompson, Adam Comstock, assessors; John Mahawney, John B. Schuyler, Ebenezer King, commissioners of highways; James Brisbin, Peter Waldron, overseers of the poor; Elihu Billings, William Angle, Malcolm Crowfoot, Asaph Putnam, Samuel Finch, constables and collectors. Next town-meeting to be held at Mr. Slocum's. Ebenezer King, Grover Buell, Daniel Weeks, John Bitely, fence-viewers. The pathmasters were: No. 1, Aaron Snow, Jonathan Griffin; No. 2, John Calvert and Jesse Billings; No. 3, John Thorn; No. 4, John Grippin; No. 5, Silas Duell; No. 6, Darius Hand; No. 7, Grover Buel; No. 8,



RESIDENCE OF MYRON DENTON, SARATOGA, NEW YORK.

Joseph Palmer; No. 9, Nicholas Vandenberg; No. 10, Sidney Berry; No. 11, Thomas Rogers; No. 12, Joseph Smith; No. 13, Josiah Perry; No. 14, Daniel Hickok; No. 15, Solomon Phillips; No. 16, Thomas Titus; No. 17, John Taylor; No. 18, Joel Reynolds; No. 19, Thomas Barber; No. 20, Benjamin Risley; No. 21, James Benjamin; No. 22, Abraham Ludlow; No. 23, Matthew Ketchum. £2 voted for each wolf killed in town, and they calculated for six by voting the sum of £12. Hogs to be yoked; and any person driving cattle into this town to feed, to be fined £10, provided the cattle amount to £5.

Among the town officers and records of 1792 the following new names appear: Daniel Boardman, Amos Stafford, Samuel Chalmers, Ezra Abbott, Abraham Marshall, Jacob Deyoe, John Miers, Ebenezer Dakin, Martin Vandewerker, Elijah Reynolds, Thomas Barnum, Joseph Herrington, Stephen King, Ralph Cox, James Johnson, Isaac Brewster, John Blood, Dan. Conkrite, Jotham Holmes, David Mosier, Daniel Ketcham, Samuel Bailey, Jesse Irish, Thomas D. Chandler, Israel Stiles, Joseph Wright. In 1793 we find others, William Force, Thomas Barnham, Giles Fitch, David Kau, Jesse Mott, Samuel Chapman, Thomas Williams, Asa Newell, Thomas Gurdon, William Force, Preston Denton, John Ward, Captain Gile, William Harris, Samuel Seovil, Daniel Parks, Joseph Herton, Stephen King, Ezra Abbot, Abijah Peck, Wolcott Adsit, Walter E. Patchen, John Dewing, Richard Somes, Isaac Ostrom, Nathaniel Saxton, David Chapman, Charles Kyle, Andrew McCutcheon, George Allen, Preserved Gardner, Kilson Winney. In 1793 Adam Comstock, Sidney Berry, Jesse Toll, Daniel Bull, and Jonathan Laurence, were appointed a committee to settle with town officers for moneys from 1789 to 1792, and "to settle with Easttown and Stillwater concerning the poor in the division of the town." Other names at this time (1793-94), Jacob Deyoe, Joshua Macomber, Joseph Cole, Thomas Salisbury, Samuel Boyan, James Brigley, Aaron Hill, Justus Knapp, Henry Knapp, Richard Bullock, Asaph Brown, Benjamin Tripp, William Orton, Daniel Boardman.

Town-meeting of 1794.—Other new names appear: Robert Getty, Ebenezer Darkney, John Davison, James O. Bail, Jonah Fish, Nathan Shearfield, Abijah Lee, Jacob Miller, Asel Norghton, Parks Putnam, Cleman Blaikley, Jotham Beams, Robert Grey, David Mather, John Scribner, Joel Parks, Benjamin French, Reuben Clark, Elisha Shearman, Ithamar Clothier, Dalton Crampton, Caleb Burch, Peter Johnson.

Town-meeting of 1795.—Other names are Joseph Palmer, Thomas Thompson, Warren Cady, Isaac B. Payne, John Beamas, Eber Lewis, Silas Howland, Stephen Olney, Christopher Abeel, Thomas Smith, Cornelius Isman, David Shepherd, Nathan Sheffield, William Barker, Peter Dumont, John Aldridge, Richard Burt, John Hamilton, Cummin Salisbury, Gideon Putnam, Gad Merrils, William Kingsford, John Filkins, Gabriel Veil, William Brosbry, Jeremiah Cady, David Adams, Ebenezer Newell, Reuben Cross, Sylvanus Madison. The next town-meeting was voted to meet at Giles Slocum's. Jacob Hicks was appointed as a proper person to take the census.

Among cattle-mark records, 1795, we find Enoch Phil-

lips, David Aekerman, Augustus Green, Matthew Van Amburgh, Jonathan Foster, William Smith, Christopher Perkins.

Town-meeting of 1796, we find the names of Thomas Jeffords, Ebenezer Cheever, Tunis Swart, John Tubbs, Walsingham Collins, David Linsey, Ebenezer Burley, Richard Holmes, Zebulon Aulger, John Weed, Cornelius McLean, William Steel, Gershom Saxton, Samuel Page, William King, Robert Washburn, Charles Riley, Joseph Harrington, Stephen King, sixteen ponnnds bounty for each wolf killed voted. Other names, Hubbard Pendleton, Thomas Maginnis, Jacob Dennis, Jonathan Pendell, Nellie Swart, Jared Reynolds, Thomas Jordan, Ebenezer Curton, Ebenezer Wallin.

Town-meeting of 1797.—New names: Amos Hawley, William Dudley, Gamaliel Vail. As this is the last year that the town of Saratoga included so large a territory, we add the pathmasters in full, though some of the names may have already been mentioned: No. 1, Jacob Toll; No. 2, Thomas Bennett; No. 3, John Dillingham; No. 4, John Brisbin and David Reynolds; No. 5, Ebenezer Smith; No. 6, Samuel Bushce; No. 7, Jethro Bennett; No. 8, Jacob Ferguson and Zopher Seidmore; No. 9, Jesse Mott; No. 10, Lemuel Shepherd; No. 11, John Fish; No. 12, Robert Parks; No. 13, Grover Buel and John Shadow; No. 14, Daniel Lindsey; No. 15, George McCutcheon; No. 16, Asaph Putnam; No. 17, John M. Berry; No. 18, George R. Lewis and James Beard; No. 19, Richard Searing; No. 20, Elijah Powers; No. 21, Parks Putnam; No. 22, Peter Johnson; No. 23, Seth Perry; No. 24, Enoch Kellogg and Richard Holmes; No. 25, William Waterbury; No. 26, Ebenezer Andrews; No. 27, Nathaniel Wallis and Abraham Havens; No. 28, Caleb Fish; No. 29, John Scribner; No. 30, Benjamin Tripp; No. 31, Isaac Vandewerker; No. 32, Edy Baker; No. 33, Thomas Ostrander; No. 34, Benjamin French; No. 35, Andrew McCutcheon; No. 36, Caleb Burrows; No. 37, Henry Shaft and John Whitford; No. 38, Malachi Cox; No. 39, Stafford Carr; No. 40, Levi Lamphir; No. 41, George Cramer; No. 42, Robert Ellis; No. 43, William Thomas; No. 44, William King; No. 45, Robert Washman; No. 46, William Toll; No. 47, Giles Slocum; No. 48, John Perry; No. 49, Joseph Smith; No. 50, Jacob Halley; No. 51, Charles Granger; No. 52, Ira Stafford.

The names thus given show a very large number of the actual residents, from 1788 to 1798, upon the territory now comprised in the towns of *Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Northumberland, Moreau, and Wilton*. Here are found the Parks from Baker's Falls, the Perrys from Wilton, the Putnams from Saratoga Springs, and names from all the intervening territory between them and the line of the Hudson. The town officers of Saratoga were not in possession of these records, and they were only discovered by accident, just as the manuscripts were being revised for the press. Neither time nor space remained to state the homesteads of the additional families here discovered. Our volume is already so complete in early family history, and the location of as many others now given can be determined by the numbering of the road districts and the general knowledge of citizens at the present time; we have hastily

transcribed these most interesting pages, and leave them without further note or comment:

TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1788.		
1789. John B. Schuyler.*	Sidney Berry.	Elihu Billings.
1790. " "	" "	Darius Rand.
1791. " "	Archibald McNeil.	Malcomb Crowfoot.
1792. Alexander Bryan.	Benjamin Phillips.	James Creamer.
1793. " "	Jonathan Lawrence.	Josiah St. John.
1794. " "	Benjamin Phillips.	Jacob Hicks.
1795. John B. Schuyler.	Daniel Bull.	Wm. Thomas.
1796. Daniel Bull.	Herm. Van Veghten.	James Brisbin, Jr.
1797. " "	James Brisbin, Jr.	Ebenezer Bacon.
1798. " "	Wm. Wait.	Jacob Hicks.
1799. " "	Elisha Miles.	" "
1800. " "	James Brisbin, Jr.	Jacob S. Vicle.
1801. Jesse Mott.	Wm. Wait.	" "
1802. " "	Jacob Dennis.	" "
1803. " "	Wm. Wait.	" "
1804. " "	James Brisbin, Jr.	" "
1805. James Brisbin, Jr.	Wm. Wait.	" "
1806. Thomas Ostrander.	Jacob Dennis.	Henry Greene.
1807. George Cramer.	Wm. Wait.	" "
1808. " "	Reuben Perry.	Richard Esmond.
1809. " "	Wm. Wait.	Silas Finch.
1810. Wm. Wait.	John R. Mott.	Renbeo Seidmore.
1811. " "	David Everts.	Nathan Hill.
1812. " "	Hezekiah Dunham.	Robert Bryan.
1813. " "	E. W. Abbott.	Samuel Green.
1814. George Cramer.	James Green, Jr.	" "
1815. Jonas Olmstead.	John B. Mott.	" "
1816. Wm. Wait.	" "	" "
1817. " "	" "	" "
1818. Jesse Mott.	" "	" "
1819. " "	Wm. L. F. Warren.	" "
1820. Harvey Graager.	Philip Cramer.	Wm. Bennett (2d).
1821. George Cramer.	Wm. C. Brisbin.	Amos Freeman.
1822. Philip Schuyler.	" "	Wm. Bennett (2d).
1823. Daniel Morgan, Jr.	Edward Fitch.	Abner Smith.
1824. George Cramer.	Henry Wagman.	Thomas Milligan.
1825. Daniel Morgan, Jr.	David Brisbin.	Daniel Williams.
1826. " "	Ste. H. Dillingham.	" "
1827. " "	" "	Thomas Milligan.
1828. " "	" "	" "
1829. " "	Orville B. Dibble.	" "
1830. " "	James Strang.	Benjamin Leggett.
1831. Walter Van Veghten.	Wm. R. Slocum.	Thomas Milligan.
1832. " "	" "	John B. Holmes.
1833. James Mott.	Alfred Scofield.	Thomas Milligan.
1834. Henry D. Chapman.	Herm. Van Veghten.	John C. Jeffords.
1835. Daniel Morgan, Jr.	" "	Stephea E. Duel.
1836. " "	" "	John Taylor.
1837. Wm. Wilcox.	Darius Peek.	Anthony L. Maxwell.
1838. John B. Wright.	Joseph T. Smith.	Thomas V. Losee.
1839. Daniel Morgan.	" "	John L. Robertson.
1840. Samuel J. Mott.	Abram Cox.	Clark Perkins.
1841. Henry D. Chapman.	Rich'd S. Sheldon.	Chauncey Bennett.
1842. Wm. Wilcox.	Joseph T. Smith.	Walter Barker.
1843. " "	Daniel W. Belding.	Samuel Travis.
1844. Mayo Pond.	Rich'd S. Sheldon.	Samuel N. Pettis.
1845. Daniel Morgan.	" "	Daniel H. Potter.
1846. Phineas Richardson.	Wm. Cox.	Killian F. Winney.
1847. Geo. W. Lester.	" "	Jarvis Cooper.
1848. Henry Holmes.	Rich'd S. Sheldon.	Gabriel L. Leggett.
1849. " "	Jacob Osborne.	Robert Schinner.
1850. Ste. H. Dillingham.	" "	Abner Howland.
1851. " "	" "	James Davis.
1852. Henry Holmes.	" "	" "
1853. Samuel J. Mott.	Cyrus F. Rich.	Stephen H. Winney.
1854. Phineas Richardson.	" "	Ira D. Esmond.

* Probably.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1855. John Lewis.	George L. Ames.	Thomas Losee.
1856. Peter J. Cook.	Chauncey Curtis.	" "
1857. Ralph Brisbin.	" "	Jerem'h McKinstry.
1858. Peter J. Cook.	" "	Thomas V. Losee.
1859. " "	Jonathan Howland.	" "
1860. Geo. W. Wilcox.	Joseph W. Hill.	Dunham St. John.
1861. Samuel J. Mott.	Albert L. Ferguson.	Nich. T. Howland.
1862. Wm. P. Ostrander.	Martin B. Perkins.	Sheldon B. Gates.
1863. " "	R. M. Carrington.	Jonathan Howland.
1864. " "	Robert Hermance.	" "
1865. " "	" "	Robert Hermance.
1866. " "	" "	Philip Reynolds.
1867. Thomas Sweet.	Benj. J. Potter.	C. H. McNaughton.
1868. Edmond Raymond.	Chauncey Curtis.	" "
1869. " "	" "	Barney McMahon.
1870. Geo. F. Watson.	Seth R. Lawrence.	" "
1871. Henry C. Holmes.	" "	Emery Doolittle.
1872. " "	" "	Daniel Meader.
1873. Douw F. Winney.	" "	Myron J. Clements.
1874. " "	" "	Ralph Russell.
1875. " "	" "	Chas. A. Baker.
1876. John H. De Rider.	" "	John Denton.
1877. Wm. H. Smith.	" "	James Barker.
1878. Daniel A. Bullard.	J. O. Hannum.	Thos. Hannahan.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

The law authorizing such election took effect in 1828; but the town records do not show any election until 1830. Probably there were enough still holding office under the appointment of the governor.

1830. Daniel Morgan, Jr.	1855. Benjamin Taber.
1831. Wm. B. Van Benthuyssen.	1856. Amos M. Greene.
1832. Gilbert Purdy.	1857. M. McNaughton.
1833. Harvey Graager.	1858. G. H. Jones.
1834. Daniel Morgan, Jr.	1858. Thomas Sweet.
1835. Samuel J. Mott.	1859. Phineas Richardson.
1836. Walter Van Veghten.	1860. Charles Shearer.
1837. Francis K. Winney.	1861. Hervey Losee.
1838. Henry Holmes.	1862. Malcom McNaughton.
1839. Wm. B. Caldwell.	1863. Wm. C. Brisbin.
1839. Daniel W. Belding.	1864. Charles Shearer.
1840. Stephen H. Dillingham.	1865. Samuel Wells.
1841. Francis K. Winney.	1866. George F. Watson.
1842. Henry Holmes.	1867. Nicholas T. Howland.
1843. John B. Wright.	1867. Hervey Losee.
1844. Malcom McNaughton.	1868. Moses H. Colby.
1845. John R. Mott.	1869. Samuel Wells.
1846. Embree Maxwell.	1870. Hervey Losee.
1847. Isaac Freeman.	1871. Nicholas T. Howland.
1848. Gilbert Purdy.	1872. James B. Bailey.
1849. Daniel W. Belding.	1873. Joseph T. Smith.
1849. Henry W. Dennis.	1874. Darwin Dean.
1850. Cornelius A. Russell.	1875. Nicholas T. Howland.
1850. David R. Oakley.	1876. James B. Bailey.
1851. Gilbert Purdy.	1877. Edward G. Cochrane.
1852. Cornelius A. Russell.	1877. S. Fort Brott.
1853. Chas. H. Van Benthuyssen.	1878. Darwin Dean.
1854. E. H. Wilbur.	

The following document is really a fragment of district records preceding town organization, and covering what is now Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Stillwater, Milton, Northumberland, Moreau, Wilton, and part of Greenfield:

"A DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS LAID OUT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SARATOGA BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS, 1784.

"Road No. 1.—Begins by the house of Widow Fuller; thence west-erly to a maple stump marked No. J. C.; thence a west course between the farms of Robert Ripley and William Ross, and between the farms of the Widow Gamble and William Manson, where he now lives; thence to a large oak-tree marked J. C.; thence southwest to the



JOSEPH WILBUR.



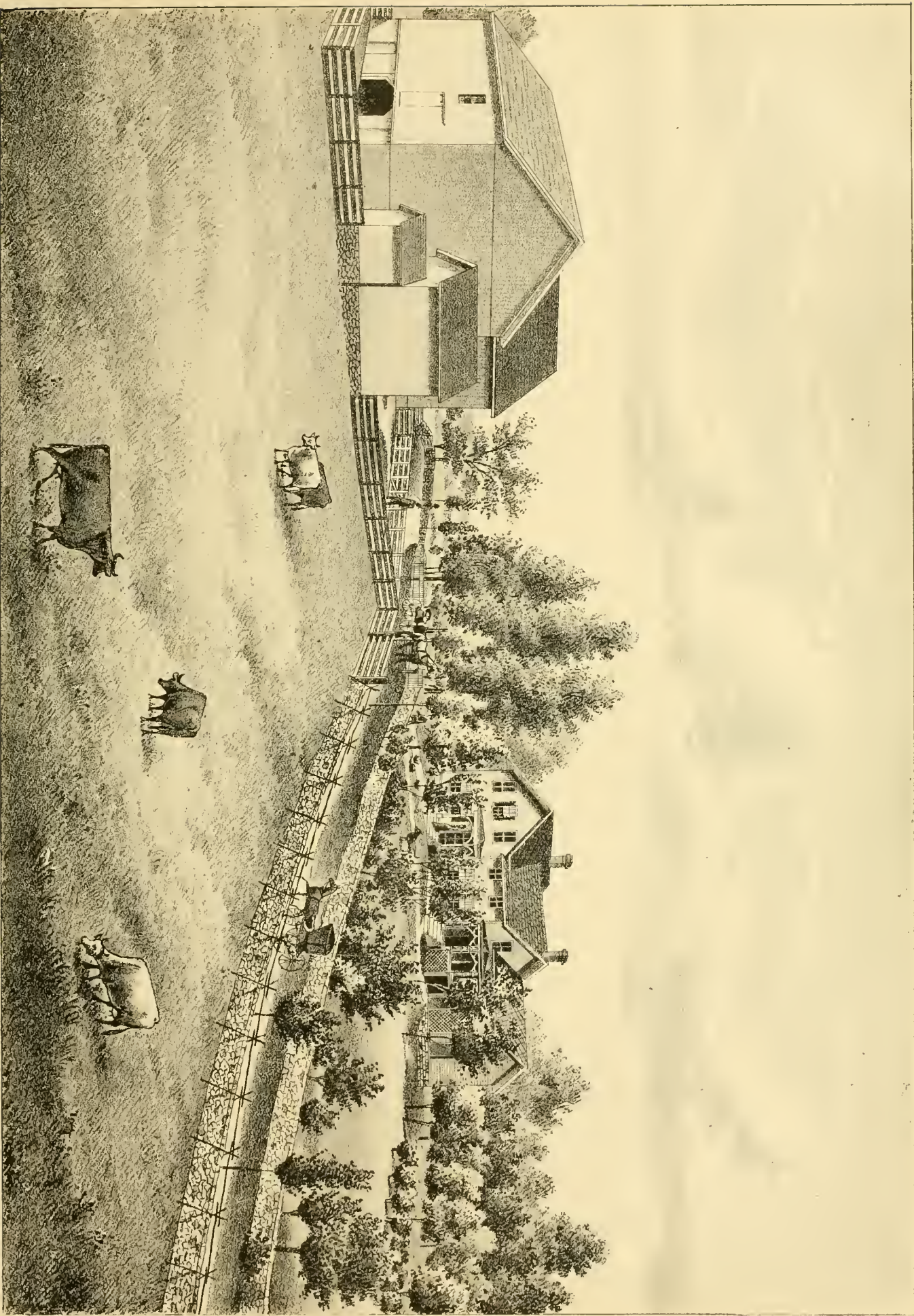
MRS. JOSEPH WILBUR.

Photos. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

JOSEPH WILBUR.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Old Saratoga, Feb. 2, 1807. He was the sixth child in the family of William and Priscilla (Mead) Wilbur, which consisted of eleven. The elder Wilbur was a native of Rhode Island, and emigrated to Easton, Washington county, about the year 1780. Shortly after he removed to Saratoga, and when Joseph was two years of age he again returned to Easton, where he remained until his death, which occurred in the year 1820. He was a man of ability, and possessed of many of the virtues and but few of the failings of human kind. He early taught his children those lessons of economy, sobriety, industry, and integrity which did much to enable them to attain and hold the respect and esteem of all those with whom they came in contact. Joseph remained with his father until he was married to Miss Ellen Woodruff, in 1829. Her father, Ithamar Woodruff, was one of the early settlers of Schaghticoke. He was a farmer, and in 1814 he removed to the town of Easton, where he lived until his death. Mrs. Wilbur was born in Connecticut, Dec. 25, 1807. After their marriage they commenced life by purchasing a farm in the town of Easton, upon which they resided until

1852; then he sold and came to Saratoga, and purchased the farm upon which he now resides. The farm was first settled by one Joseph Dillingham, and the first house was erected in 1796. Mr. Wilbur is emphatically a self-made man. Commencing life with only his natural resources for his capital, and the limited education afforded by the ordinary district school of early days, he has conquered success and secured a competence which is the result of a long life of industry, economy, and honorable dealing. His beautiful home (a view of which we present on the following page) attests his thrift and energy. The elder Wilbur was a member of the Society of Friends, and our subject holds to the same belief, although not a member of "The Meeting." Mr. Wilbur's aim in life has been to be a worthy member of society and a successful farmer, and well has he accomplished his purpose. Two children have been born to him, —James H. and Seth E., the former in 1830, and the latter in 1832; both are deceased. Seth was married in 1857 to Miss Matilda Kenyon; one child was born to them, James E., who is the sole prop of his grandparents' declining years.





place where John W. Dole now lives; thence in the most convenient place near where the road now goes to the place where Peter Johnson lives; thence in the most convenient place to the house where Reuben Perry now lives; thence northwesterly over the mountain in the most convenient place near where the path now goes to the place where Joseph Eggleston lives; thence northerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes to the North river, at the place commonly called Jessup's Landing; thence northerly along the west bank of the river to the place where Mills now lives; also, from a large white-pine tree, marked H, standing on the highway aforesaid, about a quarter of a mile from Reuben Perry's aforesaid; thence running south along the east line of Reuben Perry's farm to a white-pine tree marked H, near a small creek, or brook; thence southerly in the most convenient place to a division line between Treebont's and Lefferts' lands, continuing said line to the south side of a stony hill near John Stiles'; thence westerly in the most convenient place to Goodwin's mill; also, easterly from the aforesaid hill till it intersects the north line of John Stiles' farm; thence continuing said line to the northeast corner of Stiles' farm; thence easterly in the most convenient place until it intersects the road leading from the Widow Fuller's to Reuben Perry's; the above-mentioned road to be three rods wide, and where lines of lots are mentioned they are to be the centre of the road.

"*Road No. 2.*—Begins on the south side the bridge by Colonel Van Veghten's mill; thence westerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes to where the path parts, the one to go to John Davis, Jr.'s, and the others to Jesse Billings'; thence northwesterly in the most convenient place until it passes a bridge and causeway about a quarter of a mile southeasterly from Jesse Billings' to an oak-tree on the west side of the old path marked H; thence bearing away to the left in the most convenient place to a white-oak tree marked H; thence continuing much the same direction up the hill to a pitch pine tree marked H; thence by a straight line to the east side of a gate now used by Jesse Billings west of his barn (the above-mentioned trees are to bound the right-hand side of the road); thence northerly to a white-oak tree on the side of the hill marked H; thence northerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes to the line between lots Nos. 26 and 25; thence westerly along said line about three-quarters of a mile to a tree marked H; thence northerly to James Brisbin's house; thence westerly near where the path now goes to Stephen —; thence northwesterly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes until it intersects a line between lots Nos. 25 and 26; thence northwesterly in the most convenient place across lot No. 26 on to lot No. 27; thence westerly on said lot until it comes near where the Hemlock creek intersects the line between lots Nos. 26 and 27; thence crossing said line and creek on to lot No. 26; thence westerly on said lot in the most convenient place near —; thence southerly in the most convenient place to W. Velie's; thence in the most convenient place to Michael Mead's; from thence in the most convenient place to the place where Jonathan Fish now lives; thence in the most convenient direction to the house of John Irish; thence southwesterly up the hill, leaving the house of John Irish on the right hand; thence continuing in much the same direction in the most convenient place to the northeast corner of Zopher Seidmore's field, where he has corn this summer; thence quartering across the said field by consent of the said Seidmore in the most convenient direction to Abner Seidmore's house; thence southwesterly up the hill in Abner Seidmore's field by his consent until it intersects what is commonly called the old six-mile line — Saratoga patent; thence southerly in the most convenient place near said line to the easternmost corner of Samuel Couklin's house; thence nearly in the same direction until it intersects the road that leads by James Ackerman's to Saratoga lake from near the corner of Christopher Sheffield's field; thence southerly as near straight as the nature of the ground will admit to Francis West's; thence southerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes until it intersects the path that goes by Samuel Cooper's; thence easterly along said path a little east of Samuel Cooper's house; thence southerly across the field of said Cooper to the house of Mordecai Sayles; thence southerly by Philip Rogers'; thence southerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes to Alexander McGrears' old place.

"*Road No. 3.*—Begins at the great road near General Schnyler's grist-mill; thence westerly round the field of General Schnyler in the most convenient place near where the path now goes round the

breastworks; thence southerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes across the Fish creek at the old bridge by Joseph Plumer's; thence westerly to the school-house; thence in the most convenient place to Elhu Webster's; thence southerly to Captain Dunham's; thence southerly in the most convenient place until it intersects road No. 2 between Captain Dunham's and Jesse Billings', on the line between lots Nos. 24 and 25.

"*Road No. 4.*—Begins on the north side of the road that leads by James Ackerman's towards Saratoga lake opposite James Ackerman's house; thence northerly as straight as the nature of the ground will admit to Shubael Tyler's; thence northerly on the side of the hill by the house of Wm. Wicks, until it leads on the ridge north of Wicks'; thence northerly on said ridge until it comes into the old road leading from John Vroman's; thence bearing a little easterly near where the old path now goes until it intersects the line between lots Nos. 24 and 25; thence easterly in the most convenient place near said line until it comes to the line near William Potter's and James Young's farm; thence northerly along said line as near as the nature of the ground will admit until it intersects road No. 2.

"*Road No. 5.*—Begins at a red-oak tree marked H on road No. 2, near to Wm. Viele's; thence running southwesterly as near straight as the nature of the ground will admit to a large oak-tree marked H, a little over the first hollow; thence nearly the same course to a white-oak tree marked H; thence westerly straight to a white-oak tree marked H, near to Jonathan Lawrence's; thence southerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes to Pardon Fish's; thence in the same direction, near the foot of the hill, in the most convenient place, and through the field of John Grippen, by his consent; thence across the farm now in possession of Samuel Chapman, considerably west of his house, in the most convenient place, to the bars on the north side the farm of William Gifford; thence southerly in a straight course to the top of the hill by the old house; thence west to the lake side, a little north of the house where William Gifford now lives; thence southerly along the bank of the lake in the most convenient place to the south side of Augustus Green's improvement.

"*Road No. 6.*—Begins at the corner of the field a little west of the house where Israel Taylor now lives; thence northerly in the most convenient place, as straight as the nature of the ground will admit, to the Baptist meeting-house where Mr. Kelly preaches.

"*Road No. 7.*—Begins at the head of the road a little northerly from the house of Jonas Titus; thence northerly as straight as the nature of the ground will admit to Joel Ketchum's; thence northerly as straight as the situation of the ground will admit to Benjamin Irish's; thence taking the line between Joseph Potter's and David Irish's farms; thence northerly along said line to a chestnut stump marked H, a little west of the same; thence northwesterly across the swamp straight to an elm-tree marked H, said stump and tree to bound the left-hand side of the road; thence northeasterly straight to a white-oak tree marked H; thence northerly straight to a red-oak tree marked H; thence northerly to a chestnut-tree marked H; thence to a white-oak tree marked H at the corner of Wilbur's fallow; thence northerly in the most convenient place to Henry Parsons'; thence northerly in the most convenient place near where the path now goes across lot No. 22 to the Hemlock creek; thence northwesterly until it intersects road No. 2 at a tree marked H on two sides; thence continuing nearly the same direction as straight as the nature of the ground will admit through the farm of Jonathan Fisk, Jr., to a large white-oak tree marked H, near the line between the farms of Jonathan Fisk, Jr., and Jacob Ferguson; thence westerly until it intersects road No. 5 at a tree marked H near the northwest corner of Jacob Ferguson's field.

"*Road No. 8.*—Was laid by the commissioners of Ballston and Saratoga districts jointly, and begins at the southeasternmost corner of the district of Ballston; thence northerly along the line between the districts of Saratoga and Ballston to the southeasternmost corner of lot No. 9, in the Grand Division of Ballston, the line between the districts to be the centre of the road, which is three rods wide.

"*Road No. 9.*—Begins on the south side of Anthony's Kill, at what is commonly called Ellsworth's; thence northwesterly across the kill to a beech-tree marked H; thence westerly along the kill to a white-oak tree marked H; thence in an oblique direction to the foot of the hill; thence along the foot of the hill to an elm-tree marked H; thence ascending the side of the hill and along upon the side of the hill to a red-oak tree marked H; thence obliquely down the hill

to a white-oak tree marked II; thence along the foot of the hill to a red-oak tree marked II; thence up on the side of the hill along the east side of John Ostrander's field to a white-oak tree marked II, near the northeast corner of said field; thence northwesterly in an oblique direction down the hill to a white-oak tree marked II; thence northwesterly as straight as the nature of the ground will admit to a tree marked II, near Robert Williams' improvements; thence continuing along the same course across the field by consent to a red-oak tree marked II; thence northwesterly in the most convenient place to a white-oak tree marked II, near the house where Jerry Peck lives; thence continuing near the same direction in the most convenient place to a white-pine tree marked II, near George Hunter's; thence southwesterly to Schoonhoven's grist-mill; thence across the mill-dam; thence northwesterly in the most convenient place to a pitch-pine tree marked II, at the top of the hill, northwesterly from the house where Ephraim Stewart lives; thence by a straight line to a pitch-pine tree marked II, near the road that leads from Stillwater to Ballston, about forty rods east of Captain Michael Dunning's field; thence northerly by a straight line to a pitch-pine tree marked II, a little east of Wm. Dunning's house; thence to a pitch-pine tree marked II, by the bridge a little east of Michael Dunning, Jr.'s; thence northerly as near straight as circumstances will admit to what is called the dug-way on the north side the plain; thence northerly in the most convenient place along by the east side of the house where Wm. Rhodes lives, until it intersects the old path leading from the south end of Saratoga lake to Merrick's mills; thence westerly in the most convenient course near where the old path now goes towards Merrick's mills until it intersects the line between the districts of Saratoga and Ballston.

"*Road No. 10.*—Begins at the north line of lot No. 9, near Eddy Millard's house, at a maple stump; thence southwesterly down the hill the east side of the brook; thence across the brook to the old bridge crossing the outlet of the lake in Ballston; thence up the hill to the corner of Mr. Middlebrook's field, a little west of his house; thence southerly as near straight as the nature of the ground will admit until it intersects the north line of Samuel Clark's land, a little west of the corners of lots Nos. 2 and 3 of said Clark's land; thence southeasterly until it intersects the line between the aforesaid lots No. 2 and No. 3; thence continuing said line to the south side of said lots; thence southerly in the most convenient place across the land in possession of John White and Samuel Ingliss to the north line of Stephen Benedict's farm; thence southerly across said farm; thence continuing the same direction to the northwest corner of Stephen Hooper's farm.

"*Road No. 11.*—Begins where road No. 11 intersects the south line of Stephen Benedict's farm; thence due west to road No. 8.

"*Road No. 12.*—Begins on road No. 9, where the same intersects a line through the middle of lot No. 11, between the farm of Michael Dunning, Jr., and William Dunning; thence easterly along the said line to a pitch-pine tree marked II, continuing much the same direction to a pitch-pine on the top of the hill marked II; thence down the hill to a pitch-pine tree marked II; continuing much the same direction to a pitch-pine tree marked II; thence northeasterly to a dry pitch-pine marked II; thence easterly across the swamp to a red-oak tree marked II; thence to a white-oak tree marked II; thence up the hill to a pitch-pine tree marked II; thence continuing much the same direction to a pitch-pine tree marked II on the edge of the hill; thence down the hill in the most convenient direction to a pitch-pine tree marked II; thence ascending the hill to a pitch-pine tree marked II; thence northeasterly to a pitch-pine tree near the edge of the hill marked II; thence obliquely down the hill in the most convenient direction to a tree marked II; thence easterly across the swamp to a red-oak tree marked II; thence along the foot of the hill, between the wet land and the dry, in the most convenient place, through the field of Randall Hewitt, to a little swamp that comes in between the hills; thence across said swamp to the foot of the opposite hill; thence up the hill as the path now goes to a white-pine tree marked II; thence southerly to a pitch-pine tree marked II; thence to a pitch-pine tree marked II at the head of a little hollow; thence straight as the ground will admit to a chestnut-tree marked II; thence to a pitch-pine marked II, near the foot of the hill; thence easterly as near the foot of the hill as the nature of the ground will admit to a pitch-pine marked II, near the old path; then as the path now goes till it joins road No. 2 at Alexander McCrea's old place.

"*Road No. 13.*—Begins on road No. 8, opposite the house of Sam-

uel Wood; thence easterly where the path now goes straight to the east line of Samuel Evans' farm; thence northerly along the line between said Evans' and Samuel Finch's farm to the northwest corner of said Finch's farm; thence to the southwest corner of Stephen Hooper's farm; thence along the west line of said Hooper's farm to the northwest corner thereof; thence easterly in the most convenient place near the north line of Stephen Hooper's farm down the hill, and continuing the most convenient direction to the southeast corner of Stephen Benedict's farm; thence east to the line of Saratoga Patent.

"*Roads Nos. 14, 15, and 16* were east of the river, now in Washington county.

"*Road No. 17.*—Begins on what is called the Lake road, opposite to Captain Woodworth's; thence northerly as the road now goes within two feet of the southwest corner of John Neilson's house; thence northeasterly to a stump marked II; thence northerly straight to a white-oak tree marked II, the road to be the width of it westerly of the aforesaid boundaries; thence northerly and westerly as the old path now goes to a tree marked II, about ten rods northerly of the line that turns to Joshua Barber's; thence northeasterly through the field on the most convenient ground, passing the house where Timothy Shipman now lives, about ten rods south thereof, continuing much the same direction until it comes into the old path at a tree marked II; thence continuing much the same direction on or near as the old path goes to a tree marked II, near to Captain Mead's field; thence northerly to a tree marked II, near the line between the farms of Captain Mead and that which Timothy Shipman now occupies; thence northeasterly in the most convenient place to a tree marked II, on the old road that goes from John Carthy's westward.

"*Road No. 18.*—Begins at a white-oak tree marked II, on the Lake road a little west of Captain Taylor's; thence obliquely up the hill into the old path; thence as straight as the ground will admit between the house and barn of Samuel Stevens; thence along the west side of Joseph Stevens' house; thence southwesterly to a white-oak tree on the northeast corner of Samuel Bushee's farm; thence along the east side of said Bushee's house to the northeast corner of Joseph Williams' farm; thence along the east line of said farm to the southeast corner thereof; thence straight to the northeast corner of the farm that Stephen Tous has taken up; thence along the east line of said farm to the southeast corner thereof; thence as near straight as the ground will admit a little west of the house where Jacob Patriek now lives; thence straight to the road that leads from Stillwater to Ballston, a few rods west of the house where Daniel Campbell now lives.

"*Road No. 19.*—East side of the river, now Washington county.

"*Road No. 20.*—Begins at the river west side of lot No. 10, at the south line of Charles Mone's farm (perhaps Mann, perhaps not); thence westerly in the most convenient place on the south half of said lot until it comes out to the main road."

Under date of Monday, March 28, 1785, the commissioners divided the territory of Saratoga into twenty-two road districts. They met at Mr. Ensign's and first made an imaginary division for the purpose of more easily describing the districts,—this was as follows: "A supposed division-line shall be drawn from Anthony's Kill, at the place where the brook that David Bidwell's mill stands upon falls into said kill; thence northerly along said brook, upon the easterly side thereof, to the public road leading from Stillwater to Ballston; thence northerly to the southwest corner of the farm that Samuel Stevens now occupies, still northerly to the beginning of road No. 18; thence easterly to the beginning of road No. 6; thence northerly upon said road, along the east side thereof, as far as said road continues; thence northerly by a straight line to the place where road No. 4 begins, on the Lake road, near James Ackerman's; thence northerly along said road No. 4, upon the east side thereof, as far as said road extends; then by a straight line to James Milligan's on Fish creek. Also another imaginary line, beginning at the west six-mile



WM. H. MARSHALL

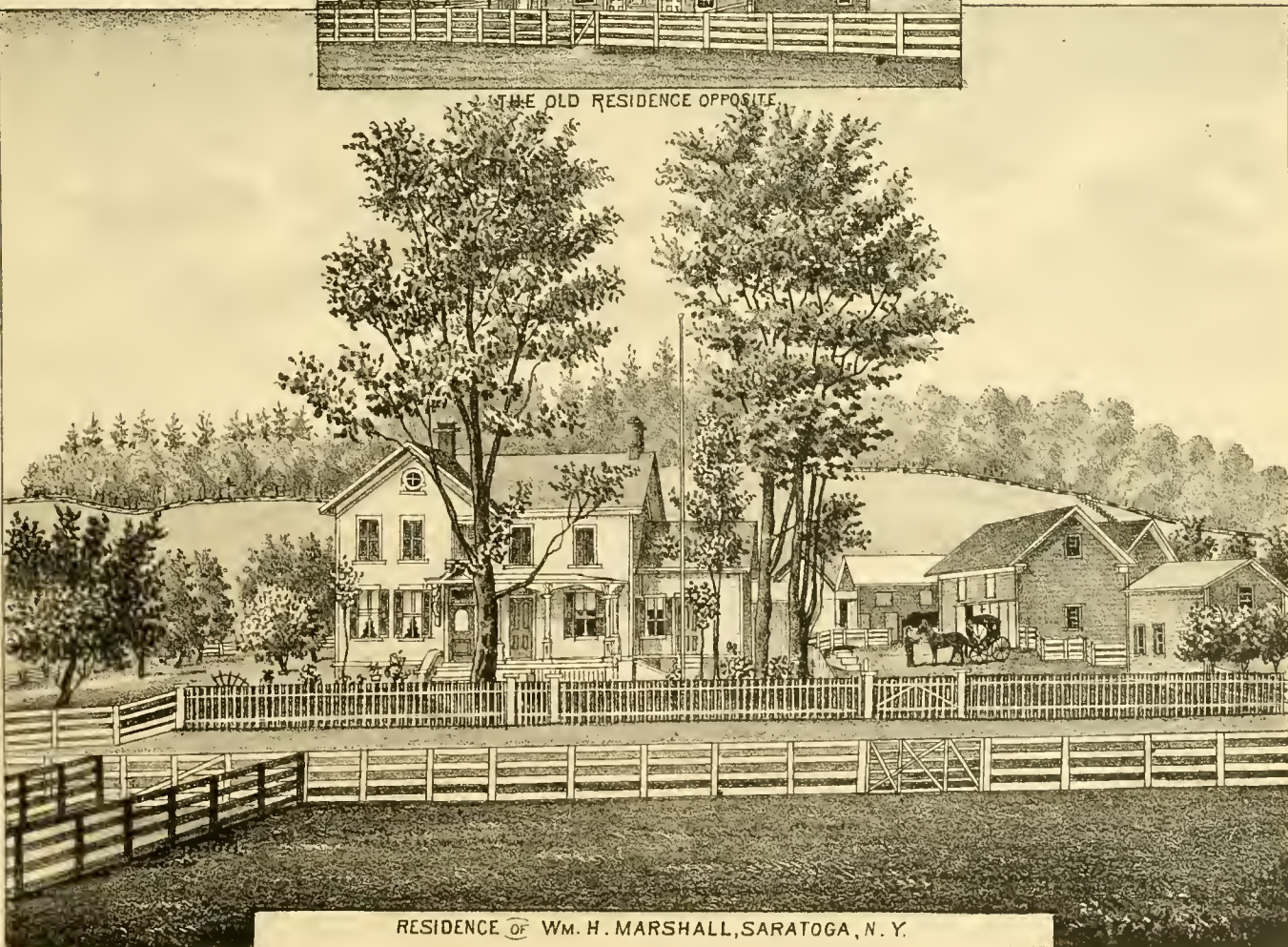


MRS WM. H. MARSHALL

(PHOTOS BY BAKER & RECORD, SARATOGA SPRINGS.)



THE OLD RESIDENCE OPPOSITE



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. MARSHALL, SARATOGA, N. Y.

line of Saratoga patent, where the same strikes Fish creek ; thence northerly by a straight line to the North river, at a place called Wing's Falls." Then beginning at the south, they took the districts off in sections each side of the said division-lines, fifteen in number. The document is signed by the road commissioners,—Joseph Row, Stanton Tefft, Philip Rogers, and John Mahawney,—and it was received for record by Samuel Bacon, clerk.

Two years later—1787—some additional districts were made, and the commissioners were Joseph Row, Wm. Coffin, Thomas Smith, George Hunter, Jonathan Lawrence.

These descriptions we have copied at considerable length, because of the light they throw upon the early settlement in 1784,—*the year next after the close of the Revolutionary war*,—the year when General Schuyler cut the road from Schuylerville to Saratoga Springs. It brings out clearly so many family names and their exact location in 1784, that the old document is worthy of a place in history.

V.—VILLAGES.

The various villages and hamlets in the town of Saratoga have received their names as follows :

Grangerville is named from Harvey Granger, who, though not the founder of the first mills, yet owned them for a long time, until his name became common to the place.

Dean's Corners is named from Dr. Dean, who lived at that point and practiced for many years. He was not the first settler, however.

Quaker Springs derives its name from the fact that valuable springs exist there, and it is near the meeting-house where the Friends have met for more than a hundred years. It is claimed that the mineral spring was known to the early French and English voyageurs many years before those at Saratoga Springs. The water is of excellent quality, and the property is now owned by Isaac W. Meader. There is also near it a valuable white sulphur spring.

Schuylerville, of course, receives its name as the early and long-continued residence of the Schuyler family. It was incorporated April 16, 1831, under a special act of the Legislature. The first election of officers, June 7, 1831, resulted as follows : Trustees, Gilbert Purdy, Richard W. Livingston, James Strang, Cornelius Letcher, John Fonda ; Treasurer, Ira Lawrence ; Collector, David Williams. The board elected Gilbert Purdy president and James Strang clerk. The village is noted for its public spirit, shown in its streets, better graded and paved than perhaps any other in this part of the State of equal population. Much of this was done under the management of D. A. Bullard, president, in 1873. The village had a rapid growth under the impulse given to it by the opening of the Champlain canal. It became at once a place of considerable trade, as well as a pleasant village for a permanent home. It is somewhat noted for the number of business men born in or near the village and still living there. Saratoga men are wont to eling to their own town and grow up with it. The energy and public spirit of its citizens are recently shown in the splendid school building, second to none of its grade in the State, erected at an expense of \$15,000. The village now contains five churches, an excellent union school, under the charge of Prof. Doty, lodges of Good Templars, Odd-El-

lows, and Masons, and a Hygeian Home or Rest Cure, under the charge of John Bullard and a resident lady physician, Mrs. Brisbin.

VICTORY.

The enterprise of the Victory Manufacturing Company has built up this thriving village. It derives its name wholly from the fancy of the company, who inserted it in the title of their organization in allusion to the victory of General Gates, won in their immediate vicinity. A neat chapel for religious worship has been erected upon ground donated by the company, and built largely by their contribution. Preaching is usually maintained, as well as a Sunday-school, throughout the year. The village was incorporated under the general law in 1849. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held April 16 of that year. The first officers were William E. Miner, Patrick Cooney, George McCreehy, Russell Carr, Benjamin Kelsey. William E. Miner was president, and James Cavanaugh clerk. The latter removed to the west, and has since been a member of Congress.

The present trustees are William E. Ingerson, Michael E. Barrett, Charles W. Law, Peter Flanagan, James O'Reilly. William E. Ingerson is president ; John M. Connors, collector ; John Carlin, clerk ; Sheldon B. Gates, treasurer.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Early schools and school-houses are already mentioned among the items of early settlement, and in the several reminiscences given. The first action of the town recorded was in 1796, simply the appointment of school commissioners under the then existing law,—Sidney Berry, Herman Van Veghten, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Jeffords, Benjamin Phillips. In 1797 the commissioners were Sidney Berry, Daniel Bull, Joseph Palmer, Thomas Jeffords, Solomon Wheeler. In 1798, Thomas Jeffords, William Force, George Cramer. None appointed in 1799. In 1800, Thomas Jeffords, Elihu Billings, Daniel Bull, and William Wait. The law was changed at that time, and no further action was taken by the town until 1813, when they evidently accepted the conditions of the new school act, providing that the towns by raising an equal amount of money could receive from the public funds for the support of schools. That year commissioners were elected,—Wallace Crawford, Harvey Granger, John R. Mott, and Inspectors Philip Duryea, Martiu L. Bryau, Reuben Perry, Esek Cowen, David Evarts, Zeno Remington. The town was then divided into eighteen school districts.

In the following years other persons served as commissioners, one or more years each, down to 1844,—James Green, Jr., Jonas Olmstead, James Mott, Harvey Granger, Esek Cowen, William Davis, Eli Granger, James W. Smith, Edward Fitch, Henry D. Chapman, Francis R. Winney, James Annibal, Oliver Cleveland, Henry Wagman, James Place, Ira Lawrence, William Wilcox, Elnathan Patterson, Wm. B. Caldwell, Henry F. Sherman (2d), Richard M. Livingston, Joseph Soule, Orville B. Dibble, Stephen H. Dillingham, Henry T. Sherman, Abram B. Barker, James P. Cramer, Thomas Smith, Alfred Scofield, John R. Mott, Ephraim Hill, John G. Mulford, John B. Wright, Chaun-

cey D. Bull, Benajah Barker, Thomas J. Marshall, Cornelius Letcher, Gabriel Robbins, James C. Milligan, Dr. John R. Preston, Eliakim H. Mosher, Wm. C. Brisbin, Wm. Barnes, Gilbert Wright, Jr., Fones Wilbur, Isaac Freeman, Zina Clements.

The following also served as inspectors, one or more years each, in the period from 1814 to 1844: John H. Steel, John R. Mott, Richard M. Livingston, William L. F. Warren, Dudley Farlin, James Green, Henry D. Chapman, Elnathan Spinner, James W. Smith, Aaron Blake, Wm. B. Caldwell, Abram Van Duzen, Rockwell Putnam, Harmon J. Betts, Philip Schuyler, Daniel Morgan, Jr., Oliver Brisbin, Joseph Welch, James C. Milligan, Wm. Bennett (2d), Asher Smith, John P. Winney, Conrad Cramer, James Randall, Oliver Cleveland, Edward Fitch, Robert Y. Milligan, David Brisbin, Henry Holmes, Walter Van Veghten, Reuben Perry, Ephraim Hill, John G. Mulford, Nicholas J. Green, Thomas Smith, James Strang, Ephraim Hill, Reuben Perry, Alfred Scofield, Henry M. Dennis, Josiah Dean, James C. Milligan, Franklin Ruy, Paul P. Atwell, Daniel W. Belding, Wm. C. Brisbin, Wm. Barnes, Fones Wilbur, Dr. John R. Preston, Henry Holmes, Richard S. Sheldon, Samuel W. Belding, Clark Perkins, James McNeil, Amos Reynolds, and Samuel Randall.

Town Superintendents of Common Schools.—1844–45, Daniel W. Belding; 1846, John R. Preston; 1847–48, Amos Reynolds; 1850–51, John R. Preston; 1852–53, Chauncey W. Allen; 1854, Nathaniel M. Wright; 1855–56, Chauncey W. Allen.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, SARATOGA, MARCH,
1878.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	430	\$364.98	\$295.74	\$338.69	\$14.34	\$1013.75
" 2.....	38	52.14	26.14	28.24	1.27	107.79
" 3.....	13	52.14	8.94	17.35	.43	78.86
" 4.....	433	156.14	297.81	341.67	14.44	\$10.34
" 5.....	80	52.14	55.02	40.14	2.67	149.97
" 6.....	68	52.14	46.77	40.30	2.27	141.38
" 7.....	105	52.14	72.22	73.91	3.50	201.77
" 8.....	55	52.14	37.83	31.39	1.83	123.19
" 9.....	58	52.14	39.89	28.65	1.94	122.62
" 10.....	68	52.14	46.77	31.98	2.27	133.16
" 11.....	44	52.14	30.26	32.83	1.47	116.70
" 12.....	80	52.14	55.02	57.94	2.67	167.77
	1472	\$1042.80	\$1012.41	\$1063.09	\$49.10	\$3167.40

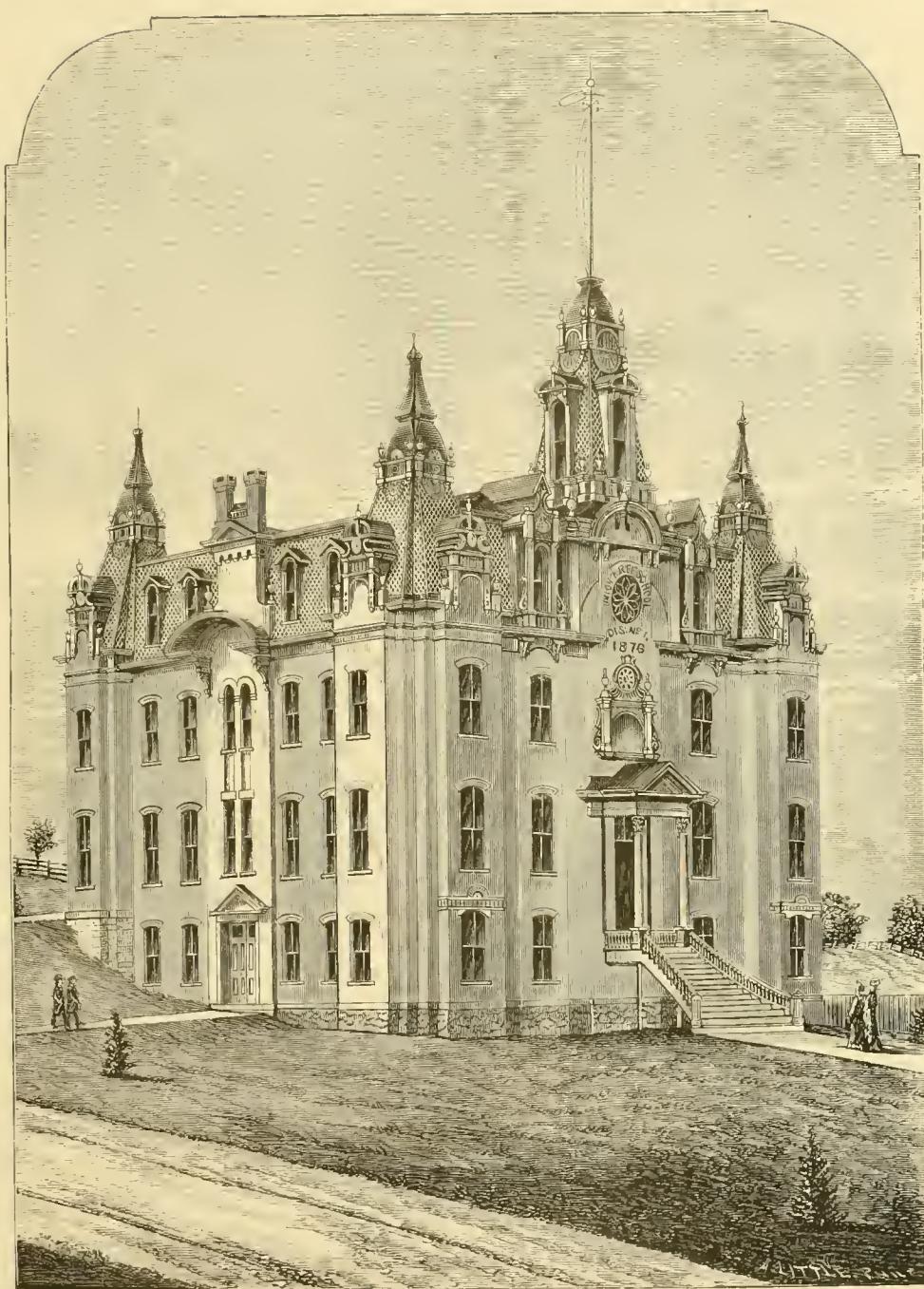
VII.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH OF SARATOGA.

This church was organized before the Revolutionary war, certainly as early as 1772, and, no doubt, many years previous to that date. No record remains of the society in those earliest years. Even the name of the pastor is not recorded, and it is supposed that the services of the church were maintained only at intervals by minutes from Albany

and Schenectady. That the society had strength, determination, and some financial ability is shown from the fact that they erected a house of worship, a building that became historic from its occupancy by the British troops, and its location near the very spot where the great surrender of 1777 took place. It was used as a hospital, and George Strover relates the incident that a young lady seated by a north window and eating an apple was instantly killed by a rifle-shot from the American camp on the hill, the ball cutting her throat. She was buried within the church under the spot where she was killed. Mr. Strover himself saw the blood-stains on the window, and the bones when they were removed at the taking down of the building. During the war the society itself was virtually dissolved, and a reorganization took place in 1789. July 10 of that year a meeting was held, in which twenty male members took part, and elected Cornelius Van Veghten and Peter Becker elders, Jesse Tall and James Abel deacons. They also resolved that the services of the church be conducted in the English language, and extended a call to Rev. Samuel Smith, who accepted it, came to this place the 9th of December, and was ordained in the month of January, 1790. Mr. Smith remained as pastor of the church until the year 1800, when he accepted a call from Connecticut Farms, New Jersey, and soon after removed to that place. He married one hundred and fifty couples in the ten years.

In 1792 fifty acres of land were purchased by the society north of the present village of Schuylerville, and a parsonage erected. This building is still standing, and belongs to the farm of Mrs. William Marshall. In later years, the property having been sold by the society many years since, a neat and pleasant home for the minister has been secured by the society on the corner of Ferry and Pearl streets. After the resignation of Mr. Smith, the pulpit was vacant for two years, when a call was voted to the Rev. Philip Duryec. He accepted it December, 1802, and on the 13th of April, 1803, was ordained and installed. He was pastor of the church for twenty-five years, and is referred to by the older residents of the town as the first minister they remember, and the old building as the first meeting-house they entered in the days of their childhood. Feb. 7, 1821, the following record is made: "The consistory of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church of Saratoga, fully aware of their present situation, are persuaded that the congregation have seen that the house which their fathers built must soon fall to pieces, and they and their children must be left destitute. It must have also occurred to the congregation that, situated as they are, one temple will not answer their wants, the people being so scattered." The society then resolved to build two churches,—the one to be located at Schuylerville; the other west, wherever that portion of the congregation may direct. This led to the founding of the church at Bacon Hill, Northumberland. At last, in 1822, the old meeting-house of historic memory was taken down, and considerable of the material used in the erection of a new house on the present site in Schuylerville. This house was destroyed by fire in 1831, and was replaced by a stone edifice that stood until 1856, when it was demolished, and the present



UNION FREE SCHOOL, SCHUYLERVILLE, NEW YORK.

brick structure was erected. The house stands upon a large and convenient lot, a broad and handsome site. The church has had ten pastors since its reorganization in 1789, and its present membership is one hundred and ninety. It has a consistory of ten members; one of whom, Mr. Nathan Corliss, has been an officer for twenty-eight years. The present pastor is Rev. D. K. Van Doren.

A few additional items are taken from the venerable book in possession of the church. At the meeting of 1789 the following members took part in the election of officers: Peter Becker, Abram Low, John Mahawney, Simon Deridder, Corruith Brisbin, Jesse Toll, Julian Winne, Hendrick Van Beuren, Jacobus Abeel, John Smith, John B. Schuyler, Nicholas V. D. Barch, Cornelius McLain, Jacob Dannals, Abram Marshall, Solomon Wheeler, George Hutchin, James Brisbin, Stephen Viele, James Milligan. The officers chosen were ordained July 26, 1789, by Rev. E. Westerlo, of Albany. The same day James Brisbin was also elected an elder, and Corruith Brisbin a deacon. The ordination services of Pastor Smith were conducted by Rev. Mr. Westerlo, of Albany, with the pastors of Lansingburg and Waterford. Rev. Mr. Duryea, the next pastor, was ordained by Revs. Winslow, Paige, and John L. Zabriskie, May 1, 1803. He was dismissed to take charge of a church in New Jersey, October, 1828. He died there in 1850. The pastors since then have been as follows: Rev. Hugh M. Boyd, 1829 to 1834; Rev. Edward May, 1836 to 1839; Rev. David Jones, 1839 to 1844; Rev. C. H. Chester, Oct. 30, 1844, to Feb. 19, 1850; Rev. F. S. Searle, 1850 to 1857; Rev. Franklin Merrill, 1850 to 1861. He died of consumption. Rev. A. G. Lansing followed; he was succeeded by Rev. Isaac H. Collier. The present pastor, Rev. D. K. Van Doren, began his labors here, Aug. 1, 1874. The present Elders are, Nathan Corliss, George T. Watson, Samuel Sheldon, L. B. Viele, Samuel Wells; Deacons, J. H. De Ridder, Z. French, D. Sample, J. Ingersoll, R. Sutfin; Clerk, S. Wells; Superintendent of Sunday-school, J. H. De Ridder. Scholars, two hundred; four hundred volumes in the library. The first marriage recorded was Feb. 7, 1790,—Nehemiah Billings to Elizabeth Francis. The first baptisms, George and Anne, children of Jacob Dannals, Jan. 24, 1790.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church of Schuylerville, known until 1836 as the First Baptist church of Saratoga, was constituted in 1790, and was received as a member of the old Shaftsbury Association in 1791. It united with the Saratoga Association in 1805. The following remark from "Benedict's History of the Baptist Churches," written in 1812, taken literally, would apply to this church, and carry the date of its organization back to 1772. He says, "There was a church founded near where Burgoyne surrendered more than forty years ago, which was broken up and scattered by the devastations of war." This claim is not sustained by the records of the Shaftsbury Association, and though the tradition among the people of Schuylerville assigns a very early period to the efforts of Baptist ministers, yet in the absence of all written records at home the books of the Shaftsbury Association must be regarded as correct. Besides, the re-

mark in Benedict's history is applied by the compiler of the Shaftsbury records, in 1852, to the church in Stillwater, and, if true at all, perhaps properly belongs there.

The Schuylerville church was represented in the association of 1791 by Rev. S. Rogers, pastor, and S. Munger, messenger. They reported forty-seven members. In 1800 no delegates were present, and the membership is stated at twenty-eight. The successive Baptist ministers preaching for this church have been Samuel Rogers, Joseph Craw, Azariah Hanks, John Colly, J. Finch, S. S. Parr, Charles B. Keyes, Joseph W. Sawyer, P. D. Gillette, J. Murphy, B. F. Garfield, William Hutchinson, T. S. Rogers, William Bowen, Elder Coburn, Elder Dubois, William J. Loomis, J. H. Bullard, William Garnet.

The loss of the written records earlier than 1832 prevents giving the name of the first officers, with facts of general interest which may usually be selected from such records. The earlier preaching, as in the case of other societies, was in school-houses, barns, and private houses.

Mrs. St. John, still living in Schuylerville, states that Jordan's bridge was an old place of baptism. She herself was baptized there in 1825. At that time, and for several years after, the old meeting-house was in use. This was probably built in 1807 or 1808. It stood near the present residence of Morgan Moe, about three miles from Schuylerville. It is still standing, moved back from the road, and used as a hay-barn. Stafford's bridge was another place of baptism. The new house in Schuylerville was built about the year 1833. Prominent members and deacons in early years were Reuben Perry, James Lewis, Elihu Billings, and William T. Smith.

Rev. Samuel Rogers, the first minister of this church, had been in the military service during the Revolutionary war. He was a teamster attached to the army of Gates at the time of the battles of Saratoga. One night he was carrying a load of specie northward, and was so closely followed by the British, and the muddy roads so delayed his progress, he was obliged to cut his team loose,—allow them to go,—while he carried the kegs of specie into the woods and kept guard over them all night. The next day he succeeded in getting them safely to their destination. He died in Stillwater, Feb. 6, 1823. At the time of building the house in Schuylerville Joshua Finch was clerk, and Richard M. Livingston was a very active leader in securing the erection of the new house. The church cost about \$1600. Since Joshua Finch there have been only two clerks,—R. S. Sheldon and Jacob Osborne, the latter serving for more than twenty years.

Deacons at the present time are O. J. Bates, Benjamin Tabor, and Charles Devoe. Trustees are James Dillingham, Jacob Osborne, and Nathaniel M. Bennett.

Jacob Osborné, in furnishing these statistics, adds, that religious services was conducted by Elder Gillette when the remains were removed from the old Broad street burial-ground to the North cemetery in 1840.

Mr. Osborne was present and saw the ground dug over carefully, and the remains of about seventy bodies removed. It is not believed that any were left.

The society have recently settled Rev. Irving C. Forte, formerly of the editorial staff of the *Clyde Times*, western

New York. He enters upon his new field of labor with excellent prospects of usefulness, and the venerable society of other days is renewing the vigor of its youth in the activities of Christian work.

From the records of the First Baptist church of Stillwater, it appears the following members were set off some time before 1800 to form the church at Fish creek: Jonathan Kendall, Seth Crowell, Henry Knapp, Alpheus Davis, Hezekiah Dunham, Joseph Coon, Timothy Carrier, Jonathan Sweet, Mr. Petit, Rufus Ballard, Zacheus Taylor, Niles Taylor, Solomon Carrier, Benjamin Taylor, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Miller, George Coon, David Cross, Hezekiah Betts, Sampson Davis.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The subscription to build the house, an old time-stained document, bears date Jan. 30, 1827. The paper has this preface, "From Lansingburg along the valley of the Hudson for fifty miles, with a breadth of from eight to ten miles, the Episcopal Methodists have not one house dedicated to the worship of God. Private dwellings, school-houses, and barns have hitherto afforded to their classes a precarious yet acceptable resort. Perhaps there is not a spot in that rich and populous district of country where so many of this denomination of Christians would meet, as at Schnylerville, if a suitable edifice could be erected."

The effort was successful, and a house costing \$1600 was built in the summer of 1827, and dedicated in the fall. The same house is still standing, kept in good repair, a neat and appropriate chapel, better after fifty years' use than if it had that modern attachment—a *mortgage*—resting upon it. The trustees at the time of building were John Cox, Jedediah Beekwith, Oliver Cleveland, John Seeley, and George Strover. The class-leaders were John Cox, Asa Welch, and John Seeley. John Cox was also steward, clerk, and sexton. Of these names, John Seeley is still living in Rochester, of this State, and George Strover in this place. Earlier than the building of the house, there were many years of pioneer work by the Methodist ministers in this town.

Peter Gallett, to whose industry in gathering and keeping the old records we are indebted for these facts, in his youth heard the Rev. Mr. Campbell give an account of his early labors here, far back nearly or quite to the year 1800. In those times he traveled a circuit three hundred miles or more in extent, taking six weeks to fill the circuit appointments, endured all the difficulties of pioneer work, fording streams, staying in the woods, preaching from stumps, holding service in school-houses and in barns.

Milligan's hill school-house was an old-time place of Methodist preaching; also the place known now as Hemlock. At Schnylerville, quarterly meetings were first held in the barn on the Schuyler place. In connection with the church a female missionary society was organized in 1832, with Mary Ross, president; Sarah Ward, vice-president; Sarah Cox, treasurer; Elizabeth Cox, secretary.

The first Sabbath-school was established by an organized society, of which Rev. Robert Washburn was president; John Seeley, secretary; John Cox, superintendent. Philip Schuyler's name appears as a subscriber to the funds of the school. The roll of members in 1827 includes about thirty-

five. Services have always been continued without interruption. The present number of members is about three hundred, and there is an attendance at the Sunday-school of nearly one hundred and fifty. Present officers are A. F. Bailey, preacher; Isaac Whitman, superintendent of Sunday-school; trustees, Edwin Root, Isaac Whitman, Peter Gallett, James MeAchson, David Graw, William Marshall, and John Chapman. John Cox, whose name appears so often in the early records, served the church faithfully in various positions for more than thirty years. The successive preachers appointed to this charge from 1825 to the present time have been B. Griffin, W. P. Lake, W. H. Norris, G. Lyons, C. P. Clark, D. Ensign, J. Beaman, J. D. Moriarty, N. Rice, S. Stevens, J. Lucky, P. Newman, D. Braylore, T. Newman, P. P. Atwell, O. Pier, E. Goss, J. Harwood, H. Burton, C. Meeker, J. Quinlin, D. Stephens, H. Chase, S. Coleman, C. Pomeroy, J. B. Houghtaling, C. R. Norris, S. Stiles, P. M. Hitchcock, O. Emerson, J. Sage, J. Quinlin, P. S. Williams, C. L. Wager, J. W. Belknap, P. P. Harrower, R. Fox, S. Meredith, W. Bedell, W. J. Heath, L. Marshall, J. B. Sylvester, W. H. L. Starke, S. M. Williams, A. S. Bailey.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The movement that led to the establishment of the Episcopal church in Schnylerville commenced just north, in the town of Northumberland. Rev. Reuben Hubbard, traveling through here in 1838, and stopping at the house of Mr. Jesse Finne, and becoming known as a member of the Episcopal church, to which Mr. Finne had been attached in his youth, was cordially invited by him to preach, and did so in his house, March 19. Services were held in this manner for several years. The first baptisms were three children of Mr. John Finne, duly recorded in the books of St. John's church, Stillwater.

The first service in the village of Schnylerville was held in the old academy, Feb. 25, 1844, by Rev. Reuben Hubbard. The first formal organization was made at the house of Mr. Finne, March 2, 1846. Rev. Reuben Hubbard presided, and John Metcalf was secretary. They determined upon the name of St. Stephen's church, and elected the following officers: Jesse Finne and James Pickering, wardens; John Finne, Joseph Finne, Benjamin Losee, James Pickering, George U. Gates, James E. Stebbins, John R. Preston, and Henry W. Merrill, vestrymen.

The delegates to the diocesan convention of 1846 were Thomas Ball, James Pickering, and James G. Stebbins. At the meeting of Sept. 12, 1846, a lot gratuitously offered by the Victory Manufacturing Company was duly and gratefully accepted; but the society did not build at that time, and services were not maintained regularly for some years after 1850.

The church was finally built and presented to the society by Dr. Payne, to whom great credit is due for this munificent and graceful gift. It occupies a most beautiful and picturesque spot, and is itself a model of church architecture at once neat and classical.

The services of the first clergyman, Rev. Reuben Hubbard, were continued down to 1850, when the congregation, in accepting his resignation, placed upon their records a



strong expression of their love and esteem. The cornerstone of the church was laid June 2, 1868, Rev. P. B. Gibson officiating, and the church was opened for service on Christmas-day of the same year. A font, presented by Dr. Payne, was first used on Good Friday, 1869, five persons being then baptized. The rectorship of the church has subsequently been filled by Rev. George Forbes, Rev. John H. Babeock, Rev. George Walker, and the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. Dean, who commenced his labors here Oct. 17, 1875. The present officers are Dr. C. H. Payne, John R. Preston, wardens; George Strover, S. R. Lawrence, Peter Davison, H. P. Shaw, J. H. Smith, John Knapton, Richard Rastall, Fred. McNaughton, vestrymen. The last named is clerk, and the facts for this sketch are obtained from the carefully-written records in his office.

FRIENDS' MEETINGS.

These were established in this town very early,—from 1765 to 1770. A log meeting-house was erected before the War of the Revolution, at or near the site of the present one, south of Quaker Springs. The founders of the organization were Gabriel Leggett, Isaac Leggett, Tibbett Soule, Thomas Wilbur, Fones Wilbur, George Davis, David Shepherd, John Walker, and a number of others whose names it is difficult to obtain, as the records now in possession of the society do not extend back earlier than 1793. The deed for the site of the meeting-house bears date Oct. 16, 1793, and conveys the title from John R. Bleecker to William Barker and Isaac Leggett, as trustees. Isaac Leggett was the first minister, and continued in that capacity for many years. He was a man of eminent worth, and withal possessing a decided turn for the pleasant and even humorous side of life. Taken prisoner by the Indians in the early times, he conducted himself with such hilarity, and played such pranks with the young Indians, tripping them up and pushing them into the water, that he escaped all severe treatment, and was not long after released. Meetings have been continued through all the years with unwavering regularity. After the death of Isaac Leggett, several ministers for a few years spoke in the meetings until about 1820, when Andrew Dorland was generally recognized as the minister of the society. From that time for more than fifty years he has walked before the people in that faith and love which characterize true Friends everywhere; and he yet lives in a hale and happy old age, neither his mental powers nor his eye waxed dim.

The records show that at a meeting held the 21st of 7th month, 1794, John Davis and Jemima Arnold were clerks.

On the 28th of 1st month, 1795, George Davis was married to Nancy Mead, and we give the names of the witnesses, as showing many of the early settlers before 1800, and the principal membership of the meeting: Isaac Leggett, Jonathan Griffin, Gideon Mead, John Davis, Joshua McOmber, John Dillingham, Thomas Bennett, Gabriel Leggett, William Barker, David Dillingham, Nathan Mosher, Charles Leggett, David Mosher, John Dillingham, Thomas Shepherd, James Covil, James Cooper, Martha Mead, Ruth Dillingham, Bridget Leggett, Fanny Mead, Hannah Mosher, Mary Covil.

Another early marriage recorded is that of David Mosher to Esther Ackerman, 1st of 4th month, 1795. The present officers are David Griffen, clerk; Andrew Dorland, minister. The society constitutes the Saratoga monthly meeting, and is attached to the Saratoga quarterly meeting, which has its regular place of meeting at this point, but does sometimes adjourn to meet in other places, and this latter body belongs to the New York yearly meeting.

CHURCH OF THE VISITATION (CATHOLIC).

Previous to 1847 there were no regular or permanent services of the Catholic church in this town, but there were many Catholic families already settled here. John Lynch, Michael and John Kelley, Patrick, James, and Lawrence Cooney, Wm. Carroll, Charles and Andrew Farley, Hugh and John Quinn, Hugh T. White, Hugh Temple, John Cavanaugh, James and Thomas Mulvihill, Patrick Lennon, Peter Garrihan, Patrick Airn, Patrick, James, and Mathew Gearatty, Wm. Fitzsimmons, Hugh Geary and Peter Bannon.

The only churches of their faith within a circuit of thirty miles were at Lansingburg, Whitehall, and Sandy Hill. It required much earnest self-sacrifice and a strong love for their faith to go to these distant places, oftentimes on foot, to attend service. It is said that in order to be present at early mass on Christmas morning, many would set out together on foot the previous night. The first meetings in this place were held at the houses of different members, conducted at irregular intervals by visiting priests. Sunday-school was generally held at the house of William Carroll. Catholic services were also held in the old Schuylerville Academy, and in the school-house east of the well-known "Mansion House." Ground was broken for a church in 1845. This was on a lot nearly opposite the present Reformed Protestant church. A plain wooden structure was erected at an expense of about \$700, and consecrated in 1847 by Bishop McCloskey. This work was executed under the labors of Rev. Father Daly. He was succeeded by Rev. Father Cull in the missionary work, who, under the rapid increase of the congregation, was obliged to make additions to the church. The first resident priest was Rev. Father Roach, who was succeeded in a short time by the present pastor, Rev. H. B. Finnegan.

The church was burned to the ground on Sunday morning, June 22, 1871. The society then worshiped for a time in the public hall at Victory Mills. The cornerstone of the new church was laid by Bishop Conroy, of Albany. The work was pushed through with great energy to completion, and the church dedicated by Bishop McNierney, Oct. 21, 1873. It is a fine structure, second to none in the valley of the upper Hudson. To build it required energy, determination, perseverance, and heavy financial sacrifices by various individuals. Its cost was \$40,000. It occupies a commanding position, convenient for the two villages and overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. The Catholic population included within the parish of this church, extending somewhat beyond the borders of this town, is twelve hundred. It has a Sunday-school of two hundred pupils, superintended by Mr. John Carlin.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The old burial-grounds in town are places of much interest and contain some stones of very early date. At Coveville, on the farm now owned by Charles Searles, there is an inclosure containing the remains of many of the first settlers. There are recorded "Abram Marshall, who departed this life April 30, 1811, aged eighty years and ten months;" "His wife Susannah, died in 1822, aged eighty-eight;" "Elizabeth, daughter of Refine and Mary Geer, died July 7, 1800;" "Stephen, son of Richard Davis, died April 3, 1801, aged eleven." Children of Herman Van Veghten and of Walter Van Veghten are also recorded as having died in 1795, 1797, 1802, and 1806. Besides these there are the unmarked and unnamed graves of many others. Over them still blooms the annual tribute of roses planted by loving hands, surviving the neglect of years, and struggling successfully with the briars and shrubs that have in later years intruded upon the sacred place.

The old burial-ground on the Elihu Billings farm, with the old pines crowning the hill, and waving beautifully over the dead, forms a picturesque spot. Here are found several inscriptions dating earlier than 1800. "Rev. Elisha Tupper, died Jan. 19, 1787, aged eighty." "Rebecca, wife of Christopher Perkins, died March 18, 1795." "John, son of Thomas Smith, died June 2, 1792." "Naomi, daughter of Thomas Smith, died March 11, 1796." "Nathan Davis, died Sept. 17, 1792, aged twenty-seven."

We give a few later ones: "Sarah, wife of Stephen Olney, died Sept. 3, 1808." "Stephen Olney, Jr., died Aug. 28, 1807." "Stephen Olney, died March 20, 1833, aged seventy-six." "Thomas Smith, died March 22, 1801, aged sixty-seven." "Ezekiah Dunham, died April 27, 1810, aged sixty-five." "Captain Jesse Billings, died Feb. 12, 1820, aged eighty-three."

On the Esquire Bailey farm is a burial-ground, full, going back to Vroman's time. The only early stone is to the memory of Henry Green, died in 1809.

There are private burial-places also of the Brisbin families and of some others. The ancient Friends' burial-ground, not far from the meeting-house, contains in its long, close rows of graves the buried dust of many an early settler. There, in the solemn silence of calm, trusting faith, the dead have for years been laid to rest, and they sleep as peacefully under the buttercups and the daisies as those who slumber beneath the monumental marble of other more showy, but not more sacred grounds.

Early burials at Schuylerville were on the corner of Broad and Burgoyne streets. From this ground the dead were all carefully removed, in 1840, to the cemetery north of the village. This is now but little used, and its successor is the beautifully-located Prospect Hill cemetery, on the heights of Saratoga, as they are described in the histories of the olden times.

IX.—SOCIETIES AND BANKS.

A *Masonic lodge* existed in Schuylerville in early times. It ceased to work about the time so many other lodges in the State were closed, and it is not now easy to ascertain its

charter members, first officers, or other items of history concerning it.

Sons of Temperance.—Battle Ground Division, No. 247, was organized April 19, 1847. The charter members were George Strover, Walter Mott, Joseph T. Smith, Richard S. Sheldon, John A. Clapp, James G. Stebbins, Joseph Darby, John B. Brisbin, Wm. Bement.

George Strover was the first P. W. P.; Walter Mott, W. P.; Richard S. Sheldon, R. S.; Joseph Smith, C. It continued its work only three years, but its meetings were interesting, and the old members still recollect them with pleasure.

Odd-Fellows.—A lodge existed here during the first growth of the order, but was finally discontinued. It has, however, been revived in later years, and has again a good membership in working condition.

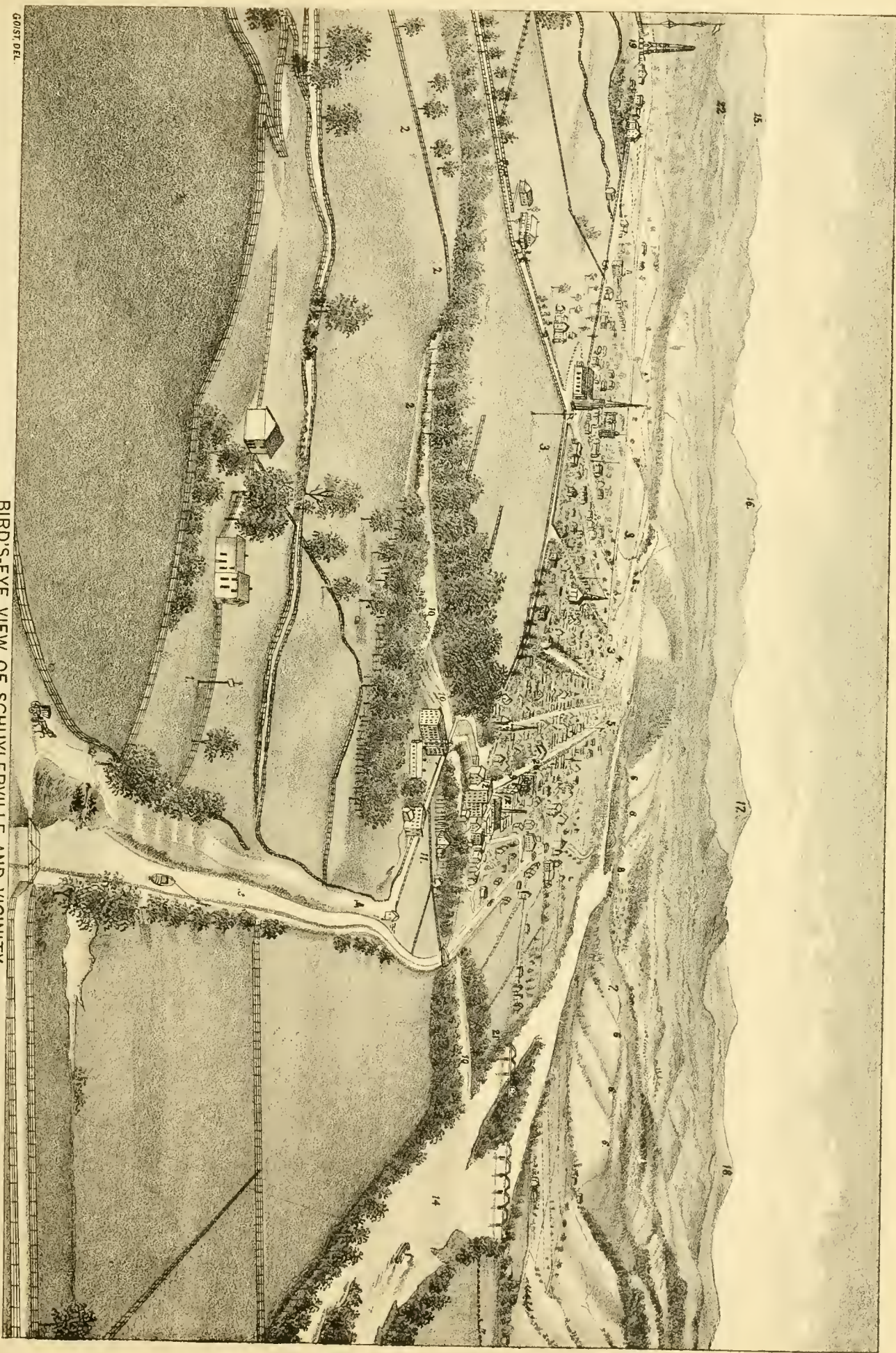
Banks.—The first bank in Schuylerville was a private institution, by Wm. Wilcox, with a capital of \$50,000. This enterprise was begun in 1853. In 1856 it was merged into an organized bank, under the name of the "Bank of Old Saratoga." It had a capital of \$100,000, and was managed by a board of sixteen directors. Wm. Wilcox was president, and Giles S. Brisbin cashier. This bank was regularly closed in 1865, and was succeeded by "The National Bank of Schuylerville." The capital of the bank is \$100,000, and it has at the present time a board of seven directors,—C. W. Mayhew, president; G. F. Watson, cashier; J. H. De Ridder, teller; Samuel Sheldon, W. P. Ostrander, R. English, H. C. Holmes.

X.—HISTORIC EVENTS AND LOCALITIES.

No history of the town of Saratoga or the village of Schuylerville can be complete without giving briefly the events of the Burgoyne campaign of 1777. The British army, under Burgoyne, left Montreal in June. The American army, under General Schuyler, was then at Fort Ticonderoga. On the 4th of July, the first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, General Burgoyne having seized the heights of Mount Defiance, compelled the Americans to abandon the fort and retreat. July 13, the American army was at Fort Edward, and the British army at Whitehall.

Burgoyne pressed closely upon the retreating forces of the Americans. On the 28th of July, Schuyler's army was at Moses Kill, eight miles above Schuylerville, and two days later it had reached what is now Schuylerville itself. On the 2d day of August the army of Schuyler moved yet farther down the valley, and encamped in the present town of Stillwater. Meanwhile the British army arrived at the high grounds, less than two miles above the village of Schuylerville, on the east side of the Hudson, and north of the mouth of Batten Kill.

On the 10th of September he continued the forward movement. His army crossed to the west side of the Hudson river, north of Schuylerville, and just below the present State dam. The point where the army reached the west shore is upon the farm now owned by D. A. Bullard, and the excavation through the bank of the river is yet plainly visible. The army halted for a time on the actual site of Schuylerville, its encampment supposed to have been along a line north and south from the present Reformed church.



GOOST DEL.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SCHUYLERVILLE AND VICINITY.

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|-----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Surrender of Burgoyne's Sword. | 6. American Batteries. | 12. Site of Gen. Schuyler's Mills, now owned by D. A. Bullard. | 18. Green Mountains. |
| 2. Gen. Gates' Army. | 7. Old Fort Saratoga, erected 1708. | 13. Champlain Canal. | 19. Monument. |
| 3. British Army. | 8. Battle Kil. | 14. Hudson River. | 20. Schuyler Hotel. |
| 4. Marshall House. | 9. Tree where Capitulation was signed. | 15. The Kayaktoosera Range. | 21. Site of old Fort Hardy. |
| 5. Burgoyne's Army Crossed. | 10. Fish Creek. | 16. French Army. | |

Meanwhile, before the stirring news from Bennington had aroused the whole people, in fact five days before the battle of Bennington was fought, General Schuyler left Stillwater, and by the 18th, two days after the battle of Bennington, had intrenched his army on an island at the mouth of the Mohawk river.

In the mean time Schuyler was removed and General Gates assigned to the command while as yet the result at Bennington was unknown, for General Gates reached the army Aug. 19, only three days later than the battle of Bennington. He came at an auspicious hour for his own fame as well as for the safety of the army.

Soon the American army returned northward, selected Bemus Heights, fortified them, and awaited events. Burgoyne, though feeling seriously the defeat at Bennington, was nevertheless obliged to attempt the execution of the original plan. Like the brave general he was, at the head of brave men, he faced the danger, led his forces into action, and gave the American army ample opportunity for exerting all their skill and bravery. The decisive battles of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7 left the British army with no resource but retreat or surrender. The former was attempted, though after considerable delay. They reached Schuylerville Oct. 10, and for a short time were on the south side of Fish creek, and General Burgoyne occupied the Schuyler mansion as his headquarters. The American army, following, compelled them to cross Fish creek and enter old Fort Hardy. They threw up a breastwork, inclosing the fort and an encampment about fifty rods square in the angle between the river and the creek. They also held the range of hills to the west, along the heights of the present new cemetery, and northward to the house of the late Wm. B. Marshall. General Gates was soon encamped on the range of hills south of Fish creek, and anticipating the course of events, he had some days before sent a force northward on the east side of the river. The positions occupied were at Fort Edwards, also on the north side of the Batten Kill, and on the present Simon Sheldon farm, nearly opposite Schuylerville. This last is clearly seen at the present time as a projecting spur of the hill north of Sheldon's house, and leveled at the top.

Burgoyne was hopelessly surrounded: artillery to the north, guarding the fords; the main army of General Gates on the southern hills over the creek, and riflemen in the woods to the west, rendering Burgoyne's outer lines scarcely tenable. The environment was completed by the 13th. A brief armistice took place, and the absolute surrender of the entire army quickly followed. The main features of the surrender are well settled by the numerous histories of the campaign. They are substantially affirmed by the tradition of the older inhabitants of Schuylerville. The British soldiers piled their arms (not stacked them) in a diagonal line from the mouth of Fish creek northwest towards the Wm. B. Marshall house. General Gates' tent was pitched "on level ground, one hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and fifty rods" south of Fish creek, according to General Mattoon, an eye-witness, then lieutenant in an artillery company. About noon of the 17th, General Burgoyne, with his staff, approached the tent and was introduced to General Gates. The American army were

drawn up along the heights to the south and west, and after the British officers were received and seated at dinner, the unarmed prisoners filed past, the Americans receiving them to the music of "Yankee Doodle," and the new flag just adopted—the stars and stripes—waving above the general's tent.

If the exact position of the headquarters may not be positively decided, yet the site of the Dutch church (well known), the ground required to be level, and the distance south of Fish creek given at "one hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and fifty rods," together settle the location very nearly. General Mattoon's recently republished letter, in describing the *road*, speaks of it as near the bank of the river above Fish creek. If this was the case south of the creek, then the measurement for the "one hundred and thirty-nine to one hundred and fifty rods" should begin near the mouth of the creek, or near what is considered an old fording-place, rather than at the present crossing of the main road.

Albert Clemons, ninety-six years of age, says Abram Marshall, who was present at the surrender, told him often that it was "near the old Dutch church." Several other citizens of Schuylerville report the same statement from other eye-witnesses.

There has been a tradition in Schuylerville that the surrender took place on the north side of the creek, and near an elm-tree on the east of Broad street. If this tradition related to the formal delivery of the sword, it cannot be correct from the statements already given. But the *agreement* to surrender, and the conference for drawing up the necessary papers, may have occurred at that place.

As Fish creek was the dividing line between the two armies, the two generals or their representatives no doubt met somewhere near the creek, either one side or the other, and the tradition is pretty well sustained that it was under this elm-tree.

It is very certain, however, that the formal *surrender* of the *sword* took place south of Fish creek, "near the old Dutch church."

For a fine view of all these points at once, the tourist should climb the hill on the Simon Sheldon farm, east of the river, and stand where the American cannon were placed during those eventful days.

The ground even then was already historic. Along the banks of the Hudson, flowing now as it flowed past Burgoyne's last encampment, the French and Indians had marched a hundred years before, to desolate the villages of the Mohawk and the pioneer homes of New England. A little to the north the Batten Kill flows into the Hudson. From the high lands north of it Burgoyne descended to the river, and the fording-place is just in sight where he crossed to attempt the march upon Albany. South of the Batten Kill is the spot where old Fort Saratoga was erected in 1709. Its exact site is unknown, but it was very probably upon a beautifully rounded knoll (marked now by a single small pine), part of the second hill south of the Batten Kill.

Opposite the mouth of the Batten Kill across the river is the Marshall house, before described as the place where the ladies and wounded officers of Burgoyne's army were

placed, and which, mistaken for the British headquarters, was fired upon by Lieutenant Mattoon's artillery, from the heights north of Batten Kill.

In front of Simon Sheldon's lie the long, even, and beautiful ranges of hills, rising gently from the river, at the foot and on the slopes of which is now situated the village of Schuylerville. A little to the south Fish creek joins the Hudson, and its course is marked by the trees clustering along its banks, between the cultivated hills on either side. North of the mouth of the creek, and next the river, is the level field, the site of Fort Hardy. South of the creek is the Schuyler mansion, hidden in its own beautiful grove. Just south of this stood the one burned by order of Burgoyne. And a little southeast, back of the ancient lilacs, the older one in which Captain Peter Schuyler was shot by the Indian in 1745, and which was burned over his bleeding remains. Beyond is the site of the old Dutch church, where the voice of prayer and praise had risen amid those dark forests for many years before. West and south rise the hills where the army of General Gates was encamped, flushed with exultation at the bravely-won triumph. Between the hills and the river, or on a slightly terraced plateau south from the church, lies the "level ground" where was the marquee of General Gates.

The auspicious morning dawned at last. The papers had been signed, the details of the surrender settled, and all this vast amphitheatre was alive with the stir of one of the most decisive events of history.

The circling hills, the flowing rivers, the far-reaching valleys and the grand old forests, added beauty and splendor to the scene, while the brightest of the autumn colors were mingled with the dark hues of the waving pines.

Slowly the English soldiers perform their unwonted task. Their arms left in Fort Hardy, they march as prisoners over the stream and past the American army. General Burgoyne surrenders his sword in sight of the ruins of the Schuyler mansion, burned by his orders, and the old church desecrated by his army.

The surrender at Schuylerville made the final surrender at Yorktown possible. Defeat here would have made final defeat probable, if not certain.

Well may a monument rise from one of the most beautiful hills encircling this valley, and these thrilling events be written upon the imperishable granite, that all future ages may read the story of Saratoga, and the surrender at Schuylerville.

The town of Saratoga is thus shown to be rich in historic associations. In and around Schuylerville the spots of peculiar interest are: 1st, the site of old Fort Hardy, where the British army stacked their arms; 2d, the old Marshall house, north of the village, where were the wounded officers and the ladies of the officers' families; 3d, the Schuyler mansion and grounds; 4th, the old elm-tree on Broad street, quite well authenticated as the place of the preliminary meeting with reference to the surrender; 5th, the place of the formal delivery of Burgoyne's sword, not precisely located, but "near the old Dutch church;" 6th, the site of the church itself, which stood in the corner between the river-road and the one leading from the coal depot of the Victory company to their mills, in Victory

village; 7th, the remains of intrenchments on the hills south of the Victory, and also north; 8th, Prospect Hill cemetery, the site of extensive fortifications; 9th, the plateau where the cannon were placed, on the other side of the river, on the Sheldon farm; 10th, the place where Burgoyne's army crossed the river above Schuylerville; and 11th, we venture to add the Alonzo Welch place as the probable site of British burials, and where many relics have been found. To erect a monument on Prospect hill, and to mark with granite posts and flags the other spots to be seen from the monument, is a patriotic work in which the State, and even the national government itself, might well share.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Harris and Mr. Atwill, we are permitted to add the following affidavit with reference to the events of 1777. Its special interest is its full description of the old intrenchments, and it is made by a gentleman very clear in his recollection and careful in his statements:

"John C. Jeffords, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am eighty-five years old, past; was born in the town and county of Saratoga on the 14th day of September, A.D. 1791. Until I was about seven years of age I lived in the house where I was born, viz., a log house about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the village of Victory Mills, N. Y., and, with the exception of about ten years, I have continued to reside in said town and county, and twenty-one years of the time I acted as constable. I am acquainted with sites where I have seen breastworks said to have been thrown up by or under the direction of Burgoyne for shelter to his army from the enemy, General Gates. The greatest piece of breastwork that I have seen was on the hill where the new cemetery now is, which were from five to seven feet high. I saw also another line of breastworks on the land now owned by Alanson Welch, which were not so high. There were about twelve or fourteen large buildings made of hewn timber in a line, extending from the present residence of said A. Welch, south and west along the highway, which I have heard said were built and occupied by General Burgoyne as barracks. My grandfather on my mother's side, John Calvert, said that when Burgoyne's army retreated from Bemis Heights, they stopped a while by the old Dutch church, which was just south of Fish creek. I have seen breastworks and rifle-pits said to have been thrown up and used by General Gates' army, in the village of Victory Mills, between Michael Welch and Henry Marshall's lands, and on James Whaley's farm. My grandfather, who was fighting under General Gates, also said that at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne, General Gates' headquarters were a little south of the old Dutch church, on a high bluff. Also, that General Burgoyne's headquarters were a little southwest of the place where now is Prospect Hill cemetery. When I was twenty-two years old, two Englishmen gave me one dollar to pilot them to a certain pine-tree near where the headquarters of Burgoyne were. And afterwards I heard that they dug up and carried off in the night a large cannon said to have been buried by some of the British army. The old Dutch church stood south of the first road south of Fish creek, but north of a road that has since been discontinued. I can go to within twenty feet of where the said church once stood.

"JOHN C. JEFFORDS.

"Sworn and subscribed before me, this 7th day of July, 1877.

"S. WELLS, Notary Public."

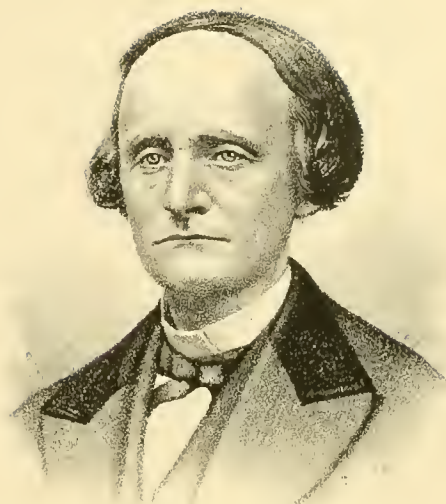
XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

MANUFACTURES.

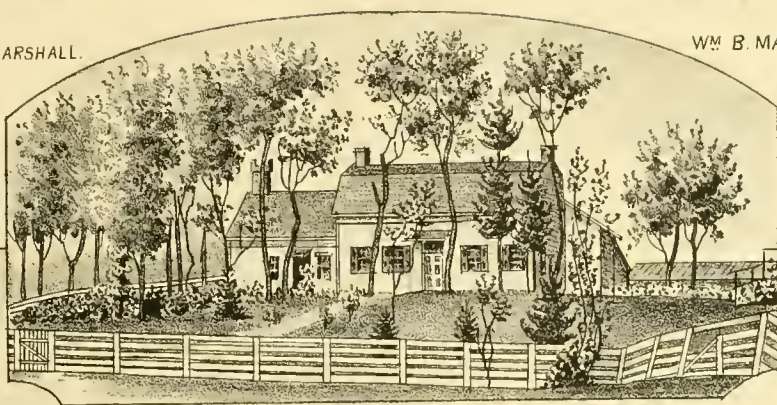
The Saratoga Victory manufacturing company established their mills at Victory in 1846. The original capital invested was about \$425,000. Large amounts of money have been expended upon the works since. They are doubling their power this year by putting in steam-engines, at an expense of \$40,000. In connection with the factories there are dyeing and finishing works. They manufac-



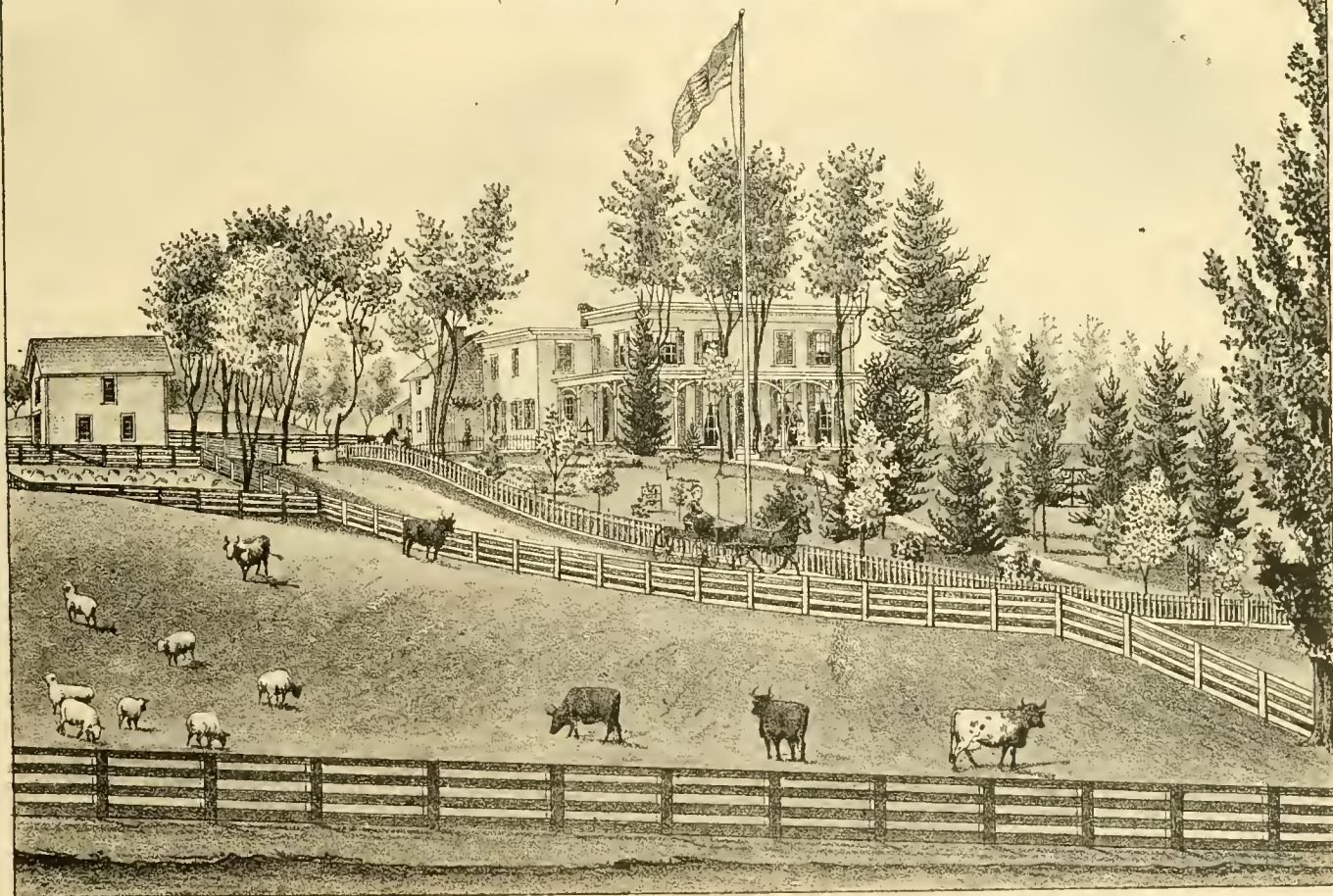
MRS. JANE M. MARSHALL.



WM. B. MARSHALL



(BURGOYNE'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1777.)



RESIDENCE OF MRS. WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, SCHUYLERVILLE, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.
ABOVE IS A VIEW OF GEN. BURGOYNE'S HEADQUARTERS IN 1777, MADAME RIEDESEL TAKING REFUGE IN THE CELLAR DURING THE CANNONADING

ture silesias and cambrics. The amount for the year closing July 1, 1877, is 819,988 pounds, or, expressed in yards, 4,487,190. The company employs about 700 hands. The capacity of their works is 26,000 spindles. The mills have been run to their full capacity during the depressed times of the last four years. The same company purchased about twenty years since the cotton-factory at Schuylerville. This runs 6000 spindles and employs about 80 hands. This is the original factory built by Philip Schuyler in 1828, and is the oldest but one in the State. The grist-mill and saw-mill at Grangerville are also owned by this company, thus giving them the full control of this valuable water-power. They have owned there about eighteen years. The present officers of the company are E. L. Mudge, Lowell Lincoln, and C. W. Mayhew, trustees; E. L. Mudge, president; C. H. Joy, treasurer; C. W. Mayhew, agent.

The paper-mills of Schuylerville, now owned by D. A. Bullard & Sons, was established in 1863 by D. A. Bullard & Co. The buildings are on Main street. The grist-mill also owned by them, near their paper-mill, is situated on the site of the old mill burned by order of Burgoyne. The capital invested in the paper-mill and business is over \$150,000. They employ 70 hands, and manufacture about four tons of book- and news-paper a day. D. A. Bullard, the senior partner in this firm, also owns one-third interest in the paper-mills at Fort Miller, five miles above. Their works at Schuylerville were destroyed by an explosion in 1864. Their own buildings, as well as several others, were piled in one immense heap of ruins. In 1870, a portion of the works were again destroyed by a similar explosion.

The head of this firm has been identified with the business interests of Schuylerville for many years. He is the oldest resident of Schuylerville who was born within its limits, and is now sixty-three years of age. His father, the late Alpheus Bullard, came from Maine, and settled in Schuylerville about 1810. He died in 1865, aged eighty. There are five sons living: D. A. Bullard and John Bullard, of Schuylerville, General E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga Springs, David H. Bullard, of Glen's Falls, and William Bullard, of Batavia, Genesee Co. One daughter became the wife of John McBride, and the other of Mr. Raynor, of New York. The wife of the latter is dead; and one son, Thomas J. Bullard, died in 1874. He was a merchant in Schuylerville.

Clothing-works.—A fulling-mill was established by the Schuylers very early. The date is uncertain, but the necessities of the country and the convenience of the water-power must have led to it perhaps by 1800, if not before. In 1819, when Mr. Lawrence, father of Seth A. Lawrence of Schuylerville, took possession, it was already an old mill, and stood just below the dam above the present sash-factory. Mr. Lawrence continued this till about the year 1830, when, Mr. Schuyler having a few years before fitted up a part of the old distillery for a woolen-factory, Mr. Lawrence took charge of this, and the business was continued by him until 1840. He left it for a time, returning again in 1845, and the works were continued either by him or others with some interruptions until the building was destroyed by fire.

Foundry.—In the fall of 1832 David B. French, of Argyle, Washington county, came to Schuylerville looking for a place to establish a foundry,—as there was then scarcely any such establishment in the valley north of Troy. He made a contract for the old distillery and for the basement of the woolen-factory, and commenced operations immediately. David Craw (now one of the proprietors, then a boy) was with Mr. French when he came to the place. During a long series of years Mr. French remained in connection with the works, having various partners,—Messrs. Pond, Strang, Richardson, Conrad Cramer, James Cramer, and Benjamin Losee. Mr. French finally retired in 1865, when the firm was changed to David Craw & Co., and remains so at the present time. Through all this long period the works have never been suspended. The capital invested is about \$30,000. The number of hands employed is ten. The line of work consists of agricultural implements, paper-mill machinery, and general repair.

Obadiah Knapp, grandfather of David Craw, was an early settler here before the Revolution. Mr. Craw has heard him relate the story of the surrender. The last time he was here he showed the place of Lovelace's execution. It was an apple-tree; the stump of which could then be seen on the Gravel hill above where it is now cut away. He pointed out the place of burial as near as the fact that the hill has been removed would permit. His account of the burial agrees with Mr. Stover's account of the finding of the remains. The surrender of the sword, according to Mr. Knapp's account, must have been, as already shown, south of the Dutch church, and not far from what was, probably, a small level spot before the canal was dug, near the small ravine, and north of the hill on which the flag-staff has been recently placed.

XII.—MILITARY.

The War of 1812 was watched with intense interest in this section, and considerable apprehension was felt that the old Burgoyne campaign of thirty-five years before might be repeated. The town furnished its quota for the army. For the names of the men who went into the service we are dependent mostly upon the memory of citizens. The following are all we have obtained. Wm. Clements, George Strover, Henry D. Chapman, Nathaniel Somes, Elisha Phillips, substitute for James Serviss, Justus Fuller, Martin Rogers, and Isaac Ackerman. The latter was wounded at Sacket's Harbor in both shoulders by one shot. Also we add, on the authority of Werter Somes (to whom we are indebted for many other items of early times), the names of Archibald Fuller, Wm. Ward, Samuel Eldredge, Nicholas Viele, John Rogers, James Rogers, Captain James Mott.

The citizens of this town bore their full share in the War of 1861-65, for the defense of the free institutions won in 1777 upon their own soil. This patriotism is abundantly shown in the list of those who entered the army from this town, and the dead who died that the Union might live.

"O cherish them in memory bright
Who sleep beneath the sacred sod!
They died for freedom and for right,
For home, for country, and for God."

And the sacrifices were not made alone by those who

actually went into the service. The citizens and business men, who freely voted and freely paid for the support of soldiers' families and for heavy bounties to volunteers, honored themselves and the town by their patriotic efforts. The wives, mothers, and sisters who, with the old Spartan firmness, sent their loved ones to the camp and the battlefield, and toiled to furnish their comforts, may be unnamed in history, but their memory should ever live entwined with the flag that waved alike over the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates and that of Lee to Grant.

At the close of the war the town officers made to the State the following honorable report of bounties paid.

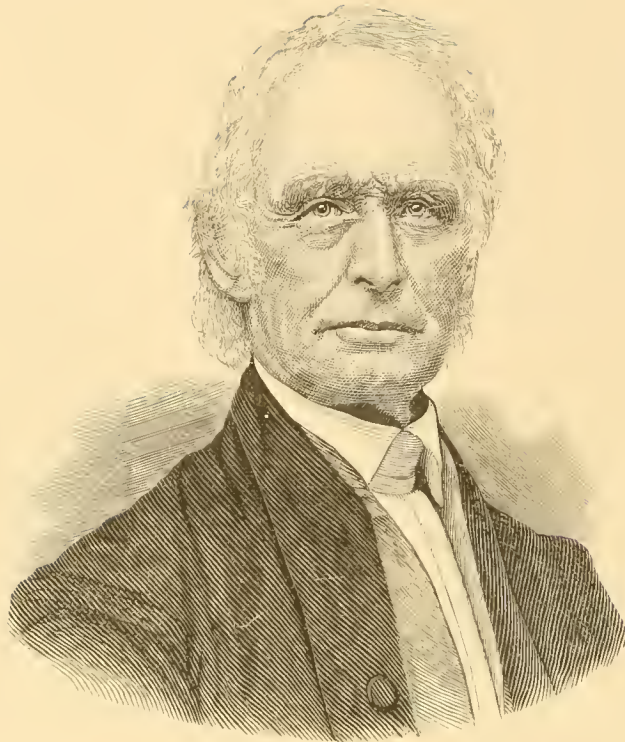
1862.....	\$9,191.34; average per man, \$77.27.
1863.....	4,838.81; " 98.75.
1864.....	53,607.41; " 454.30.

The following list has been advertised and left for correction by the veterans for several months :

WAR OF 1861-65.

Dennis Avery, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. May 5, 1862.
 Russel Avery, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Dennis Aley, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K, sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Jacob H. Aley, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Madison Aley, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Wm. Armstrong, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Dudley Avery, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1863.
 Calvin B. Allen, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 9, 1862.
 Harlow Abbott, enl. Feb. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
 Alexander Annable, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; died, of diphtheria, Feb. 12, 1862.
 Solomon Ageter, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, Feb. 12, 1863.
 David Avery, Doubleday's Art.
 William Armstrong.
 Charles Barbour.
 John Burdick.
 Charles H. Bartlett, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
 James Bourne, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died, of fever, at Yorktown, March 13, 1862.
 Abraham Brewer, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Invalid Corps, Aug. 3, 1863.
 Alonzo D. Bump, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Edward Baker, 30th Regt., Co. F; died of wounds at second Bull Run.
 Charles D. Brown, enl. Nov. 28, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 David Borst, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; died July 18, 1862.
 Benjamin A. Briggs, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. A.
 George M. Boise, enl. March 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died, May 30, 1862, at Annapolis.
 Cornelius P. Brewer, enl. Feb. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died, at Washington, April 13, 1863.
 John Brainard, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Frederick Burdick, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Lorin Brown, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; served through.
 William Brewer, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
 Nelson Boutier, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 George W. Brazier, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; musician; disch. for disability, July 17, 1862.
 Robert Barber, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. A; 1st lieut.; pro. adjt., Dec. 7, 1864; disch. Nov. 8, 1865.
 Wm. H. Brewer, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C; trans. to Co. F; disch. with regiment in 1865.
 Francis Brewer, enl. Aug. 4, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 Edwin W. Burrage, enl. Aug. 30, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 Charles H. Bordwell, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
 Seymour Burch, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. in Feb. 1863.
 Henry Baker, enl. Feb. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. April 10, 1862.
 Levi Clappet, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; musician; pro. major, June 5, 1862.

Henry Crandall, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; taken sick; never mustered in.
 Joseph Cartright, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Louis Colburn, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I.
 Alonzo B. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; corporal; trans. to Invalid Corps, April 15, 1864.
 Alonzo B. Clark, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; corporal; disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1863.
 Albert H. Clements, enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Edward Connors, enl. Aug. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Volney Crow, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to 3d Battery, April 26, 1863.
 John Chapman, enl. Aug. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 John J. Clements.
 Daniel A. Cole, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, '62.
 McKendrick Curtis, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 James Clark, enl. March 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
 James Curtis, enl. in 44th Regt.; supposed killed at Malvern Hill.
 Asa J. Clothier, enl. July 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; corporal.
 Norman Casler, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; deserted at Harper's Ferry.
 Enos Crowningshield, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at Washington, Jan. 21, 1862.
 Francis Cooney, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Thomas Cooney, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. Dec. 27, 1862, for disability.
 John Connors, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 John Cooney, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Philander A. Cobb, enl. Aug. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. May 11, 1862.
 Charles Chedell, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; corp.; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
 Wm. Cooney, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Nelson W. Cadman, enl. July 21, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 Ephraim P. Cooper, enl. Aug. 10, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 Henry Culver, enl. Aug. 6, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
 Patrick Cooney, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; corp.; disch. with regiment.
 Charles Davis, enl. Jan. 2, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. May 29, 1862.
 Robert Dixon, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 James Dawson, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I.
 Dennison Dodge, enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I.
 Chauncey Dudley, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at Yorktown, April 28, 1862.
 Pliny F. Dunn, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I.
 Andrew Duval, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I.
 Harrison Davenport, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 Charles S. Dudley, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 Emery Doolittle, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 John Davenport, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 Martin Davis.
 Charles S. Dudley.
 George Davenport, enl. Aug. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 David Davenport, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 Andrew B. Deuel, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 8, 1862.
 Edward Dunston, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; sergt.; trans. to Co. A, Oct. 30, 1862.
 John Dance, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; corp.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 George Delavarge, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 William Diamond, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; wounded, lost an arm.
 Jonathan Dean, Jr., enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; died at Annapolis.
 Edward Dwyer, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; not mustered in; re-enlisted Oct. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July, 1865; re-enlisted Nov. 13, 1866, 17th U. S. Cav., Co. H, regular army; served three years; disch. Nov. 13, 1869.
 Joseph A. Eastman, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; corporal; disch. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Thomas Elems, enl. 77th Regt.
 Ellery Elems, enl. 44th Regt.
 Isaac K. Finch, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; 1st corp.; died at Yorktown, April 21, 1862.
 John Flanders, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at Newport, April 28, 1862.
 Wm. H. Fursman, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; 1st lieut.; pro. adjutant, June 6, 1863; disch. Feb. 13, 1864.
 James O. Fairchilds, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
 John H. Forester, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 12, 1863.
 Michael Falon, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 5, 1862.
 Michael Fitzgibbons.
 Thomas Fox.



ANDREW DORLAND.

The family from which Mr. Dorland is descended came originally from Holland. His grandfather, Samuel Dorland, settled on Long Island in 1754. He was a farmer and merchant. Andrew's parents, Samuel and Rebecca Dorland, were natives of Beckman, Dutchess county, N. Y., at which place Andrew was born, July 2, 1794, and was reared on his father's farm, with very limited advantages for education. In 1819 he married Rebecca, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Leggett, who were members of the Society of Friends, and among the first settlers at Bemus' Heights. The battle at this place, previous to the surrender of Burgoyne, was fought on his farm. He was notified to leave, and did so previous to the battle, retiring with his family to the opposite side of the lake. He came very near being scalped by an Indian, but was liberated by a British officer, and after the battle returned to his farm, where he lived many

years, and finally died in Westchester county. In 1823, Mr. Dorland came to Saratoga County with his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters. He was in limited circumstances, and for five years worked the farm upon which he now lives, which belonged to Thomas Leggett, an uncle of his wife. At the expiration of that time he purchased the property, and has resided upon it ever since. In 1828 he first commenced his "offerings" in connection with the religious society of which he is a member, and in which he is extensively known, having traveled widely in all parts of the country during the past forty years. Since the age of seventeen he has missed but five yearly meetings of the Friends. Of his large family of seven children, the four sons are living, but the three daughters have all passed on to the "other shore." Mrs. Dorland died in 1857.



HOSEA BAKER.



MRS. HOSEA BAKER.

Photos. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

HOSEA BAKER.

Hosea Baker was born March 23, 1817, in the town of Half Moon, Saratoga County, N. Y. He was brought up in Malta, where, as a boy, he followed various occupations, struggling against poverty, his chief employment being that of a farmer until the age of twenty-four years. Meantime he attended the common schools, and by self-application acquired the rudiments of an education. His natural energy of character, and ambition to improve both his mind and his circumstances, led him to employ diligently his time and means, and, as a result, he has achieved a success in life which worthily contrasts with the humble beginning of his career. As a farmer he has managed prudently, labored industriously, and planned wisely, and has obtained a competence which places him among the independent men of the county.

At twenty-four years of age he settled in the town of Northumberland, where he purchased and improved the farm now owned by William J. Cook. In 1849 he bought the Ostrander place, on Cold Brook, where he resided until

1853, in the mean time marrying, in 1851, Miss Marilla Baker, daughter of William Baker, Esq., of Northumberland. She died in 1853, about sixteen months after marriage, and Mr. Baker sold his farm and purchased a place in Michigan, to which, however, he never removed, but traded the place with Lewis Van Vechten for a farm on Cold Brook. In 1856 he married Mrs. Mary Ann Golden, daughter of Ezra Tabnage, of Owego, and settled on his farm. In 1858 he traded this farm for the Vandewerker farm, where Sidney Thompson now resides, and lived there until 1863, when he sold out and purchased the two hundred acres where he now resides in the town of Saratoga; he has also another small farm near Stafford's Bridge, in the town of Saratoga Springs.

In the office of constable, when a young man, Mr. Baker had all the experience in politics he desired, and has never since sought any political preferment. He became a Republican in 1856, and has since steadily voted that ticket.

- Daniel Flanagan,
Stephen Frost, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
Jonah D. Grosbeck, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. at Albany.
Wm. Green, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862; supposed to have died in Texas.
Albert S. Green, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Joseph A. Green, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; corp.; died at Washington, March 25, 1862.
Earl Green, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; missed after battle of Spottsylvania; never heard from.
Wells Green, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Patrick L. Gilroy, enl. May 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I, lost in action May 10, 1864; never heard from.
Patrick Galvin, enl. Feb. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. F; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Morgan L. Holmes, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; wagoner; disch. for disability April 18, 1862.
George R. Holmes, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. April 18, 1862.
Newton C. Harris, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; not mustered into the regiment, but attached to the hospital service.
James H. Hazard, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability Dec. 5, 1862.
Henry Hass, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Jerome Hudson, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Oct. 17, 1862.
Erebus Hulburt, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
Jacob F. Haywood, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; 1st lieut.; pro. to q-m. Jan. 23, 1863; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
Joseph Hazeltine, enl. Oct. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; sergeant; dropped from the roll March 15, 1863.
Edward Hickok, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
William H. Harrington, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; did not join the regiment in the field.
Charles Hart, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; lost at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.
Warren M. Haight.
Thomas Hoyt.
Griffin Haight.
Richard Hays.
George Hess, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; died at Alexandria.
Eugene Hopkins, enl. May 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
Frank Hall, enl. Feb. 16, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
John H. Hickey, enl. Feb. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died June 28, 1862.
David R. Husted, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.
Mansfield M. Harrington, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K, sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Sylvester S. Haight, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.
George H. Hammond, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 8, 1864.
Joseph H. Hays, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Jonathan Hopkins, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Alonzo Hammond, enl. Nov. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, Oct. 30, 1862.
John W. Hines, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 10, 1862.
Thomas Hallagan, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. May 18, 1863.
William H. Hamilton, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. March 18, 1863.
Thomas Harlow, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
Corwin Holmes, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
Jerome Huet, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. for previous disability.
Alvin S. Hemstreet, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 5, 1862.
Wm. Ingham, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
John Jones, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; musician; disch. Dec. 3, 1862.
Philip Johnson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.
James Jeffords, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to 1st Battery, Dec. 10, 1863.
Francis J. Jeffords, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. for wounds, June 7, 1862.
Ebenezer Jacqueth, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Oliver Jones, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; musician; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
Lyman Jones, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, March 5, 1862.
Samuel D. Jeffords, enl. Nov. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; wife lives in Northumberland; re-enl. in Washington county.
James Knowlton, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 3, 1863.
William Kelley, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; had been a member of old 30th.
Naphthali W. Kenyon, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
John Kern, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
John Kirtley, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps, Oct. 1, 1863.
Elisha Lohnes, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.
Andrew V. Leonard, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
James Lynch, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
John Lee, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. May 28, 1862.
Adelbert Lucas, enl. Nov. 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Joseph Lepout.
George D. Lovejoy.
Nathan Munn.
James H. Myers.
Edwin A. Merchant, 44th Regt.; killed in action.
John McMurray, 44th Regt.
George H. Myers.
Michael Munster.
John McTellan.
John Moon.
Michael McGuire, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.
Warren E. Miller, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
Patrick McDaniel, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; corporal; disch. June 21, 1862, for disability.
Joseph Meurer, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; corporal; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam.
William McGovern, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E.
William McCall, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
Henry Munn, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
Edwin McCallough, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
Lewis Martin, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
William H. Marsh, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died near Yorktown about May 4, 1862.
Alexander Maltby, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. April 28, 1862.
Edward Murray, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at Washington, Jan. 1, 1862.
Willard McCreedy, 30th Regt.; disch. for disability.
Melvin McCreedy, disch. for disability, and died soon after.
George McCreedy, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. C; disch. with regiment.
Henry McCreedy, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. C; served through; disch. with regiment.
Robert McPherson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; died Sept. 10, 1862, at Fortress Monroe.
Hugh McMahon, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G.
James Mason, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F.
Samuel McCreedy, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. K; taken prisoner in the Wilderness; in service eighteen months; disch.; re-enl.; prisoner six months at Andersonville; 37th Regt., Co. G.
John W. McGregor, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; 1st lieut.; disch. Feb. 10, 1862.
Edward P. Marshall, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; corporal; disch. for disability, Aug. 21, 1863.
James A. Monroe, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; sergeant.
Wm. McNulty, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
Thomas Mashgrove, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died at Hagerstown, Oct. 21, 1862.
Edwin Marshall, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
James McLane, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; musician.
Nathan Munn, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Chas. H. McNaughton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 30, 1863, for wounds; lost an arm.
James H. Myers, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
John Moore, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
John A. Myers, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
John McLarnon, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Prosper Morrison, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Michael Munster, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to 3d Battery.
Wesley Mott, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
George McGovern, enl. Nov. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Albert Ogden, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. July 25, 1862.
Charles M. Osborn, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; 1st sergt.; died in Albany, Dec. 27, 1862.
James O'Brien, enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 27, 1862.
Henry Owen, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch.; date unknown.
Sumner Oakley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; pro. 2d lieut. Aug. 25, 1864; capt. Jan. 20, 1865; killed Mar. 25, 1865, at Petersburg.
Benjamin Orton, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
John S. Osborne.
William H. Osborne.
Aaron Osborne.
James Palmer, enl. Nov. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.
Henry Plant, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever, at Annapolis, June 3, 1862.

- William Pike, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, April 16, 1863.
- Lorenzo Phillips, enl. Mar. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 18, 1862.
- David A. Pennock, enl. Sept. 1861, 47th Regt., Co. C; wounded; disch. Dec. 1862.
- Fletcher B. Pennock, enl. July 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F; sergt., brevet lieut. on detached service; captured by guerrillas; prisoner ten months; disch. on wounds, April 16, 1863.
- Philip Purdy, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. C.
- Jerome Purdy, enl. April 21, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. 1863.
- Henry Pratt, enl. Mar. 3, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.
- Patrick Quigley, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
- James Robertson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. corp., sergt.; disch. for wounds, April 16, 1863.
- Thomas Ryan.
- George Rice, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
- Henry Robertson, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Dec. 15, 1862.
- John R. Rockwell, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K, capt.; disch. for disability, Oct. 2, 1863.
- Patrick Ryan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
- John H. Radley, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Wm. Richards, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; died, Jan. 17, 1863, at Washington.
- Joseph Rested, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
- John Rowley, Jr., enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Jonathan I. Rhodes, enl. Feb. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I.
- John A. Reuckler, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Cyrus F. Rich, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K, 2d lieut.; disch. Nov. 30, '62. George Root.
- R. H. Saint.
- William Slocum.
- James Strong.
- Morris Sullivan, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Franklin Short.
- George R. Smith.
- Henry B. Shreeves, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; supposed died in rebel prison.
- Edward Smack, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; absent after April 20, 1862.
- John Stone, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Nov. 4, 1862.
- Pierpont Stickney, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. April 25, 1862.
- Jerome Snow, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. Nov. 13, 1862.
- Eli W. Smith, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
- Seneca Smith, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
- Murty Sullivan, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K.
- John Sanborn, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; died June 15, 1862, in Virginia.
- Wm. H. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K, corp.; disch. Feb. 20, 1863.
- John G. Strang, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K, corp.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Samuel S. Squires, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Henry Simpson, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
- Adolph Schmidt, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Wm. M. Searing, col. 30th Regt.
- B. H. Searing, Co. D, 30th Regt.
- Matthew Simonds, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. E; served out his time.
- Charles Stahl.
- Rensselaer Stafford, 53d Regt.; disch. with regt.
- George Sutfin, 44th Regt.; supposed killed in the Wilderness, or died at Andersonville.
- George T. Stevens, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt.; assist. surg.
- Lucius E. Shurtleff, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 77th Regt.; 2d lieut., and pro. q.-m., Nov. 23, 1861; resigned June 21, 1862.
- Arthur Scott, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862; drowned off Cape Hatteras.
- Franklin Stay, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. April 25, 1862.
- Daniel C. Simonds, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th Regt.
- James A. Stearns, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of diarrhoea, at Washington, Aug. 3, 1863.
- Hiram Storrs, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I.
- Ernest Schmidt, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 76th Regt., Co. F; disch. Nov. 18, 1863.
- Frederick Strancker, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Feb. 1, 1863.
- Joseph Swarts, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability Jan. 18, 1864.
- Edward L. Smith, enl. Feb. 28, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch., date unknown.
- George Smith, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. March 31, 1863.
- Frank Thomas, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; sergt.; pro. 1st sergt., and trans. to Co. K.
- Gilbert F. Thomas, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; corp.; pro. sergt., sergt.-maj., 2d lieut.; killed Oct. 9, 1864.
- Frederick Tombs, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; died of fever at White House, Va., June 15, 1862.
- Kenyon Tefft, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1863.
- Israel F. Tanner, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. Oct. 22, 1864.
- Samuel W. Tanner, enl. 44th Regt., Co. A, Sept. 1861.
- James Tighe, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to N. Y. 1st Ind. Battery.
- Henry Tovee, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Reuben K. Thompson, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 14, 1863.
- Loren M. Toms, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died March 20, 1863, at White Oak Church, Va.
- George Thompson, enl. Aug. 28, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Levi Van Schaick, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 17, 1863.
- Robert Van Slyke, enl. March 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch., date unknown.
- Warner Van Valkenburgh, enl. 30th Regt., Co. F; lost in Seven Oaks.
- Gordon Van Valkenburgh.
- Richard Van Antwerp.
- Benjamin Viele.
- Samuel Van Order.
- Seneca Vaness, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. C, Oct. 30, 1862.
- Lewis Wood, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; capt.; dismissed for absence Oct. 4, 1862.
- John Williams, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to cavalry Dec. 16, 1863.
- Hiram K. Wilcox, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; sergt.; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
- John Wright, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; disch. at Philadelphia, date unknown.
- Thos. Whitman, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Jas. H. Whaley, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Wm. Willey, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. with regiment.
- Geo. H. Welch, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Hiram Weaver, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- John B. Welch, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Invalid Corps, Jan. 31, 1864.
- Joseph Welch, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
- Stephen Welch.
- Thomas Whitman.
- Andrew J. Weed, enl. Aug. 6, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. F.
- Charles H. Welch, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. C.
- De Witt C. Winney,* enl. Aug. 1863, 25th Cav.; entered regular service; killed, June 25, 1876, at the Custer massacre.
- Gardner Winney,* enl. 25th Cav.; disch. 1865.
- Bruce Winney,* enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; re-enl. regular army, 7th U. S. Cav.
- Francis K. Winney,* enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 47th Regt., Co. I; disch. Sept. 11, 1864.
- John C. Winney,* 115th Regt., Co. F.
- Washington H. Wood, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K.
- Leroy Whitman, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; corp.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Hamilton White, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- John A. Walroth, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; corp.; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
- H. W. Wright, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; corp.; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862.
- Lucius E. Wilson, enl. June 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. A; 1st lieut.
- Titus C. White, enl. May, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D.
- Silas S. White, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 2, 1862.
- Henry Wilbur, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Clifford Weston, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. I; killed at Mechanicsville, Va., May 24, 1862.
- Charles Wilsey, enl. Nov. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
- Thomas White, 30th Regt., Co. F.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL A. BULLARD

was born at Schuylerville, in this county, July, 6, 1814. He was the second son of Alpheus Bullard and Hannah Fitch Bullard. Alpheus Bullard was born at Sturbridge, Mass., May 31, 1775, and was the sixth generation from Benjamin

* Four of these were brothers.



D. A. Bullard

Bullard, who settled in Watertown, Mass., about 1630, before Boston was known.

Benjamin, of the second generation, pushed farther into the wilderness and settled on the north side of Bogistow pond, in Medway, Mass., about 1650. The following is a quotation from their early history: "Here they prepared to live, as all of them virtually did, the rest of their lives in a state of warfare. They built for a garrison-house a spacious and regular fortress. It was superior to any similar structure on the then frontier. It was sixty-five or seventy feet long, two stories high, all of faced stone, brought over from a quarry one mile distant at the northwest, and laid in a workmanlike manner, in clay-mortar. It had a double row of port-holes on all sides, lined with white-oak plank, and flaring inward, so as to require no one to expose himself before them, while the besieged, by taking cross-aims, could direct their fire to every point of the compass.

"This fortress was lighted and entered at the south end, overlooking the pond, where the bank was so low that assailants from that quarter, in leveling at the high windows, would only lodge bullets in a plank chamber floor, or among the furniture of the garret. The upper story was appropriated to the women and children, and had a room partitioned off for the sick. To this place of security our ancestors, for more than two generations, were accustomed to flee in times of alarm, and here no small number of their children were born. In this fort they were once besieged by a host of Philip's warriors, who, in despair of all other means, attempted to fire the building by running down the declivity above it a cart of burning flax. Arrested in its descent by a rock still to be seen, and an Indian who had run down to start it having been killed, a retreat was sounded, and the lives of our ancestors saved."

If that lucky stone had been elsewhere it appears probable that this sketch of the descendant would never have been called for. The mother of Alpheus Bullard was Hopstill Taft, daughter of Daniel Taft, and was born June 4, 1749, at Mendon, Mass., and died at Old Saratoga in the year 1840, aged ninety-one years. Her grandmother was a daughter of Captain Josiah Chapin, of Worcester Co., Mass., celebrated in the wars with King Philip, two centuries ago.

Alpheus Bullard settled at Schuylerville, N. Y., in the year 1810, as a merchant, and married Hannah Fitch, Jan. 5, 1812. He was extensively engaged in mercantile and lumbering business for several years, but in 1823 removed to Northumberland, in this county, where he died, Jan. 25, 1855, in the eightieth year of his age.

He was a man of great physical and intellectual strength, and his integrity was never questioned, but he lived a quiet, unostentatious life upon his farm until his death.

Daniel A. at the age of sixteen left the farm and became a clerk in the store of James P. Cramer, at Grangerville, where he remained for several years, when he embarked in mercantile business on his own account,—first at Troy and next at Schuylerville,—but was not successful in his efforts.

Between 1843 and 1845 he took a contract for constructing different sections of the Vermont Central railroad through the Green mountains, and in so doing changed the

channel of the river near Waterbury. While engaged in that business he showed great executive ability as a constructor, which has ever since been manifest. He also constructed the mason-work on the Rutland and Washington railroad and at Eagle Bridge. Over twenty years since he superintended the opening of the Bald Mountain lime-works, in Greenwich, Washington county, for the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D.D., and R. W. Lowler.

In the year 1863 he started the Schuylerville paper-mill, which has been one of the most successful in the country. He also owns the flouring-mill standing upon the same site where General Schuyler's mill stood, until it was burned by Burgoyne, in October, 1777. His great energy and good judgment as a business man have done probably more than any other person to develop the business interests of his native village, and he yet hopes to procure a railroad to be constructed to that place. He married Harriet, daughter of Jacob Snyder, by whom he has two sons and one daughter, the latter being the wife of Oliver Brisbin, all of whom are settled in the same village with him. Edward Chesselden and Charles Mayhew, his two sons, are associated with him in the manufacture of paper at the same place.

In addition to that business, he carries on three farms, buys grain and produce, is the largest tax-payer in the town, and is never happy unless in active business. He has been several times president of the village, and is noted for the public improvements he has made, and is now supervisor of his native town, having been elected by a large majority against an adverse political majority. He is one of the directors of the Bank of Old Saratoga, and is yet in active business and expects to be for many years to come. He has properly been described as a man of indomitable perseverance, invincible energy, and superior business traits; judicious yet firm; outspoken and independent; liberal-hearted, and free in thought; possessing excellent mechanical abilities; of great physical endurance, and likely to enjoy a long lease of life.

SAMUEL SHELDON

was born in Easton, Washington county, in the State of New York, Feb. 2, 1829. He is the oldest son of Major John Sheldon, the sixth in the lineal descent of the Sheldon family in this country. John Sheldon was born in Washington county, on the farm on which he died in 1865 at the age of seventy-seven. He was married to Jane De Ridder, daughter of General Simon De Ridder, in 1825. Five children were born to them,—three sons and two daughters. The first settlers in this country of the Sheldon family were Spanish knights, who came from England in the year 1665. Their coat-of-arms was a shield and duck, with the motto "Sheldon." Of the three brothers who first came over, one settled in Connecticut, one in Vermont, and the other in what was then called the west, probably in one of the middle States. The immediate ancestors of that branch of the Sheldons who settled in Washington county came from Connecticut, and were the descendants of John, who is said to have been the elder of the three brothers.

John and Samuel seem to have been favorite names with the family, as they were handed down with each generation.

Some twenty-five years ago Henry O., son of another branch of the family, conceived the idea of compiling the names of all the Sheldons then in this country in a magazine, to be published monthly, giving a general synopsis of each family, and a more extended sketch of those who had obtained any considerable notoriety. Although he expended a large amount of money and devoted much time in procuring statistics from all parts of the country, it only survived its second issue for want of patronage. John, great-grandfather of the present family, married Susan Clarmont,—he at the age of forty, she at sixteen,—and came from Connecticut about the year 1729. Their oldest son, Samuel, was born in 1742. He married Tabitha



Photo. by W. H. Sipperly, Saratoga.

SAMUEL SHELDON.

Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, who came from Rhode Island about the year 1720. He procured, either by grant or purchase, six hundred acres of land, which includes the present site of the village of Greenwich and its surrounding lands. After Samuel married he purchased of Dr. Wicker the old Sheldon homestead, where he remained until his death in 1824, at the advanced age of ninety-two. He had three sons and three daughters. Caleb married a Tefft and settled just south of Greenwich, where they raised a family of seven children,—three boys and four girls.

The second son was John, father of the subject of this sketch; he succeeded his father on the homestead. The youngest son, Samuel, died unmarried, at the age of twenty-four. The oldest daughter married Isaac Tice, who removed to Poughkeepsie in 1830, where he died three years since, at the age of eighty-six. Susan married Dr. Hiram Corliss, of Greenwich, and Elizabeth married Moses Cowen. It will be observed that the older branches of the family reached a good old age.

In the war of 1812 John, having arrived at his majority, was ordered out with the militia of this part of the State to intercept General Izard, who was coming from Canada with an army of regulars by land and a navy up Lake

Champlain. Limited facilities for transportation, and the scarcity of arms and ammunition, rendered the organizing of a regiment at that time a task which required much more labor than at any time during our late Rebellion. They received marching orders after much delay, but, as the roads at that time were difficult to travel, their transports down the lake went at a very slow pace, so that they only reached Plattsburg the next day after the battle. Having no further need of their services, they returned home and were soon mustered out.

This did not satisfy the active spirit of young John. He soon raised a company of artillery, being unanimously chosen their commander, serving for twenty years, much longer than the law required, but finally resigned after having been promoted to the rank of major. He used to say he could ride on horseback eighty miles a day with ease.

Samuel Sheldon, whose portrait is here given, is in the prime of an active business life. He was educated at the common schools and the Schuylerville Academy. In early life he was engaged in farming as his main business, but taught school for several terms in the winter seasons. He was married in 1858 to Mary De Ridder, daughter of Henry De Ridder. In 1865 he was one of the organizers of the National Bank of Schuylerville, and since that continuously a director, and now, and for the last few years, the vice-president. He is now engaged in business as a lumber-dealer, and also in insurance. He resides in the village of Schuylerville, and has three children.

JAMES H. DILLINGHAM

was born Nov. 3, 1840, in Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., N. Y. He is the son of Stephen H. Dillingham, and his mother's maiden name was Arvilla St. John. His great-grandfather was Major Dunham, of Revolutionary fame. Stephen Dillingham settled in this county about 1816, and was a successful merchant, a man of energy and superior business abilities. He had three children, of whom the subject of this notice is the only son, and who inherits in a large degree the qualities and characteristics of his father. He has been extensively identified with the business interests of his village and county, and is now a resident of his village. He married Lizzie M. Dennis, daughter of H. W. Dennis, one of the prominent business men of Schuylerville. The fruit of this union was one son, George C., who at present resides with his parents.

WILLIAM H. MARSHALL.

Abraham Marshall, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, resided in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to this country in 1763. He married in England a Miss Calvert, and by her had a number of children, of whom James Marshall, the father of William H. Marshall, was one. He settled in the town of Old Saratoga and pursued farming.

Abraham Marshall and his family were at times compelled to leave their residence and flee to the woods from fear of Indians during the Revolutionary war, and were among those who were driven from their homes by the ap-





RESIDENCE OF W. P. FINCH.



TENEMENT HOUSE & BARNs OPPOSITE

PROPERTY OF W. P. FINCH, SARATOGA, NEW YORK.

proach of Burgoyne's army. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne.

On Dec. 29, 1783, Abraham Marshall leased of Philip Schuyler the farm now occupied by William H. Marshall, at Old Saratoga. The lease was for the lives of Abraham, James, and Samuel Marshall, and the terms were three pounds lawful money of the State of New York, payable on the 1st day of January of each year.

James Marshall was born March 25, 1768, in England, and came to this country with his father. He grew up as a farmer with his father, and continued the business after the death of the latter. In 1791 he married Hannah Clements. He had twelve children, viz.: Elizabeth, born Feb. 1, 1794; Susannah, Aug. 19, 1796; Polly B., March 16, 1798; Sally, Jan. 26, 1800; Nancy, Feb. 12, 1802; James, March 7, 1804; Ruth, April 17, 1806; Cornelia, Aug. 22, 1808; Phebe, Feb. 3, 1811; Samuel J., Jan. 3, 1814; Laura, Nov. 24, 1815; and William H., born May 11, 1818. Of these, James died Oct. 5, 1805, aged one year, six months, and twenty-nine days; Elizabeth, Nov. 23, 1822, twenty-nine years old; Ruth, Jan. 12, 1823, seventeen years old; Laura, Oct. 20, 1833, in her eighteenth year; Susannah, Nov. 7, 1842, aged forty-six years, two months, and twenty-three days; Polly B., July 9, 1844, aged forty-six years, three months, and twenty-three days; Samuel J., Sept. 21, 1847, aged thirty-three years, eight months, and eighteen days; Nancy, Feb. 18, 1855, aged fifty-three years and three days. James Marshall died Oct. 1, 1849, aged eighty-one years, six months, and four days; Hannah, his wife, died June 3, 1858, aged eighty-one years, nine months, and seventeen days.

William H. Marshall was born on the farm where he now resides, May 11, 1818. He was raised and continued a farmer. On April 17, 1845, he married Jane E. Calkins, daughter of Daniel Calkins, of Schaghticoke. He had four children: George, born Dec. 19, 1846, died April 20, 1847; Harriet, born June 24, 1848, died July 25, 1864; James D., born Nov. 22, 1854; Emma, born April 26, 1860.

His wife died on Jan. 3, 1875, aged fifty-three years, ten months, and eight days.

He was formerly a member of the old Whig party, but now acts with the Republican party. He never asked for office and never received any. He is a member and regular attendant of the Methodist church at Schuylerville, having been one of the trustees for many years. He was formerly steward. He was at one time a trustee of the Methodist church of Victory Mills. He joined the Methodist church when seventeen years of age. He is regular in his habits, honest and industrious, and lives a life of usefulness and honor. He is much respected by his friends.

WILLIAM B. MARSHALL

was born in the town of Saratoga, in February, 1823. His father, Samuel Marshall, was also a native of the town, and a descendant of English ancestors. William lived with his father till the latter died, in January, 1866, when he came into possession of the homestead. He was the youngest of eight children, well educated, and an enterprising, independent farmer. His character was above reproach, and he was justly held in high esteem by all who knew him. On May 1, 1848, he married Jane M. Griswold, of Wilton, Saratoga County, who was born in that town July 10, 1822. The fruit of their marriage was four children, two of whom are living, viz., Jennie M. and Fannie M., wife of George W. Smith, Esq.

Mr. Marshall died June 22, 1870.

WM. P. FINCH.

Jeremiah Finch, the grandfather of Wm. P. Finch, came from Nine Partners, Amenia, Dutchess county, to Saratoga town soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. He settled on a farm leased of the old Schuyler estate, near Schuylerville, where he passed the remainder of his life. Previous to his death, by industry and frugality, he acquired other land in that section. On one of his farms Joseph, his oldest son, settled, and Daniel, the father of Wm. P., on another. Jeremiah Finch had eleven children,—nine boys and two girls. His descendants are very numerous, and are represented in different sections of the United States. Many of them are prominent and successful men of business, having acquired large wealth, and been identified with the material growth and welfare of their several localities.

Daniel Finch, son of Jeremiah Finch, was a farmer all his life, and died, at the age of eighty-five, on the farm now occupied by his son, Wm. P. Finch. He married Sarah Pepper, and had three children, to wit., Wm. P., Eliza, and Mary Ann. Eliza is unmarried, and resides with Wm. P. Finch. Mary Ann married J. P. Clements, and resides near Ann Arbor, Mich.

Wm. P. Finch was born on Oct. 13, 1815. He passed his early life in assisting his father in his farming enterprises. He afterwards visited different points in the west, engaging in business; but returning, took up a permanent abode on the farm which he now occupies, near Schuylerville. In connection with his farming enterprises he has been engaged, since 1857, in the lumber and plaster business at Schuylerville.

He is a man of genial spirit, liberal mind, true in his words, of moral life, industrious and energetic in business, and by these traits has acquired a comfortable competency in life through his own exertions.

STILLWATER.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

STILLWATER is one of the eastern towns of the county, bordering upon the Hudson river. It is bounded north by Saratoga, east by the county line, south by Half-Moon, west by Malta. It contains 21,693 acres of improved land, 2747 acres of unimproved, and of this last amount 2542 are woodland. The population in 1875 was 3434. This town is mostly within the Saratoga patent, but contains near the lake two narrow strips of the Kayadrossera patent.

For the purpose of convenient reference we add from the Revised Statutes of the State the legal description of this town, and the definition of its boundary lines:

"The town of *Stillwater* shall contain all that part of said county bounded southerly by Half-Moon, easterly by the east bounds of the county, westerly by Malta, and northerly by the north bounds of lot number seventeen in Saratoga Patent, continued in the same direction west to the town of Malta."

The town of Stillwater, like Old Saratoga, is rich in historic memories. Its name runs back into the closing years of the seventeenth century, when William and Mary sat together on the throne of England. The old chronicler, who wrote some account of General Fitz John Winthrop's northern expedition up the Hudson, of the year 1690, says:

"Stillwater was so named because the water passes so slowly as not to be discovered, while above and below it is disturbed, and rageth as in a great sea, occasioned by rocks and falls therein."

At Stillwater, in June, 1709, Col. Peter Philip Schuyler, in command of the advance-guard of General Nicholson's army, halted and built a small stockaded fort, which he named Fort Ingoldsby, in honor of Lieutenant-Governor Major Richard Ingoldsby.

Again, in the summer of 1756, General Winslow, while on his northern expedition, halted at Stillwater, and building a new fort on the decaying remains of the old one erected in 1709, called it Fort Winslow.

Again, in September, 1777, General Gates, in passing up the Hudson, on his way to Bemus Heights, first made his stand at the old military station of Stillwater. But after remaining there a day or two he changed his plan, and going up the river about two miles farther, took his memorable stand at Bemus Heights.

This was the last military occupation of Stillwater.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is uneven and moderately hilly. The highest summit is about two hundred and fifty feet above the Hudson. In the north part, the series of hills known as Bemus Heights form a beautiful and diversified landscape. The crowning eminence, at the Neilson homestead, commands an extensive view. The flats along

the Hudson are bordered by a range of bluffs from sixty to one hundred feet high. Similar bluffs are found along Anthony's Kill. There are no streams of any importance for water-power, but there are several brooks of small size, and these flow through deep gullies that are worn in the drift deposits. Upon some of these there are beautiful cascades. The northwest corner borders upon Saratoga lake. The soil upon the river-flats is alluvial, and abundant in production. West of the bluffs is a wide belt of heavy clay, now divided into farms of great value. In the southwest part of the town is a sandy tract interspersed with swamps. In the northwest part of the town, on the shore of Lake Saratoga, there is an excellent white sulphur spring. The falls in the Hudson river furnish valuable water-power. The river above the falls at Stillwater village is a beautiful stream, full of attractions to the lover of nature. Its gentle current, flowing between cultivated fields or forest-fringed banks, invites the modern boatman, as it did the ancient Indian warrior, to glide over its surface. No wonder the struggle for the possession of this valley convulsed States and empires. It is a land worthy to be loved, and worthy of being defended, as it was, by early heroic pioneers.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Aside from the mills of the Schuylers, at the mouth of Fish creek, in Saratoga, and the village destroyed there in 1745, Stillwater was the first settlement on the west side of the river north of Half-Moon Point, or Waterford, as it is now known.

Who erected the first house within the present limits of Stillwater is uncertain. That there was quite a population here before the Revolutionary war is clear from the number of men enlisted, from the citizens' names appearing in history connected with the battle-grounds of 1777, and from various other sources. The Vandenburg house, so called, bears the date 1732; located on the east side of the river, above the falls. It is only a reasonable conclusion that there was a beginning on the western side of the river nearly as early. It is also known that George Palmer bought in 1764; that mills were then already built and owned by Isaac Mann, of whom George Palmer made the purchase. Thus the weight of evidence points back nearly to 1750 as the date of the first settlement, and Isaac Mann as the pioneer.

The early settlement, too, was more rapidly effected, and a greater number of families actually located here at an earlier date, than at some other points, from the fact that a whole church, numbering one hundred and one members, in Canaan, Connecticut, voted to remove in a body to Stillwater, and did so remove, or a majority of them. This, as

shown in another place, was in 1762, though it may have been a year or two later than that. So far as the names of this Connecticut colony can be obtained, they appear in the account of the Congregational church of Stillwater.

In attempting to mention particularly the pioneer families who settled here from one hundred to one hundred and ten years ago, it is not probable that, even with the careful investigation given to the work, the list can be perfect or the dates in every case accurate.

Of the Palmer family, the following copy of an old certificate gives information in a brief space. It was finely executed by a school-master of the olden time, and is in the possession of Ashbel Palmer :

" George Palmer, son of George Palmer, born in Connecticut colony, county of New London, and town of Stonington, in New England, September 22, 1719.

" Hannah Marsh, daughter of James Marsh, who was born in the township of Plainfield, county of Windham, and colony aforesaid, July 10, 1721. Said George Palmer and Hannah Marsh were married April 13, 1738.

" Mary Palmer, their first daughter, was born in Windham county, township of Coventry, colony aforesaid, on Tuesday, April 9, 1739.

" Lydia Palmer, their second daughter, was born in Canaan, in Hartford county, and colony aforesaid, on Sunday, June 8, 1742.

" James Palmer, their first son, was born in Canaan, Hartford county, and colony aforesaid, March 26, 1745, and died August 22 of the same year.

" Isaac Palmer, their second son, was born in Norfolk, county and colony aforesaid, 26th August, 1751. Died 25th August, 1757.

" Elias Palmer, their third son, was born in Norfolk, county and colony aforesaid, Wednesday, September 29, 1756.

" Hannah Palmer, their third daughter, was born in Norfolk, in the county and colony aforesaid, on Friday, September 13, 1760.

" W. GILLS, *Scriptit.*

" STILLWATER, 2d May, 1774."

Hannah Palmer became the wife of Wm. Mead, who kept a very early tavern at Stillwater, in a house now owned by John Patrick.

Lydia became the wife of Mr. Roe, settling a little west of the village of Stillwater, on the Lake road. She died Dec. 4, 1784.

Mary became the wife of Colonel Daniel Dickinson. He was a pioneer before the Revolution. His homestead was the place where Gilbert Lansing now lives. She died Feb. 14, 1806.

Elias, the only son who lived to manhood, settled just west of the compact part of the village, on a rise of land. During his life he was married three times. He had a family of five daughters and four sons,—all born before 1800. Ashbel, the sole survivor, is living at Stillwater village, at the age of eighty-five. His mind is well stored with valuable information, and he is able to give it intelligently and accurately. To him we are largely indebted for many important items of pioneer record, and for the use of many valuable manuscripts.

George Palmer died Dec. 15, 1809, aged ninety years.

Elias Palmer died Nov. 4, 1833, aged eighty-two years.

George Palmer purchased in 1773 three hundred and five acres of Isaac Mann's estate, struck off at public sale for £900. This included the mills already erected. Earlier than this—in 1764—he had bought two hundred acres of Isaac Mann, supposing this included the mills. He had to buy the three hundred and five acres to get the mills, as in running the boundary lines according to the first deed the

mills were excluded, very much to the surprise of Mr. Palmer.

The three hundred and five acres covered the present site of Stillwater village.

George Palmer's pioneer house was a frame building, standing on the rise of ground a little west of Weitzel's present store. The house now standing is partly the same building,—called the "mill house."

George Palmer had probably learned something of this country before 1762, as he had been in the employ of the British crown cutting masts for the naval service, and had traversed these northern woods for that purpose.

Isaac Mann, of whom and of his assignees the Palmer tract was bought, must have been a still earlier pioneer, but of him we have no account.

It is probable that he caused the ditch to be cut through the rocky point at the falls, now in the rear of Ensign's Hotel. The tradition is that the cost of this, and its failure to render the water-power available to the extent expected, produced the embarrassment that caused the assignees' sale of 1774.

John Neilson was born in New Jersey, March 23, 1753. He was the son of Samuel Neilson. The latter died in 1763. John Neilson, at the age of nineteen, left New Jersey with no capital but the axe upon his shoulders, his strong, robust frame, and his manly determination to carve out for himself a home in the newer lands of the upper Hudson. He obtained employment, near Bemus Heights, of a Mr. Quitterfield, and signalized his first day's work by splitting a tough black-oak log into rails. In 1775 he had accumulated enough to partly pay for a farm, married the eldest daughter of his employer, and bought the farm that has ever since been in the family,—a farm that crowns the summit of the river-hills in Stillwater, commands a wide and extensive view, and has become historic from its connection with the great battles of the Burgoyne campaign. Just settled and a little place cleared, the Revolutionary war opened, and John Neilson, with his neighbors, as shown in Palmer's affidavit, gave up much of his time to the public service. He lived to see those troubles pass by and the new government established. He left four sons,—John, Samuel, Charles, and Henry. John settled north of the old place, Samuel in Saratoga, Henry in East Line, and Charles on the old homestead. Daughters became the wives of Martin Vandenburg, Richard Dunning, and A. H. Rudd.

Charles Neilson was the author of a work upon the battles of the Burgoyne campaign. For this work he had the advantage of a liberal education, as well as that of birth and residence on the actual field of conflict.

The sons of Charles Neilson are Charles C., of Stillwater, George W., member of Assembly, 1877 and 1878, William Henry, of Saratoga Springs, and Sanford.

Fayette Neilson, a son of Samuel, relates that his grandfather kept one old post-and-rail fence on the farm staked up carefully for many years, because it showed the bullet-marks of the great battle.

Among the early settlers of Stillwater was Harmanus Schuyler. He settled there about the year 1770, owned a large farm, and built mills a short distance below the village on the river. He died on his farm at Stillwater, Sep-

tember 1, 1796, after holding many positions of trust and honor. A biographical sketch of him is given in the general history.

John Bemus was an early pioneer. The campaign of 1777 found him keeping a tavern at the southern extremity of the alluvial flats that formed the strategic points—near the river—in the battles of September 19 and October 7. His house was General Gates' headquarters during the first battle, and from him the hills to the west had already acquired the name of Bemus Heights. It was reserved for this humble pioneer landlord to give his name to the battle-fields where Burgoyne met his fate.

Of his previous history we have no account, but from the journal of Jeffrey Cowper, the first settler of Queensbury, according to Holden's History, it is shown that John Bemus was keeping the tavern mentioned above *as early as* 1762, for Cowper ate breakfast there on the morning of August 27 of that year. How much earlier than that John Bemus actually came we have no means of ascertaining, but not more than two or three years before, because few or none could settle in this section safely until after the fall of Quebec in 1759, except under the immediate protection of the forts, and this was three or four miles from old Fort Ingoldsby, at Stillwater.

Ezra Buell was here before the Revolution. His name is frequent in the early records and early history. He was in the battles of Bemus Heights, and was the old guide who went over the battle-ground with visitors for many years. He was the first crier of the county court. He was a bachelor. His home was with the Bacon family. He was buried at Bemus Heights, in the old burial-ground. Upon the fallen stone lying upon the grave may be read, "Major Ezra Buell. Died October 23, 1838, aged ninety. He was a noted Whig in the time of the Revolution, guide to the army." Charles Ensign, of the present hotel in Stillwater, well remembers being sent from his father's tavern up the river, when a little boy, to bring Major Buell to assist visitors in studying up the battle-ground. The grave-yard where the old major sleeps deserves a better destiny than to be turned into a hog pasture, as it now is. The patriotism that would crown these summits with a monument to the memory of the great conflict, may well devote a portion of its strength to marking the last resting-place of the individuals who fought and won in this decisive battle.

Ezekiel Ensign came into this country some time before the Revolutionary war, and settled above the Wilbur Basin creek, at the place now owned by his grandson, George Ensign, on the river-road. His first house stood on or near the site of the present one. His original purchase was six hundred and forty acres. At the approach of Burgoyne, in the summer of 1777, Mr. Ensign removed his family to Albany, and himself returned to find his farm occupied by the British army, and his house, which he was unable to reach, turned into a hospital. It is reported that twelve officers died there and were buried in the rear. The hospital, a historic building, is a part of the present farm-house of George Ensign. When the family left for Albany they buried their household utensils, but could never find them again. In after-years strangers came and obtained permission to dig for money, but it is not thought they ever obtained any.

After the war Mr. Ensign opened a public-house, and it was continued for many years by his son, Charles Ensign, while this was the great through route for travel from Albany to Whitehall.

Mr. Ensign left nine sons,—Ezekiel, who settled in Washington county; Allen, a captain, and George, a mate, both lost at sea; John, who settled in Corinth; David, who went to Warsaw; Charles, who first settled in Easton, but returning, lived and died upon the old homestead; Dan, who settled in Stillwater on a part of the original tract; Robert, who went to Corinth; and Henry, his twin-brother, who settled in Easton,—and two daughters,—Sallie, who became the wife of Dr. Patrick, of Stillwater, and Rebecca, who married Mr. Toll, son of Jesse Toll, one of the early settlers of Saratoga. A nephew of Ezekiel Ensign,—Otis Ensign,—whose father was killed at the massacre of Wyoming, in July, 1778, after his father's death came to live with his uncle in Stillwater; but soon after, though only sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the patriot army, and served five years until the close of the war. He then returned to Stillwater, married Mary Patrick, a sister of Dr. Patrick, subsequently removing to Delaware county, thence to Chautauqua, where he died, at the advanced age of ninety-four, being one of the last surviving soldiers of the Revolution. He suffered the dangers of the battle-field, was with Washington at the crossing of the Delaware and at Valley Forge, and, though young, appears to have been promoted, as he was in command of the guard at the execution of Major André. D. W. Ensign, of the publishing firm, is a grandson of Otis.

Amos Hodgman came from Weston, Mass., to Stillwater about the year 1788. His first home was the present place of Ephraim Ford. He left four sons, two of whom married and settled in Stillwater,—Isaac and Leonard. The latter is still living.

John McCarty was one of the very earliest settlers. He purchased many years before the Revolutionary war a large tract of land at Wilbur's basin. His daughter, born in this country, became the wife of the pioneer Wilbur, who settled here soon after the war closed; and of her children two are living,—Mr. Wilbur, the father of Edward Wilbur, and Mrs. Catherine Barker. Here is actual proof of early settlement,—Mrs. Barker's *mother*, born in this very place. Mrs. Barker states that her maternal grandfather, John McCarty, left Ireland under circumstances to create all the elements of a first-class novel. He had brilliant prospects, an excellent estate selected for him, and, in the good old times of courtly intrigue, a lady was also, without any particular effort of his, designated for his wife. Suddenly awaking from the dreams of home and family so easily arranged for him by others, he discovered to his horror that his future wife had *red hair*. His resolution was immediately taken. Sooner than marry those "sweet auburn curls"—as they might now be called—he left home and friends, bride and farm, and buried himself in the forests of Stillwater. Novelists will easily finish the other chapters, and tell us what became of the Irish lady abroad, and describe the one John McCarty did marry, but *we* can only relate authentic history.

Evert Vandenburg was here before the Revolutionary

war, and had a fine farm on the alluvial flats, at the upper and lower extremities of which the British and American forces were encamped in 1777. During the first day's battle the left wing of the British army advanced along the river-road, and finding the American position too strong to be attacked, retreated; but, in their disappointment, they burned the Vandenburg buildings to the ground.

Jeremiah Hart came from Rhode Island, it is supposed, in 1775 or 1776, in the midst of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Stillwater, east side of the lake, on the present farm of Charles Arnold. The first log house was down by the bank of the lake. There he spent his life, and died on the old farm. His sons were Jeremiah, who settled on the old place, but afterwards removed to Saratoga Springs; John settled near the old homestead. He was the father of James D. Hart, now of Mechanicville. Stephen and Philip moved away. After arriving here, Jeremiah, Sr., was engaged to some extent in the scouting service of the American army in 1777. John Hart was drafted in the War of 1812, and hired a substitute for forty dollars and equipments.

John Taylor lived in Albany, but owned a place here at the time of the Burgoyne campaign. It is often supposed that his house was the "Sword house" mentioned in the histories; but Charles Neilson, who knew every foot of ground, and the location of every house on and near the battle-fields, corrects this statement. It was *not* the "Sword house." The tenant upon the place in 1777 was one McGee, and the house itself, moved on to the river-road, became the Smith tavern of after-years.

George Coulter was living in Stillwater at the time of the Burgoyne battles. His house, occupied by Isaac Freeman in after-years, was not the "Freeman's Cottage" so conspicuous in the battles, and within half a mile of which so much fighting occurred. Yet it was near the real "Freeman's Cottage," and the battle raged fiercely over both farms. We have no account of Coulter's emigration to Stillwater, nor have we obtained anything concerning the Freeman who *did* live on the present place of A. S. Brightman, and whose log house writers have designated "*Freeman's Cottage*."

Joel Ketcham was a very early settler, probably about the close of the Revolutionary war; his name appears on the assessment-roll of 1789. His old homestead was the present place of R. H. Barber. He had two sons, Richard and Nathaniel. Richard was a long time merchant at the corners bearing yet the family name; Nathaniel was sheriff of the county in 1811, and died in 1813 at the age of thirty-five. Joel Ketcham died in 1822, eighty-five years of age.

Asa Chatfield was in Stillwater before the Burgoyne campaign of 1777. We have nothing of his history, either before or after. His house was on the present Benjamin Sarle's place, and General Gates' aids made a reconnaissance of the British lines from that point on the morning of October 7.

Philip Munger, grandfather of Ezra Munger, was a resident before the Revolution on the present Sherman farm. The first house was a little south of the present one. His children were Samuel, Timothy, Solomon, Calvin, and

Thomas. Timothy was the father of Ezra, and settled where the latter now lives; Solomon, in Saratoga Springs; Samuel, in Stillwater; Thomas, also; Calvin died young.

The Joseph Munger whose house is marked on the war maps was a distant relative. Benjamin Munger, an early resident, may have also been connected. His homestead was the present place of Charles G. Bishop.

Thomas Hunt was another pioneer. His place was a half-mile east, where his son Ephraim and his grandson Charles Hunt now live.

Captain Ephraim Woodworth's house was about one hundred rods south of the Neilson barn that was turned into a fort. At this house General Gates had his headquarters during the battle of October 7. He either came from Dutchess county or from Connecticut. His sons were Ephraim, Isaac, and Reuben. Isaac, soon after the war, built a house a little west of Gates' headquarters, nearly south of the present Denison barn. Ephraim and Reuben settled farther west in the same neighborhood. A granddaughter of Ephraim Woodworth, Sr., and daughter of Ephraim, Jr., is still living at Ketchum's Corners, widow of the late Dr. Hart. Ephraim Woodworth's business was that of a weaver, and the hospital of the battle maps was probably his shop.

John Hunter came to Stillwater as one of the Connecticut colony, in 1762-64. He seems to have first settled near Round lake, in the present town of Malta; but about the close of the war came east, and located on what is now the farm of Miss Julia Hunter. His house and blacksmith-shop were near the corners of the road now leading northeast of the present Hunter place. He was a surveyor, and several maps drawn by him are now in possession of Miss Hunter. He owned at one time a large part or all of lot No. 5 in the Saratoga patent. Some of it was purchased of Eben Patrick, and some from Jonathan Frisbey. One map shows the property-owners on lot 5 in regular order from the river westward. It lacks a date, but must have been very early,—some time before 1800,—as John Hunter died in 1805. The proprietors, commencing at the river, were Cyprian Watson, John Hunter, D. Andrews, Reynolds, Joel Seymour, Deliverance Andrews, John Fellows, Obadiah Powell, David Bidwell, Abraham Hodges, Thomas Salisbury, David Bidwell, and Samuel Olmsted.

John Fellows was one of the Connecticut colony, his emigration dating back with the rest of them to 1762-64. His early home was about a mile west of the "Yellow meeting-house." During the most dangerous period of the war the family, like others, returned to Connecticut for safety. John Fellows was active in holding religious meetings. He had a hearty hatred of all shams, and was opposed to gaudy and pretentious show, and often abruptly expressed his views; but he was a man of great usefulness, and tradition among the people pronounces him "a good man,"—a verdict meaning far more than many high-sounding words of praise. He left three sons, William, Ezra, and Thomas. William settled in Stillwater, and was the father of Abiram Fellows, now of Mechanicville. Ezra settled in Stillwater. Thomas was a son-in-law of William Seymour, and went west with the Seymour family. Eldula, a daughter of John Fellows, married Joel Seymour; an-

other daughter became Mrs. Depew; and still another, Mrs. Dr. Day.

Rev. Robert Campbell, the early minister who came with the Congregational church to Stillwater, preached for them, lived with them, endured pioneer labors with them, died in their midst, and his remains rest in the old burial-ground by the church. His son, Robert Campbell, Jr., following his father's profession, took up the work his father laid down, and preached for eight years to this congregation, making a pastorate by father and son of nearly forty years. A grandson is the well-known Dr. Campbell, of the Central Presbyterian church of Rochester.

Jonathan Morey was one of the Connecticut colony. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Robert Campbell, Sr. His son, Thomas Morey, was a deacon of the church for many years and a prominent town officer. Jonathan Morey died March 31, 1790.

Cyprian Watson, another of the Connecticut men, settled on the present Landon farm. He too was a deacon of the church. He had a son, Cyprian, well known in later years, and one daughter, who became Mrs. Dunham.

Deacon William Seymour, another Connecticut man, settled in the same neighborhood, on the present Hart farm. He was a blacksmith. His sons were William, Jesse, John, and Eben. John and William went to Chautauqua county. Eben became a minister. Jesse settled across the river and died there.

The Patricks were a prominent name in the pioneer settlement, as they were also in after-years. The homestead was the present Wetzel farm, and the house was perhaps half a mile west of the present one.

Amariah Plumb seems to have been one of the Connecticut colony, but he probably settled westward, in the present town of Malta, and Plumb brook is no doubt named for him.

John Thompson's place was a mile and a half south of Stillwater village. He was a prominent, public-spirited man, was elected a Representative to Congress, and held many other important positions. His homestead was the present farm of John Lansing.

Simeon Barber was an early settler. His homestead was the present Rogers place, and is marked upon the battle maps of 1777. Near his house, a little south, General Fraser was mortally wounded. Mr. Barber was a great-uncle of Mrs. Catherine Barker before spoken of, whose maiden name was Wilbur,—so that, perhaps, the romantic John McCarty, who fled from the ruby-haired Irish maiden, may have married a Barber.

Jeremiah Taylor lived where William P. Curtiss does now,—below Wilbur's basin.

Gabriel Leggett and Isaac Leggett were brothers, and were pioneers before the Revolutionary war. Gabriel's homestead was the present place of George Weston and Isaac, in the same neighborhood. It is understood that the old Salisbury place, north of Wilbur's ravine, was the original property of Thomas Leggett, whose name appears upon the assessment-roll of 1789, marked "York,"—meaning, it is supposed, resident in New York. That home is a venerable relic of old times.

Reuben Wright lived near Wilbur's basin. The ferry

near his homestead was called Wright's ferry for many years.

Anthony Collamer came from Boston to Stillwater just after the Revolution, and settled near Saratoga lake; afterwards moved to Malta. His son, Thomas Collamer, was born the very day of the battle of Bunker Hill. Collins, a grandson, now lives in Stillwater. Anthony Collamer and two brothers were in the actions at Bemus Heights, and doubtless learned enough of the county to induce subsequent settlement.

Elisha Andrews was among the early settlers in 1765-70. There were also several others of the same family name,—Dennison, Deliverance, and Ephraim.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lossing Gleason, understood to be a relative of the historian Lossing, is still living in Stillwater, at the advanced age of ninety-seven. Born in Cambridge, her father removed when she was yet a child of two years to Usher's Mills in Half-Moon. He had been a scout in the Burgoyne campaign. She was married in 1806, and Gleason's Hollow takes its name from her husband, who built a mill there. She is now a venerable relic of antiquity, having brought up a family of eight sons and four daughters. Four grandchildren also have been personally cared for by her.

Cornelius Vandenburg lived in Stillwater village, and was prominent in the legal profession.

Henry Metcalf, too, was an early lawyer of unusual abilities. A career of great brilliance was terminated by his early death.

James Baker, though not a pioneer, deserves a place in history. He is said to have had eighteen sons. He settled about 1800, at the foot of the hill north of Mechanicville, but soon after built where his son, Bloom Baker, now lives. His descendants, to the number of nearly two hundred, are accustomed to have a grand family reunion once a year.

The further early settlement of Stillwater is clearly shown in the affidavit of Elias Palmer, applying for a pension; in the partial assessment-roll of 1789, which contains *one hundred and twelve* names of property-holders; in the extracts from the town records; in the lists of town officers; in the names contained in the records of churches; and in many other allusions in this work. To individualize these notices any further is impossible, in a town as old as this, and in a volume embracing the whole county. The assessment-roll of 1799 shows *five hundred* property-holders.

The first tavern may have been opened by William Mead, a son-in-law of the first George Palmer, at Stillwater village, very probably before the Revolutionary war. The house of Ezekiel Ensign, on the river-road, was the earliest tavern in the north part of the town, beyond the one at Bemus Heights. This was opened not long after the war closed, and was continued for many years by his son, Charles Ensign.

John Bemus opened a public-house about 1760, and General Gates had his headquarters there for a time in 1777. The tavern of William Patrick on the hill in Stillwater village seems to have been quite noted as early as 1800, tradition among old people frequently alluding to it. Eli Stone, brother-in-law of Amos Hodgman, also kept another tavern a little farther down. William Gleason

also kept a tavern before 1800 on the site of the present brick hotel. A very early public-house was also at the forks of the road west of Bemus Heights, the present Smith place. There was one kept by William Strang at the present McCarty tavern, known as Stillwater Centre. That is the *village* which often contended successfully with Palmer's Falls for the honor of the town-meetings. Political caucuses are even yet held there occasionally. Still another tavern was on Dunning street, in what is now Malta; and we must not omit to state that the "Yellow Meeting-house" Corners was once a place of business or travel sufficient to have a tavern kept by Hezekiah Reynolds. At Ketchum's Corners Noah Chapman probably kept the first tavern, on the site of the present Woodworth House.

In the First Baptist church neighborhood the old brick house of the Sayles homestead is a venerable building over one hundred years old. The very old buildings in Stillwater village are the Swart House, the "Mill House," and the Catholic church. The house opposite the Swart House, too, was built by General Schuyler for workmen while the old canal was being dug in 1790, or about that time.

The hill in Stillwater village was probably fortified at the same time of the hill a mile southwest, elsewhere mentioned. The intrenchments, as remembered by Ashbel Palmer, were in the form of a crescent around the north brow of the hill, inclosing the ground where the present Presbyterian and Catholic churches stand. Within the curve was a mound, as if erected for cannon. This was a little east of the present school-house. There was a long building for barracks standing, within the memory of some now living, on the south brow of the hill. The headquarters at Dirk Swart's would be just in the rear of these works.

It is understood that the first store in town was opened by Palmer & Levins, nearly opposite Mrs. Eddy's residence. An early firm in the same building were the brothers Reuben and Warren Smith. Two prominent merchants for many years were Jesse Patrick and Seth Eddy.

Ford & Hale are supposed to have been in business on the hill as early as 1790, nearly opposite the house of Dirk Swart. The store was afterwards burned. O'Donnell's store, too, was near the tavern of Eli Stone.

At Ketchum's Corners, Abram Q. Wright, it is thought, opened the first store, and afterwards Richard Ketchum was associated with him. Their place was the site of the present brick store.

Jesse Patrick's store was near the hay-scales at the paper-mill in Stillwater village. Robert Patrick opened a store in early times at Bemus Heights.

Daniel Hale was a very early surveyor.

John Hunter, a pioneer in the south part of the town, was also a surveyor. Maps drawn by him, of great value and in excellent preservation, are in possession of Miss Julia Hunter, a granddaughter, residing east of the yellow meeting-house.

An early physician in town was Robert Patrick. Ephraim Otis, of Quaker Springs, practiced extensively in Stillwater. Old residents all speak of William Patrick as a physician, and his son, William Patrick, Jr.

Very little can be said of *first mills*. It has been shown that probably Isaac Mann built a mill between 1750 and 1760. The mill stood, whoever may have built it, just below the end of the channel cut through the rock. It had two or three successors on the same spot. The present grist-mill was built by John Newland in 1846. There was a saw-mill very early in the Gleason Hollow. It is probable from the name that some kind of a mill was located in early years upon Mill creek. Very few know anything about it. There is a tradition, however, in the Hewitt family that such a mill *did* stand up the ravine on one of the branches. Ezekiel Ensign built mills very early on Wilbur Basin creek.

The lumber-yard now owned by Stephen Wood dates back about fifty years, having been opened by William Seymour soon after the canal was finished.

Some enthusiasm arose a few years since over a supposed finding of coal, caused from the discovery of specimens of slate burning freely. A derrick was erected, which may still be seen west of the village. No valuable result was reached. The undertaking was abandoned, and it is related that the men engaged in the work soon after lost their lives by accident in the mines of Pennsylvania.

For about twenty-five years past many cannon-balls and shells have from time to time been found in the river at Stillwater village. They were numerous at one point not far above the bridge. John C. Force, at the bridge, estimates those found at several hundred. The explanation given by some for this is that, in the preparation of Gates to meet Burgoyne, a large quantity of shot was piled on the bank in readiness to be taken to the battle-field if needed; that they were left so far back from the camp for safety against capture, or reserved for use if obliged to retreat to this point; that after the battles were over they were carelessly or purposely left; that in a few years they were gradually rolled into the river, in sport, or even to get them out of the way; that fifty years afterwards everybody had forgotten this, if they ever knew it, and hence it was quite a discovery to find them in the river. This explanation may be correct, and certainly is good enough until some one finds a better. Another theory of this matter is that a barge loaded with war material was overturned at that point.

Of course, in this town there are many collections of relics of the great struggle. The families living on and near the actual field of battle all have more or less of them, —balls, pieces of bone, fragments of clothing taken from skeletons, bayonets, buttons, coins, and many other things. Mrs. Eddy, of Stillwater village, has a large collection, made with much care through several years.

Genuine relics are so abundant here that some may doubt the story which an old resident tells, that in his youth he knew boys to mould balls, strike them with a hammer to make them show hard usage, bury them for a year or so, until they were thoroughly rusted, and then dig them up and sell them to visitors from Saratoga Springs at twenty-five cents apiece.

The following paper is inserted as throwing light on the early settlement, and also furnishing much valuable information as to the times of the Revolutionary war in Stillwater:

APPLICATION OF ELIAS PALMER FOR A PENSION—PAPERS DRAWN IN 1833.

He deposes as follows: "That he is seventy-seven years old, and has resided in the town of Stillwater since the year 1764, which place was then called Saratoga district; that early in the year 1775, at the said place, he enlisted as a volunteer militia-man, in a company then and there raised by voluntary agreement, composed, among others, of the following-named persons: Ebenezer Marvin, Simeon Barber, Ezekiel Roberts, John Wibert, Prestus Denton (who are dead), and of John Neilson, Elisha Andrews, and Ezra Buell, then living at that place, and who have ever since remained his neighbors and the only survivors of the company that he remembers. That the said Marvin and Barber were chosen by the company,—the first named, captain, and the last, lieutenant; and the ensign's name is not recollected. That about the 1st day of May, 1775, the company marched from said place to Ticonderoga, by the way of Lake George, to assist the eastern troops in taking that post from the British, which a few days before their arrival had surrendered to Colonel Allen. That the company in their march furnished their own supplies, and were the first troops that went from this frontier of New York to fight the enemy at the north at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. That they remained at Ticonderoga doing duty about two weeks, when General Arnold arrived there from the north with prisoners taken at St. John's, which deponent's company guarded from that place into the country south toward Albany, but deponent remained. That a few days after deponent returned to Stillwater; that after being at home about a week he went again to the north with several of his neighbors, voluntarily and promiscuously armed, and did duty as a soldier in the militia under General Arnold; marched by land from Ticonderoga to Crown Point, where he embarked aboard of a sloop which Arnold had taken from the enemy and commanded, and deponent was employed in going to and from Ticonderoga to Crown Point transporting stores. The principal direction of affairs was under a committee of safety, of which deponent's father, George Palmer, was chairman. Besides Arnold, Colonel Henman, Colonel Emmer, Captain John Watson, and Lieutenant Titus Watson, of the Connecticut troops, were then at Ticonderoga. Deponent thinks he was absent on this tour of duty for about three months, for he remembers that on his return home the farmers had about finished their harvesting, which operation was generally over by the middle of August. He signed no written agreement and received no written discharge. That in the month of January, 1776, a company of militia was formed in Stillwater, and Alexander Baldwin was chosen captain, Samuel Bacon lieutenant, and this deponent ensign, but had no commission. It was a volunteer company, organized for the purpose of going to Johnstown (now in Montgomery county, N. Y.) and capturing or dispersing the Indians and Tories which Sir John Johnson was collecting in that quarter. The company marched from Stillwater to Albany, and all the militia and volunteers they assembled were under the command of General Schuyler. The troops marched from Albany to Schenectady, thence to Tribes' Hill, thence to Johnstown. Was present when Johnson and his white adherents surrendered to General Schuyler. Remembers that Johnson broke his parole of honor. From the distance traveled and the services performed, deponent supposes and believes he was out at this time about two weeks. Deponent's company and the Albany volunteers, who were dressed in uniform, were sent to collect and receive the arms which the enemy had given up. Was in no battles. Recollects that John Neilson was on this expedition. Deponent says that shortly after his return home he was appointed ensign in a company of which Job Wright was captain and Holton Dunham lieutenant, both of whom are dead, and commenced the recruiting service in the month of March, 1776. This company belonged to Colonel Van Schaick's regiment, and were enlisted to serve nine months. Recollects he enlisted Michael Dunning, now living at Sempronius, Cayuga Co., whom he believes is now on the pension roll, and Jesse Dunning, David Hull, Joseph Corp, and others to the number of thirteen, but who are now dead. That the recruits were marched by deponent to Albany, and inspected by Colonel Van Schaick, and there he received orders to march them to Fort George, which he did. There they were consolidated into Van Schaick's regiment, commanded by Peter Gansevoort, major of the regiment. He never saw the colonel there. Job Wright, the captain, and Holton Dunham, the lieutenant, were there. Remembers of his company, who were at Fort George doing duty, those above mentioned, and Simeon Rockwell

Combs and Coraelius Baldwin, both corporals; Peter B. Tierce, the adjutant of the regiment; and remembers, besides the officers above named, Captains Fish and Martin and Ensign Brown. Remembers Colonel Ten Eyck was at the fort doing duty. Deponent says that he remained at Fort George doing duty in his said regiment till late in the fall of the year 1776, when his company was marched to Saratoga barracks and discharged. Deponent verily believes he served his full term of nine months. He received his commission from Major Gansevoort at Fort George, but by whom it was signed does not remember. It was burned in his father's house in 1777. And deponent further says, that when the news of Burgoyne's invasion, in 1777, had reached the inhabitants in this section of country, it was thought advisable to remove to Connecticut, a place of greater safety. He assisted not only his father's family, but the neighbors generally, in their removal, and returned to Stillwater. That deponent fought in each of the battles between the American and British armies in 1777, besides being in several intermediate skirmishes, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. This service was performed as a volunteer, and deponent was attached to no particular company."

An interesting event in the early history of this town is the fact that in August, 1764, the Scotch-Irish colony, under Dr. Thomas Clark, that afterwards became so prominent in the settlement of Salem, Washington county, came from New York to Stillwater, and actually remained here (some two hundred of them) for two and a half years; for this colony did not actually move to Salem until May, 1767, although the men were perhaps over there largely in the summer of 1766, making preparations for the removal. What this colony did during this long period in Stillwater, just where they lived,—whether in temporary cabins or otherwise,—would doubtless form a matter of interesting inquiry. It is the opinion of Dr. Fitch, of Salem, that they were scattered around among the inhabitants of Stillwater during their stay, and also through Schaghticoke, the men, women, and larger children working wherever they could find employment, taking for pay whatever clothing, cooking utensils, furniture, or other articles they were going to need in their new home,—many of them thus obtaining a cow and a pig. And for years after they were settled in Salem, many of the men were accustomed to go back there to work during haying and harvesting, to obtain things they needed.

The following are the names of some of the inhabitants of Stillwater, with their occupations added, written out from the recollections and searches of Ashbel Palmer:

From 1764 to 1800: Dirk Swart, county clerk; George Palmer, Sr., purchaser of mills and land; Colonel Daniel Dickinson, tanner and farmer; Isaac Mann, original owner of property sold George Palmer; Joseph Leavens, blacksmith; W. Gill; Ashbel Palmer, now living at the age of eighty-six, merchant; Elias Palmer, merchant and farmer; Elias Willard, doctor; Christian Sackrider, lawyer; Cornelius Vandenburg, lawyer; Ebenezer Patrick, innkeeper; Daniel Hale, Jr., merchant and surveyor; Increase Child, surveyor, laid out the village lots; Amos Hodgman, farmer, also had a scythe-factory; William Mead, innkeeper; Joseph Rowe, farmer; William T. Gleason, innkeeper, first at that stand; Ashbel Meacham, carpenter; Seth Turpen, shoemaker; Morton Carrington, saddler and harness-shop; Gilbert Hooker, Alphens Eaton, Warren Smith, merchant and druggist; Reuben Smith, merchant; William Parsons, carpenter; Abin Parsons, carpenter; Frederick Stewart, shoe-store; James Hillson, shoemaker; Perez Ripley,

brick-maker; Heman Whitney, carpenter; Eli Stone, inn-keeper; Hezekiah Lord, farmer; James Biggles, Jonathan Reed, Hugh Harsha, farmer; Peter Olds; William Patrick, Jr., doctor; Isaac Dickinson; Jesse Patrick, merchant; Dr. Jesse Seymour, druggist; Henry Davis, town clerk, 1796; Henry Metcalf, lawyer; Terrence O'Donnell, merchant.

Since 1800, but many of them pretty early: Peter Shoemaker, a cabinet-maker; Nathan D. Sherwood, hatter; John Albro, merchant; Cornelius Bloomingdale, Sr., tavern-keeper and farmer; Cornelius Bloomingdale, Jr., merchant; Tappan March, bridge-tender; John C. Force, shoemaker and store; Daniel Bradt, the same; Alfred Benedict, tailor; Anson Benedict, the same; Samuel F. Pruyn, merchant; Henry Ensign, watch- and clock-shop; Erastus Seymour, hatter; John E. Darby, blacksmith; Jared P. Brocket, merchant; Minor Montgomery, carpenter and store-house; James Langworthy, doctor; Jeremiah Colles, wagon-maker; Captain Daniel Dickinson, blacksmith; G. V. Lansing, real-estate dealer; William Williams, manufacturer; William Caldecott, rope-walk; Almon Clark, cloth-dresser; John Sullivan, clothing-works; Dr. Schuyler, not practicing; Erastus Benton, blacksmith, then a merebant; John Wright, canal-grocery; Alfred White, tavern; Nicholas Depew, tavern; Garret Bell, tavern; Walter Boughton, tavern, stone-cutter, and teacher; Newell Miller and Jesse Warren, blacksmiths; Peter Houghton, shoemaker; Medad Cande, shoe-store, formerly tanner; Samuel Low, shoemaker; Samuel B. Malcolm, gentleman, and his wife, a daughter and secretary of General Schuyler; Seth Eddy, merchant.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The significance of the name has been already given. As the first inhabitants probably located at the water-power, where the still water ended and the rapids began, the people below would speak of going up to still water, and this, no doubt, developed into a *name* for the primeval settlement, afterwards applied to the country at large, and finally to the organized town. The settlement at the falls also had another name attached to it in a similar way for a time.

The settlers lower down spoke of this new place as Upton, and that was shortened into Upton. Early deeds are still in existence describing lands at Upton, and a petition drawn as late as 1808, to the council of appointment, in favor of Cyrus Goodrich as a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, is dated at "Upton, in the town of Stillwater."

TOWN RECORDS.

It is a public calamity for any town to lose its records. One great feature of American civil life differing from the nations of the old world is the local government by towns. Indeed, this is regarded by many writers as not only the foundation, but the defense of free government. The early New England town-meeting system is believed to have not only trained their own people to habits of independent thought and independent action, but to have manifestly led the whole people of the colonies onward to firmly demand, and bravely win, their independence. In view of this fundamental principle, and in view of the intrinsic value of town records themselves, affecting so many matters of

home administration, it might be expected the people would be willing to pay for having a town clerk's office centrally and permanently located, well supplied with cases, desks, and safes, for the proper filing and preservation of their records. Unfortunately, this condition of town papers is nowhere to be found. Documents venerable with age, and growing more valuable with the lapse of time, are mixed up with last year's pathmasters' reports; stowed into some dry-goods box, subject to all the chances of fire; no committee ever looking to see whether or not one town clerk delivers *all* the papers to the next. It is only a question of *chance* whether the papers are full and complete. They may happen to be, but there is more than an even chance that they are not. It is difficult to write history unless one can find it.

This may be an *unhistorical* way of arriving at the statement that the old book of town records is *not* to be found in Stillwater; that such names of town-officers as we have obtained, earlier than 1842, have only been secured at the county clerk's office, and from various loose papers in the town-office. The account of the first town-meeting, in 1788, cannot be given. The names of the *first town officers* probably are not obtainable in any way.

The *place* of that first meeting, when the people assembled to organize their home government, cannot be stated accurately, and the many other items found in a well-kept town book must be omitted. Dropping these negative statements, we proceed as far as possible with the affirmative.

The town of Stillwater is one of the four original towns of the county organized at the same time,—1788. Before this there were three districts, so called,—Saratoga, Ballston, and Half-Moon. The first town-meeting was probably held in the spring of 1788, as the legal formation of the town bears date March 7,—early enough for a town-meeting that year. From the fragment of an assessment-roll given elsewhere, and from other information, it is inferred that a full set of town officers was elected; that the usual by-laws were adopted, and the full town machinery was set in operation. Among the names of early town officers incidentally ascertained will be noticed many whose descendants are still prominent in town matters.

In early times these town-meetings were quite often held in the western part of the town, known as Stillwater Centre, and considerable strife existed as to what place should secure the adjournment. For many years past, however, they have been held without opposition at Stillwater village. Many of the early town officers afterwards became prominent in public affairs.

There seem to have been seventeen road districts in the town in 1796. The following is a partial list of overseers of the highways for that year: Jesse Gage, No. 1; Amos Milliken, No. 2; Thomas Peterson, No. 3; John Neilson, No. 4; Timothy Shipman, No. 7; Robert Hunter, No. 8; Abraham Valentine, No. 9; Joseph Stephens, No. 10; William Strong, No. 11; William Cooper, No. 12; Benjamin Cole, No. 14; John Wiggins, No. 17.

Still earlier, in 1790, we find a few names of overseers,—Foster Whitford, Isaac Leggett, Joseph Rockwell, William Dunning, and Robert Hunter.

The town book of estrays opens, in 1790, with Timothy

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1846. William Baker.	Morgan Munger.	John Van Woert.
1847. " "	John Patrick.	" "
1848. " "	Archibald C. Tearse.	Henry C. Moore.
1849. Abr'm Y. Lansing.	Jehu Hatfield.	" "
1850. Abraham Leggett.	Morgan Munger.	Lyman Smith.
1851. Tyler Dunham.	" "	Alex. H. Badgley.
1852. George W. Neilson.	" "	" "
1853. Charles Moore.	" "	Henry C. Moore.
1854. William Baker.	Ashbel Palmer.	" "
1855. William Denison.	Lyman Smith.	" "
1856. Philip J. Powell.	" "	" "
1857. Edward Moore.	Jared W. Haight.	Dorman K. Haight.
1858. Andrew Hunter.	Joseph Wood.	Henry C. Moore.
1859. " "	Jared W. Haight.	" "
1860. Jno. W. Buffington.	Sylvanis Arnold.	" "
1861. Henry W. Arnold.	George W. Flagler.	" "
1862. " "	Ashbel Palmer.	" "
1863. " "	" "	Samuel Tompkins.
1864. " "	" "	" "
1865. " "	" "	Charles C. Neilson.
1866. John T. Baker.	" "	Duncan Van Wie.
1867. " "	" "	Samuel Hewitt.
1868. Henry A. Van Wie.	" "	Charles C. Neilson.
1869. " "	Charles C. Neilson.	George H. Flagler.
1870. " "	" "	Samuel Overocker.
1871. John T. Baker.	" "	Lewis Barber.
1872. " "	" "	David Tangburn.
1873. George A. Ensign.	" "	Gabriel Strang.
1874. " "	Joseph Wood.	Charles C. Neilson.
1875. " "	Morey G. Hewitt.	Tyler D. Badgley.
1876. George W. Neilson.	" "	Henry C. Moore.
1877. Lyman Smith.	" "	Albert S. Baker.
1878. Peter A. Van Wie.	" "	George Lockwood.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1832. Ashbel Palmer.	1855. Reuben H. Barber.
1834. Cramer Vernam.	1856. Charles Moore.
1835. David Benedict.	James Lee.
1836. Ashbel Palmer.	1857. Alexander W. Davis.
1837. Richard Ketcham.	1858. John Elmer.
1838. Cramer Vernam.	1859. Reuben H. Barber.
1839. David Benedict.	1860. Daniel Bradt.
1840. Ashbel Palmer.	1861. Theophilus Cook.
1841. Charles Ensign.	1862. John Elmer.
1842. James Bradshaw.	1863. Reuben H. Barber.
1843. Hiram A. Ferguson.	1864. Joseph Wood.
George S. Finch.	1865. Theophilus Cook.
1844. Ashbel Palmer.	1866. John Elmer.
Alfred Elms.	1867. Reuben H. Barber.
1845. Samuel Cheever.	1868. Theodore Baker.
1846. John Elmer.	1869. Duncan Van Wie.
1847. George W. Neilson.	1870. John Elmer.
1848. Daniel Bradt.	1871. Reuben H. Barber.
Thomas S. Gleason.	1872. Theodore Baker.
1849. William Denison.	1873. Duncan Van Wie.
1850. John Elmer.	1874. E. Corning Chase.
1851. Samuel B. Hicks.	1875. Reuben H. Barber.
1852. Daniel Bradt.	1876. David A. Van Wie.
Alfred Elms.	Charles Hunt.
1853. Alexander Flanney.	1877. Wm. Snyder Miller.
1854. Nathan Taber.	1878. Eugene E. Curtis.

The election canvass of May 2, 1799, shows that for the office of assemblyman Adam Comstock received 102 votes; Samuel Clark, 68; Daniel Bull, 98; James Warren, 50; Edward A. Watrous, 31; Hugh Robles, 129; Elias Palmer, 148; John Taylor, 79; James Taylor, 3; Epenetus White, 48; Sidney Berry, 13; Elisha Powell, 55; Stephen Wait, 25; Seth C. Baldwin, 2; Epenetus Warren, 1; Ebenezer Russell, 1; Robert Campbell, 1; John Bull, 1; George Hunter, 2; Zina Hitchcock, 1; Moses Vail, 1; Robert Yates, 1; Beriah Palmer, 1. This document pos-

sesses its chief interest in the large number of candidates voted for to fill the office of assemblyman from this county.

May 2, 1800, there is recorded the following canvass for representative to Congress: John Williams, 123 votes; David Thomas, 79; Stephen Lush, 1; James Gordon, 1; John Thompson, 1; Robert Yates, 1.

V.—VILLAGES.

Stillwater village, named for the same reason as the town; *Mechanicville*, so named by those who first established manufactories there and employed many *mechanics*; *Bemus Heights*, from John Bemus; *Wilbur's Basin*, from the Wilburs, who settled there soon after the Revolutionary war; *Jobville*, from Job, not of the land of Uz, but the land of Stillwater; "*Yellow Meeting-House*" neighborhood, from the venerable building of that color; *Stillwater Centre*, from its geographical position; *Ketcham's Corner*, from the pioneer Ketcham family; "*White Sulphur Spring*," whoever tastes will need no further explanation.

With reference to Stillwater village, the following memorandum is furnished by Ashbel Palmer, who has also rendered other valuable assistance in the preparation of this work. The memorandum includes some items with reference to other parts of the town.

MEMORANDUM BY ASHBEL PALMER.

The settlement at this village is of early date. It grew up near the falls of the Hudson river, around the Palmer grist- and saw-mills. The village was called Upton, shortened from Up-town, as it was then the first and only settlement north of Half-Moon, or Waterford. There were only a few dwellings at first between Stillwater and Waterford. The country was most all woods. Before 1791 this was in Albany county, which extended to Canada, after which it was in "Saraghtoga,"—the old name. The earliest date of a conveyance now to be found was a deed of land, grist- and saw-mill, from Isaac Mann to George Palmer, dated 1764. Still there must have been older conveyances than this.

Many years before 1800, perhaps before the Revolution, there was an ashery and brewery a few rods north of where Stillwater brook joins the Hudson. The settlement increased slowly, both in population and dwellings.

A Presbyterian meeting-house and an Episcopal church were erected on the hill before 1800. About 1791, and a few years later, several substantial buildings were erected, which gave the hill a fine appearance over the lower part of the village; and very early, too, about 1800, a school-house and a Masonic lodge were also established on the hill,—the latter then said to be the best in the State. The lodge probably first met in the tavern of Mr. Patrick.

Business became more active after Rensselaer Schuyler purchased a tract of land, as he came in with capital. This was in the year 1812.

After Ephraim Newland purchased, improvements went on more rapidly. An academy, a Baptist church, and other buildings went up; but previous to his day business was advancing, owing in part to the opening of the Champlain canal in 1825.

Soon after the Newland purchase, mills were established

for the manufacture of flannel,—also for knitting goods. A second knitting-mill and a mill for making wall-paper; also a straw-board mill. The purchase by Mr. Schuyler was the cause of the future prosperity of the place, or contributed materially to it.

Long prior to these improvements, and before the meeting-houses were built, there was the old barn on the Palmer farm remembered by some now living, and the path leading to Mr. Osgood's, and to a spring across the meadow from the barn. In this barn meetings were held by ministers that could be obtained. It was taken down by Ashbel Palmer about 1812, and the timber is now in a wagon-house on the Patrick place. Among the additions to the place was the erection of a bridge in 1832. It was burned in 1875, and with it the hotel and stores. The bridge was replaced the year after by an iron structure, and the hotel by the present large brick building. The first bridge-tender was Daniel Bradt, remaining about three years. He was followed by Tappan March, who stayed about the same time. Mr. John C. Force then took the place, and has now been at his post thirty-eight years. The new bridge above the piers cost about \$9000, and the property is estimated at \$15,000.

Some may like to hear that there was in the days of General Schuyler a canal commenced, intended for a communication for boats from Waterford to the Hudson river just above the Palmer falls, from thence in the river to the Saratoga falls. But the canal was never finished,—was dug only in parts, and abandoned. Some may remember having seen the remains of a lock where the canal-boats were to pass in and out, situated on the margin of the lot known in late years as the Hathaway lot. The canal was a State affair, and the management of it was under General Philip Schuyler. This was as early as 1794, as deeds of that date are in existence describing land bounded on this canal.

Stillwater was incorporated as a village in 1816, and the bounds were from the Stillwater brook half a mile up, and on the north included the Bartlett farm. Afterwards the bounds were extended south. In 1875 the census of the village showed 797 inhabitants, and 123 voters.

Surveys, and a map of "Upton in the town of Stillwater," were made before 1800. It was on land belonging to Elias Palmer. The lots were disposed of by durable leases. The lots on the hill were not included. Those were purchased of Campbell & Montgomery, twelve in number.

Colonel Daniel Dickinson, son-in-law of George Palmer, erected a tannery by the river, probably as early as 1770. His house was near the river. The house now owned by G. V. Lansing, just south of the creek, was the residence of Rensselaer Schuyler. Before that, it was Dickinson's, and had been that of Amos Hodgman.

The influence of G. V. Lansing was excellent in inducing citizens to paint their dwellings and adorn their grounds.

Colonel Dickinson had an orchard of the best of fruit on the lot of his first residence, started from trees brought from Connecticut, and set out before 1790. This orchard is now laid out into lots with a few trees left, occupied with houses to some extent; among them an Episcopal chapel and the unfinished Methodist church.

Schuyler's mills and all additions were burned in 1817. The mills, etc., afterwards came into the hands of Philip J.

Schuyler, who erected a new grist-mill, in which was conducted clothing works. The frame of this mill was removed by Ephraim Newland down near the Stillwater brook. A new saw-mill was built by T. J. Schuyler.

In 1838, Ephraim Newland and John F. Wetsell purchased the Schuyler property,—east side of the road for \$9000; west side, \$2625.

There was a brick-kiln at one time east of the canal-bridge. The clay for the brick was taken from that thrown out from the canal.

In early years the Waterford and Whitehall turnpike company was incorporated, but failed in a short time.

Stillwater was of much public importance in the olden time, as the county clerk's office was in this village, and Dirck Swart was county clerk. The first meeting of the board of supervisors of the new county of Saratoga was held, in 1791, at his house. Didn't need a very large room for four of them,—J. B. Schuyler, of Saratoga; Elias Palmer, of Stillwater; Benjamin Rosekrans, of Half-Moon; and Beriah Palmer, of Ballston.

The earliest town-meetings were held in the tavern kept by Wm. Mead, a son-in-law of George Palmer. Afterwards the house became the property of Elias Palmer, and his residence for many years; it is now owned by John Patrick, son of Jesse Patrick. The latter was a merchant here for a long time, and afterwards removed to Troy.

John Thompson, of this town, was a member of Congress. He was the father of Judge James Thompson, of Saratoga County court.

A hand fire-engine was bought in 1875, and a fire-company formed. The engine and incidentals cost \$1200.

The Congregational church, that came to this town in an organized form, brought lumber with them from Connecticut to build their house of worship. They first built about opposite the mouth of the Hoosic, on the road to Ballston, near the Thompson place, and half a mile from the Hudson river. This building was afterwards taken down and erected over again where it now stands, two miles farther from the river. It was painted yellow, and thus became known all through the county as the "Yellow meeting-house," and to this day it is better known by this name than by the name of the denomination that founded it. When it was repaired in 1850 it was painted white, but it was so contrary to its old name and associations that it was again painted yellow to correspond with its past history.

The gallery in the Presbyterian church was unfinished until Rev. Dirck C. Lansing came. He had the gallery contracted some, and had slips put in for singers and other seats put up. This was in Rensselaer Schuyler's time, who took great interest in improving the meeting-house.

Crow Hill is in the southwest part of Stillwater, rising to quite an elevation from the valley of Anthony's Kil. It is said to derive the name from the fact that one or more settlers used to go over to Schaghticoke and work out as day laborers in the hard times of pioneer life. They were said to be obliged to go abroad to earn something, as the crows fly to a distant corn-field to get something to eat; so their home was called *Crow Hill*.

The southern extension of this range was known for many years as *Tory Hill*, because there was a tall old pine

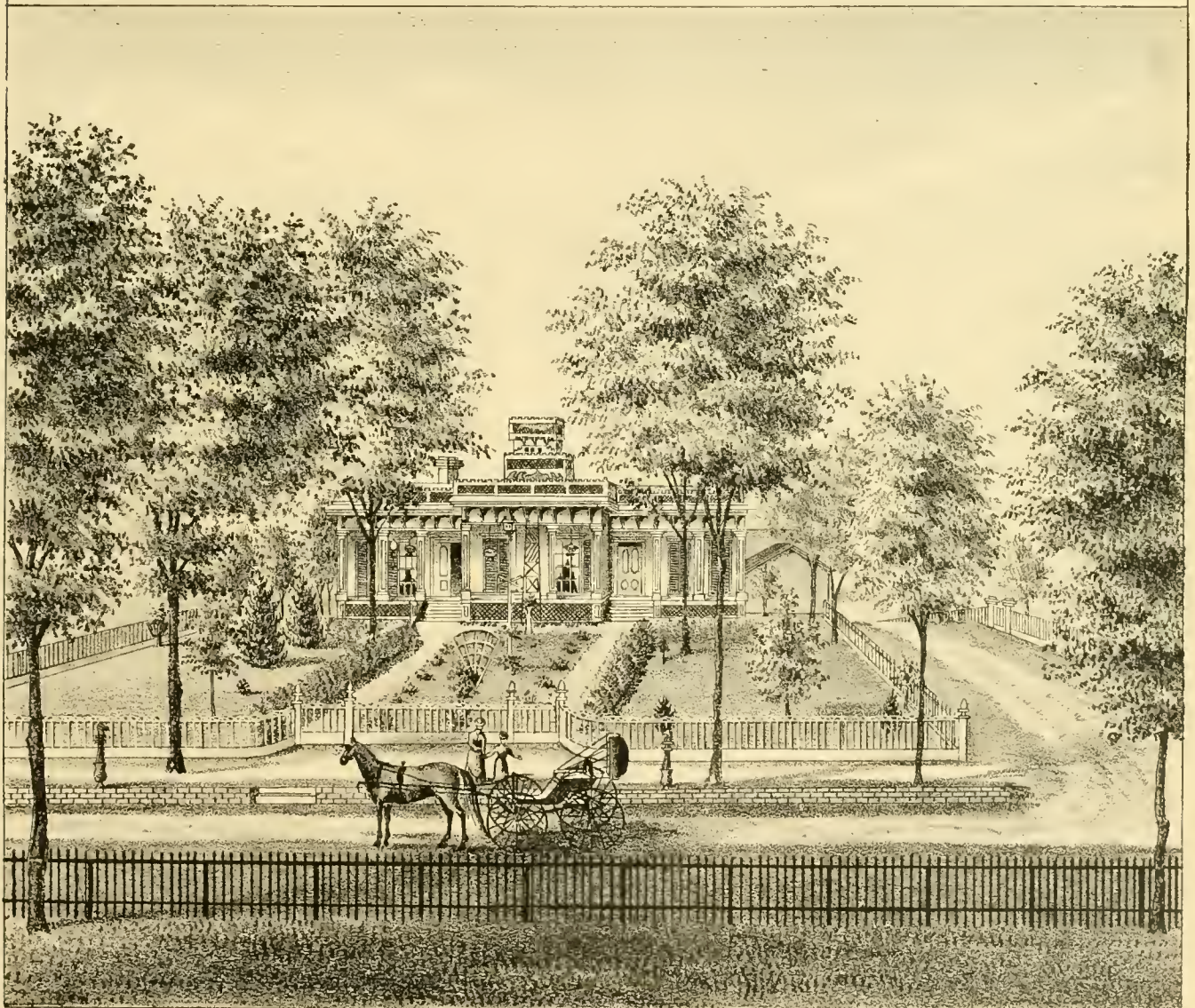


MRS. PHILIP MOSHER.



PHILIP MOSHER.

(PHOTOS BY BAKER & RECORD, SARATOGA SPRINGS.)



RES. OF PHILIP MOSHER, STILLWATER, SARATOGA CO., N.Y.

which the loyalists used as a post of observation and a signal-station. This is very probable, as there was at least one well-known Tory headquarters in Mechanicville, on the site of the present Methodist parsonage. It is said that the proprietor of that house was once nearly caught, being chased far down towards Waterford, but escaped by swimming his horse across the Hudson.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first schools were supported by subscription, and held in private houses. A school-house was built before 1800 on the hill in Stillwater village. Walter Broughton was an early teacher; he also taught singing schools. Afterwards kept the Patrick tavern, and added to his other various occupations that of stone-cutter, being probably the grave-stone dealer in this section of the country. An early school-house was in the Hodgman neighborhood. It stood on the bank of the Stillwater creek. This was so early as not to be remembered by Leonard Hodgman, who is now eighty-six years old, but he has heard it spoken of by good authority.

Another early school-house was in the Thompson neighborhood, near where the colony from Connecticut first erected their meeting-house. Mrs. Catharine Barker speaks of Matthew Simpson, Asa Tiffany, and John Horton as early teachers. There was a school-house on the bank of the Wilbur Basin creek as early as 1799.

At Stillwater village an academy was erected many years ago. After it failed it was succeeded by the two district schools, now employing five teachers.

The town records being lost, we can only infer that the town accepted the conditions of the school act of 1812,—either that year or the following,—and elected commissioners and inspectors annually thereafter. We can only give the names of the last, who were chosen in 1843: Tylee Dunham, Abraham Y. Lansing, and Reuben Hart, commissioners; Stephen W. Hart and Reusselaer Barber, inspectors. The town superintendents following this earlier system were:

Elected Annually.—1844–45, Abraham Y. Lansing; 1846, Edward Moore; 1847–48, Abraham Y. Lansing.

Elected Biennially.—1850, omitted from town records; 1852–54, Edward Moore.

Town supervision ceased in 1856, at which time the schools were placed in charge of the assembly district commissioners.

The school report for 1843 was as follows:

Districts.	No. of Children.	Public Money.
No. 2.....	47	\$37.66
" 4.....	54	42.12
" 5.....	35	27.30
" 6.....	89	67.42
" 7.....	63	49.14
" 8.....	62	48.36
" 9.....	61	49.92
" 12.....	32	24.10
" 15.....	54	42.12
Part No. 1.....	49	38.22
" 3.....	149	116.22
" 10.....	13	10.14
" 13.....	15	11.70
" 14.....	14	10.92
" 3.....	30	23.40
" 7.....	5	3.90
Total.....	775	\$602.61

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT FOR 1878.

District.	Number of Children between five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1....	34	\$52.14	\$23.38	\$21.63	\$1.14	\$98.29
" 2....	62	52.14	42.64	37.67	2.07	134.52
" 3....	56	52.14	38.51	37.11	1.87	129.63
" 4....	42	52.14	28.89	32.72	1.40	115.15
" 5....	36	260.70	24.76	33.39	1.20	111.49
" 6....	121	52.14	289.55	272.73	14.04	837.02
" 7....	48	52.14	33.01	34.50	1.60	121.25
" 8....	79	52.14	54.33	44.32	2.64	153.43
" 9....	34	52.14	23.39	17.70	1.13	94.36
" 10 ...	168	104.28	115.55	97.83	5.60	323.36
" 11....	24	52.14	16.51	23.21	.80	92.66
" 12....	45	52.14	30.95	29.18	1.50	113.77
" 13....	74	52.14	50.90	63.58	2.47	169.09
	1123	\$938.52	\$773.37	\$745.57	\$37.46	\$2493.92

STILLWATER ACADEMY.

This institution was founded about the year 1847, and was for a time under the care of the regents of the university. It had a small but convenient school building, built of brick, still standing near the Baptist church. The earlier books of record were lost. Almon Richards was a noted principal for some years. He afterwards became the well-known educational leader and school superintendent in the District of Columbia.

Some of the conditions necessary to the continuance of the academy not being complied with, it became a private seminary for a few years. This finally declined. Select schools were kept for a time in the academic building, but finally there was nothing left but the ordinary district schools of the village. This state of things led to a union school organization. It was formed at a meeting held May 2, 1873. Trustees were then elected, and the organization of the board was as follows: Trustees, William H. Davenport, president; Edward J. Wood, clerk; Egbert Gardner, Peter V. Wetsel, Matthew Pack; James Rundle, treasurer; John H. St. John, collector.

There are two school-houses,—one in the upper and the other in the lower part of the village,—each worth, perhaps, \$2000. There are five departments, constituting three grades,—one higher, two intermediate, and two primary. Chauncey Deyoe was the first principal, and remained over four years. The present teachers (May, 1878) are William M. Whitney, principal; Miss Sarah J. Hewitt, Miss Cora Davenport, Miss Emma St. John, and Miss Mary Tabor.

The present officers of the district (May, 1878) are, Trustees, Lawrence Vandemark, president; Theodore Baker, clerk; Peter V. Wetsel, Henry Newland, Ira L. Moore; William L. Deunison, treasurer; Collins Collamer, collector.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH AT THE "YELLOW MEETING-HOUSE."

The Congregational church of Stillwater was organized at Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 26, 1752. From

the records, as published by Lebbeus Armstrong, in 1850, it appears that there were present at the first meeting John Palmer, pastor of Scotland church, and Abraham Payn, pastor of the Church of Christ, in Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., N. Y. After examination and consultation, Rev. Mr. Palmer agreed to administer the sacrament on the following Sabbath to Jedediah Stephens and Henry Stephens, of Stonington; Samuel How and Gideon Lawrence, of Plainfield; Asa Douglass and Benjamin Green, of Canterbury, who now live in Canaan, but who were in full communion in the churches of their respective towns.

Sunday, June 28, 1752, John Palmer preached. A number were received on profession of faith, the sacrament was administered, a revival commenced, and the church met the next day, June 29, 1752, signed the covenant, and chose a clerk. Mr. Armstrong gives the list of subscribers, which contains the following names of male members: Henry Stephens, Gideon Lawrence, Zebulon Stevens, Uriah Stevens, Robert Campbell, George Palmer, Lemuel Taylor, Eber Andrews, Benjamin Green, Ephraim Andrews, Ebenezer Wolcott, Ephraim Andrews, Jr., William Frisby, Solomon Campbell, Robert Campbell, Jr., Jonathan Morey, Titus Andrews, John Fellows, William Patrick, Daniel Campbell, Cyprian Watson, Edward Firel, Joel Frisby, Reuben Wright, Israel Rose, Isaiah Keeler, Amariah Plumb, Phineas Stephens, Jesse Howard, Robert Patrick, Joseph Stephens, Ebenezer Andrus, Benjamin Munger. In the ten years following other members were added, so that the number amounted to one hundred and one. Oct. 20, 1761, Mr. Robert Campbell was ordained and installed over them as their pastor. In April, 1762, a fast was appointed to know their "duty with respect to moving to Stillwater." It was then fully agreed this church should remove from Canaan to Stillwater; and it adds, under the same date, "Pursuant to said agreement, the greater part of said church-members HAVE removed to Stillwater." This would seem to decide the date of the removal of this Connecticut colony at 1762. Whether *all* the persons whose names are given above came to Stillwater, is not decided by the record. Probably not; some must have died in the ten years, and others declined to move.

This date thus fixed at 1762, makes this church truly the pioneer religious society in all this valley north of Albany,—at least of that faith and order,—and it is not believed any other church can claim an earlier organization. The Reformed Dutch church, of Schuylerville, may have been organized nearly or quite as early, but no records are obtainable earlier than 1789.

"The Congregational church of Stillwater," writes Mr. Armstrong, in 1850, "has never disbanded nor changed its doctrines nor form of church government to the present day. Before the War of the Revolution they erected a commodious house of worship near the west bank of the Hudson river, opposite the mouth of the Hoosic, which was subsequently removed about two miles west of the river, where they established their cemetery by its side, in which their first pastor, Rev. Robert Campbell, and the principal part of his congregation sleep in the dust." This house became known as the "yellow meeting-house of Stillwater." About the year 1800 a revival took place in connection with this

church under the labors of the Rev. Jedediah Bushnell, and his successor, Rev. Daniel Marsh. Fourteen years later the church was nearly extinct; but after a meeting, in which there was intense feeling and much prayer, it was resolved to make one effort to revive the church. Deacon Thomas Morey was sent as a messenger to seek ministerial aid. Rev. Samuel Cheever was obtained from Vermont. He died in the midst of his valuable work, six months after his entrance upon his labors. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong. The church enjoyed much spiritual prosperity for ten years or more, receiving new members at nearly every communion. Meanwhile, under the Rev. Mark Tucker, in 1818, the Presbyterian church of Stillwater village was organized, and both churches were under his care as pastor. This united state of operation continued for many years, but, owing to various reasons,—the convenience of the location, and other causes,—most of the new members united at the village with the Presbyterian church. About 1842 the latter, desiring the full service of their minister, gave formal notice to that effect, and the union work closed. The influence upon the Congregational church in its location away from the village was disastrous. Some members took letters to the Presbyterian church; others, declining to do this, still gave their pecuniary support in the same direction. But the Congregational church, nevertheless, lived. In 1850 the old meeting-house was thoroughly repaired and rededicated, the sermon being preached by Rev. Mark Tucker, of Weathersfield, Conn. Whatever of weakness in numbers or influence may have been the fate of this church in later years, nevertheless many early and precious memories cluster about it. It is a specimen of how earnestly the men of New England loved the religion of their fathers, and how they would only remove their families into the wilderness when they could carry with them the ark of the covenant. Such men were worthy to be the pioneers of towns, the founders of States, the defenders of civil and religious liberty, the men "to trust in God and keep their powder dry."

The after-history since the repair of the house is briefly this: In February, 1852, at a church-meeting, it was resolved to change the form of church government to Presbyterian, and thus effect a union with the families of Presbyterian sentiments residing at Mechanicville. This was consummated in May of the same year, and the corporate name became "the Presbyterian church of Stillwater and Mechanicville," but in the resolution it was expressly agreed that the covenant and confession of faith of the Congregational church should be retained, and the records should be held in perpetuity by the organization at the "yellow meeting-house." This union continued until 1871, when the Mechanicville Presbyterian church became a separate body, and the church at the "yellow meeting-house" again became a distinct society,—the lineal successor of the old Connecticut colony. As such it exists to-day; but the form of government is Presbyterian, and it supports preaching by co-operative efforts with neighboring churches. The successive ministers of this church for one hundred and fifteen years have been Rev. Robert Campbell, Rev. Robert Campbell, Jr., Daniel Marsh, Luther Gleason, Samuel Cheever, Direk Lansing, Mark Tucker, John Blatchford,

Ebenezer Cheever, Henry Smith, Villeroide Reed. This was down to about 1842. Then there was no minister steadily until Rev. Mr. Barber was employed, under whom the church became Presbyterian. After that followed Rev. Messrs. Campbell, Hancock, Davies, Beman, to 1871.

The present elders are Gardner Edmonds, Wm. Vandewerker, Charles Earing, A. Fellows. Charles Cooper, clerk.

An excellent state of Christian unity existed between this pioneer Congregational church and the first Baptist of Stillwater. Their pastors and delegates joined in the same councils, and a letter in possession of Abiram Fellows from the Baptist church to the Congregational, in 1794, with reference to the reception of a member, breathes a truly Christian and fraternal spirit.

In 1815, under the ministry of Direk Lansing, a Sunday-school was gathered; if not of the modern character, yet children were invited to learn verses, and come together and recite them once a week. Three or four years later, too, there was a Sunday-school and Bible-class, under the management of Deacons Andrews, Seymour, and Moody.

Besides the above account, we add that the earliest book of records belonging to this church has been obtained, just before we go to press, by the efforts of Abiram Fellows, from Rev. E. Seymour, of Bloomfield, N. J., and it is intrusted to Mrs. William B. Fuller, a daughter of the late Deacon Jesse Seymour, residing near Stillwater village.

It is a valuable relic of the past, and a special history of the church that might be prepared from it at length would contain a large amount of personal and family history, as it includes records of baptisms, marriages, deaths, and church admissions, with dates that can scarcely be acquired anywhere else.

Surely the friends of this venerable church, now one hundred and twenty-five years old, can well afford to pay for a work that would be so rich in historic interest. A single paragraph discovered settles it beyond question that a portion of this church came to Stillwater in 1762.

We give it verbatim:

"Sept. 5, 1762.—Then Brother Lemuel Taylor and Barshaba, his wife, had their son Lemuel baptized by Brother Campbell, pastor of Christ church in Canaan, *but it was done in Stillwater.*"

Perhaps all that finally came may not have reached this town until some months or years later, but a portion were certainly here in 1762, and their minister was here and preached for them.

The names of those who came to Stillwater are perhaps correctly shown by the following signers to the covenant. Unfortunately, amid so many *other* dates, this covenant has none. It is evidently later than the first covenant of 1752, and it seems earlier than the *renewed* covenant of 1789, and it is *The Church of Stillwater*. The names may have been attached, too, at different times. If it does not show the membership of the church when it reached Stillwater, it is nevertheless old enough to be valuable as showing early settlement. (The names in italics are those of the renewed covenant, 1789.)

Robert Campbell, William Patrick, Jonathan Morey, David Barnes, Robert Campbell, Deliverance Andrews, James Montgomery, David Campbell, Hannah Campbell,

Sarah Norton, Elizabeth Root, Elizabeth Andrews, Sarah Toms, Elizabeth Patrick, Rebecca Hunter, Solomon Campbell, Noah Stevens, Joseph Stevens, Titus Andrews, Joseph Tenny, John Toms, Robert Patrick, Phineas Stevens, Simeon Leonard, Ephraim Andrews, Ebenezer Tenny, Joseph Spaulding, Michael Dunning, John Thursting, Ebenezer Dunning, Anthony Paul, Jesse Howard, Cyprian Watson, William Watson, William Seymour, Thomas Morey, Peter Andrews, David Morris, Daniel Montgomery, Thankful Hewitt, Lydia Morey, Avery Andrews, Philomela Ives, Sarah Campbell, Johnathon Stevens, Emma Andrews, Chloe Watson, Martha Brunson, Hannah Stevens, Marah Gilmore, Sarah Parks, Abithopel Seymour, Rosannah Finch, Huldah Leonard, Esther Campbell, Hannah Andrews, Desire Stevens, Sarah Kellogg, Sarah Stevens, Sarah Barrett, Elizabeth Patrick, Huldah Spaulding, Hannah Dunning, Eleazer Gilbert, Philip Rogers, Jeremiah Able, Jesse Denton, Sarah Seymour, Mary Ann Dickinson, Lois Andrews, Judah Southard, Molly Patrick, Sally Rowell, Auleha Able, Susannah Hunter, Mary Buck, Rhoda Moody, Sarah Denton, Jennet Carrington, Mehitabel Milliken, Miriam Conkling, Lydia Stone, Mary Rogers, Eunice Comstock, Betsey Andrews, Rebecca Hooker, Abigail Kellogg, Lucy Burgis, Sarah Stone, Ruth Morehouse, Sybil Watson, Philomela Andrews, Abby E. Watson.

Besides those marked above as having renewed covenant in 1789, there are also the following: George Palmer, Sarah Andrews, Robert Patrick, Gideon Lawrence, Mary Hunter, Sybil Andrews, Irena Andrews.

As a specimen to show the value of the book for family memorials, we add these items:

"Lucy Stevens, daughter of Henry and Sarah Stevens, was born Sept. 4, 1752."

"Azina Stevens, daughter of Jedediah Stevens and Mary Stevens, was born March 19, 1753."

"Robert Campbell and ye widow, Hannah Spaulding, were lawfully joined in marriage March 29, 1764."

"Robert Campbell and Esther Perce were married Jan. 20, 1767." [Perhaps this was the junior.]

The house of William B. Fuller, near Stillwater, is regarded in tradition as one hundred and twenty years old. Take off ten years and it is very likely true. It is known as the "Harsha homestead." The Harshas were a part of Dr. Clark's Scotch-Irish church, which settled Salem, Washington county, but first came to Stillwater in August, 1764, and stayed until May, 1767. The family history in Salem shows that John Harsha, an elder in the church, died in Stillwater, and further, one of that name did remain here. This house, then, may very likely have been built 1764 to 1770,—making it the oldest existing house in town, perhaps, except that of George Palmer, in Stillwater village. This Harsha homestead passed to the Hewitts, then to the Fergusons, then to the Bartletts, though they did not live here, and then to William B. Fuller, the present owner, in 1829.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF STILLWATER.

For the following facts connected with this pioneer organization we are indebted to a report prepared for the Saratoga Association by a committee,—Charles Hunt, Deacon Simeon Rowley, and Elder Park,—June, 1877.

The First Baptist church of Stillwater is the origin of some of the most important churches in this county, as will be seen in this narrative. It stands in a section made sacred by the blood of the fathers, shed to secure not only civil but religious liberty. It is especially fit that in this centennial of the battle of Stillwater the history of this old mother of churches should be written. Its early history is somewhat obscure. In Benedict's "History of the Baptists," Vol. I., page 553, we find the following statement:

"At Stillwater, near the place where Burgoyne was taken in the American war, a church arose in 1762, which became unusually large and prosperous and branched out in many directions; but, on account of certain difficulties, it suffered a great calamity and became nearly extinct."

In connection with this it is related that when the Rev. Samuel Leland came to preach among them, in an effort to reorganize, he took for his text, "And they all escaped safe to land."

This date given by Benedict is considered correct by those having this tradition of the fathers of the old church. If it is accurate, it makes this church just about contemporary with the Congregational church, which came here in a body under Rev. Robert Campbell. That the church certainly had a very early organization appears further from the fact that in 1779, only two years after the Burgoyne battles, this home church had eighty-six members in fellowship, that colonies were already existing at Fish creek, Nipmose, near the Hoosick, Newtown, Ballston, Kayadrossera, Milton, and Hemlock Brook.

This is a worthy record for a time of war and general disorganization,—a church with eighty-six members and eight branches.

In 1781, Beriah Kelly commenced preaching for this body, and in July he was ordained at a council regularly called. His labors terminated in 1788 or 1789. Meanwhile, in 1785 or 1786, an unfortunate division occurred. One section worshiped in a frame meeting-house about a mile east of the present house, with Lemuel Powers as their minister. The others met in a log meeting-house about a mile west of the present meeting-house, with Beriah Kelly pastor. In 1790 a reunion took place under the united pastorate of Rev. Lemuel Powers and Rev. David Irish. This continued until 1793, when the latter retired from the work.

In 1791 thirty-eight members were dismissed from this church to form the church at Saratoga. This was the foundation of the Baptist church at Schuylerville. The very same year, the members residing in Ballstown were dismissed to form a church there. It is further noticed that fifty-nine members residing in Newtown are not mentioned in connection with the old church after this date, and it is inferred that they were also dismissed to organize for themselves in 1791 or 1792. This is three colonies sent out to organize for themselves in a single year.

Two years later, in 1793, forty-eight members were dismissed to organize a church at Milton; and it is also supposed that thirty members, living at Hemlock Brook, were that year organized into the old Greenfield church. In 1793 also, the nineteen members west of the lake, called the Kayadrossera brethren, were dismissed to form a sepa-

rate church, and this was the germ of the First Baptist church of Saratoga Springs. It is also inferred, because they are no longer mentioned in the records, that forty-six members, living at Nipmose, were organized into the west Hoosick church in 1793. During this very period, while this parent church was thus establishing its children in their own homes, there was also a growth at home of an excellent and substantial character. There were large numbers added to the church yearly, thus verifying the old precept of the Scriptures, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth."

In 1800, Lemuel Powers was gathered to his fathers. His remains rest in the private burying-ground near Ezra Munger's, marked only by a common stone; but his record is on high.

The successive pastors of the church since 1800 have been as follows: Rev. John Lathrop, Samuel Rogers, David Bernard, Elnathan Finch, Heman H. Haff, Isaac Westcott, Israel Keach, E. B. Crandall, C. O. Kimball, B. F. Garfield, E. W. Browne, H. J. S. Lewis, T. S. Morley, J. L. Barlow, R. A. Clapp, L. P. Judson, J. L. Barlow, and F. L. Park, the present pastor. There have been some years when the pulpit was vacant between several of the pastorates, but services have been maintained with great regularity through all this period of one hundred to one hundred and fifteen years.

During the labors of Rev. Isaac Westcott he led the movement for the organization of the Second church, in 1839, taking not only eighty members, but even carrying off the constituent name, that was older than the constitution of the national government, and equally freighted with the precious memories of "the times that tried men's souls." This was, however, recovered in 1844, and the church in Stillwater village became the Second.

Rev. Samuel Rogers, pastor from 1811 to 1823,—the date of his death,—was of English ancestry, and came to this country as a teamster in the British army, at the age of nineteen. Becoming satisfied the Americans were right, he came over to them about the time of the battles of Stillwater, or somewhat earlier. He afterwards joined the Baptist church, was licensed to preach, and did good service. He was a strong preacher of the old Baptist faith. According to the record, twenty-five members were set off in 1825 to form the Baptist church of Northumberland. This is not very clear, as the church of Saratoga (Schuylerville) set off in 1791 naturally included Northumberland.

A new parsonage was built in 1849, and the venerable meeting-house was rebuilt in 1850. The first successful Sunday-school was organized in 1859.

This rural congregation, clinging to the sacred shrine their fathers loved, preferring simple, plain, unostentatious buildings, out of debt, may well rejoice in their ancient history, glad to worship where their fathers worshiped, ready to die where their fathers died, and sleep in the old burial-ground with the same sure and certain hope of eternal life.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF KETCHAM'S CORNERS.

Meetings by Presbyterians were held in this neighborhood for some years before a church was organized. The

first preaching by ministers from Stillwater was by Mark Tucker, in 1818 or 1819, in a house where R. H. Barber now lives. The church was organized in 1866. The legal certificate is dated January 22, and was acknowledged before R. H. Barber, justice of the peace. The certificate is signed by Tylee Dunham and Edward Moore. These two, with William Flagler, were the first elders. John H. Brightman was the first deacon. The house of worship was erected in 1866, at an expense of about \$3600, and dedicated December 12 of that year by Rev. A. M. Beveridge, of Lansingburg. The present elders are Henry D. Rogers, Hamlin Caldwell, and R. H. Barber. The last named is clerk of the session, and Deacon Brightman clerk of society. The present trustees are Abram Post, Thomas Losee, Henry D. Rogers, R. H. Barber, and John H. Brightman. The church formerly united with the church at Stillwater in support of the same pastor; now with the church at Malta. The services are held in the afternoon, and *one* Sunday-school for the place is held at the Methodist church. The ministers have been William M. Johnson, S. L. Gamble, and A. G. Cochrane. The membership is about forty.

METHODIST CHURCH OF KETCHAM'S CORNERS.

Methodist history in this vicinity goes back nearly, or quite, to 1800. A careful search would, it is believed, show that this was about the earliest point in Saratoga County of preaching by that denomination. Unfortunately, as in so many other cases, written records are almost entirely wanting, there being little or nothing to be found with the present church officers earlier than 1832, when Simon Tubbs was class-leader; but it is known that this is the third house of worship erected in this neighborhood, and this was built in 1853 or 1854.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF STILLWATER.

The history of this body in its earlier years is complicated and mingled with that of the Congregational church. Presbyterians and Congregationalists are so nearly alike in doctrinal views, and also in modes of worship, differing only in slight particulars as to church government, that it was very easy to work together, and yet even the slight differences between them were sure to ultimately develop into different organizations. Accordingly, we find that from 1764 to 1791 no Presbyterian church was erected. The large emigration from Connecticut settled the type and form of church organization for many years in favor of Congregationalism; but in 1791 it appeared to some that the time had come for Presbyterians to have an organization of their own, and the old book of records commences with the following entry:

"The Presbyterian inhabitants of Stillwater incorporated themselves into a religious society, in the name and style of the First Presbyterian congregation of Stillwater, on the 12th day of September, 1791. In this capacity they put themselves under the care of the Albany presbytery, and presented a call to Mr. Aaron Condit, a candidate under the care of that presbytery, to settle among them in the gospel ministry. This call was accepted, and Mr. Condit installed Jan. 15, 1793. Mr. Condit labored only two years after his installation, his services closing in 1795."

And it appears from the records that the Presbyterian organization was dropped at that time.

In this society, Feb. 13, 1794, Samuel Bacon was elected elder and Charles Moore deacon. They were ordained on March 2, 1794; and the sacrament was administered, for the first time in this church, March 9, 1794. Twenty-one persons were admitted to communion, but the book does not furnish their names. Aug. 6, 1794, Matthew Harrison was chosen elder. Sept. 29, 1795, Samuel Cooper was received as a member. There is no evidence that the church existed between 1795 and 1816. In the latter year a united body was formed bearing the ponderous but expressive name, "The First Presbyterian Congregational Church of Stillwater." It adopted a confession of faith and covenant to which all could subscribe, and provided that candidates should be admitted, as they themselves might elect, either by the board of Presbyterian elders that was to exist in the body, or by a vote of the entire membership, as Congregationalists would require; they also proposed that every one summoned for discipline should elect to be tried either by the elders in Presbyterian style, or by a committee of the congregation in Congregational style. As these points are about all in which the two churches differ, it was thought the arrangement would prove satisfactory. In this body Denison Andrews, John W. Patrick, Samuel Low, and John Sullivan were chosen elders, and Thomas Morey, William Seymour, and Peter Andrews deacons.

This united body was not a success, and though no special difficulty had occurred, yet some began to feel that the union would be a source of weakness instead of strength. The advice of Dr. Nott, of Schenectady, was sought, and, after due consideration, the body was dissolved and the Presbyterian church reorganized March 11, 1818; Rev. Dirk C. Lansing meanwhile having been called and settled as a minister, probably by the united body.

In the newly-organized church the following elders were chosen: John W. Patrick, Jesse Warren, Alfred Benedict, and, not long after, Medad Candee, Seth Eddy, Richard Ketcham, and Jesse Seymour; Amos Hodgman was elected deacon.

It appears that Rev. Mr. Lansing's services were terminated by the dissolution, and that Rev. Mark Tucker became the first pastor over the newly-formed church; he remained until 1824. The successive ministers since have been John Blatchford, installed May 18, 1825; Ebenezer Cheever, Feb. 21, 1832; William Tobey, Jan. 1, 1834; Samuel Robinson, Aug. 15, 1834; Henry Benedict, Dec. 7, 1837; Villeroi D. Reed, Dec. 18, 1839; Edward E. Seeley, June, 1844; David King, June 30, 1852 (he died May 15, 1853); Franklin Merrill, July 15, 1853; Melville Roberts; William M. Johnson, May 1, 1861; Samuel S. Gamble, Feb. 9, 1867; C. C. Morn, Feb. 1, 1871; and Hugh Brown, March 4, 1874.

The present officers (1877) are Rev. B. Alex. Williamson, pastor; Dr. D. C. Bull, William M. Bartlett, William H. Davenport, James Rundle, Ebenezer Leggett, Isaac Hodgman, elders; C. T. Bostwick, Peter Wetzel, Peter Van Vechten, deacons; William M. Bartlett, William H. Davenport, Isaac Hodgman, Peter Van Vechten, John N. Wetzel, and Philip C. Cotton, trustees. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is W. L. Green; clerk of society,

Peter Van Vechten; clerk of session, William H. Davenport; clerk of trustees, Peter Van Vechten. Services have been maintained in this church steadily since 1818. The same pastor officiated both for this church and that of the Congregationalists until about the year 1842, when, this church desiring the full services of their minister, the union under one pastor was terminated.

The first house of worship was erected in 1791, on the hill, upon one of two lots donated to the society by Campbell and Montgomery, proprietors. A bell was purchased in 1832 at an expense of \$238. The old house was taken down in 1842, and the present brick edifice erected.

The old burial-place across the canal is often called the Presbyterian ground. In it are buried many of the early settlers. There they were laid to rest with the same solemn services, and the same tender words of Christian hope, as are now spoken over the graves of their descendants.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF STILLWATER.

At a covenant-meeting of the First Baptist church, held July 30, 1836, it was voted to build a meeting-house at Stillwater Village (now called Second church).

The following brethren were appointed a building committee: Rev. Isaac Westcott, Stephen W. Hart, David Newland, Volney Newland, Ephraim Newland, David Munger, and Daniel Rodgers. On the 23d of February following the house was dedicated. Rev. Dr. Weatch, of Albany, preached the sermon.

The following is a list of the constituent members: David Newland, Mary Newland, Daniel Rodgers, Anna Rodgers, Ephraim Newland, Sarah Newland, Harriet Newland, Cynthia Downey, Abraham Rundle, Electa Rundle, Matilda Hart, Huldah Eaton, Harriet Hart, Nehemiah Hopkins, Joanna Hopkins, Morgan Munger, Kennett N. Smith, Elizabeth R. Olin, Edwin Ferguson, Sarah Newland, Daniel Rowley, Almira Newland Bird, Elisabeth Newland, Allia Abel, Volney Newland, Jane Rundle Walker, James Newland, Sarah Ann Newland, Matilda S. Risdin, Peter Lent, Dorcas Bishop, Mary Valentine, Almira Worden, Rev. Isaac Westcott, Mariah Westcott, Peleg Wing, Mahala Wing Cornell, Mary Wilcox Wordworth, Rosette Wilcox Neilson, Mrs. Peleg Wing, Mary Bullard, George W. Meeder, Caroline Bryan, Henry C. Moore, Laura Hewett, Nancy Meeder, William Valentine, Mrs. William Valentine, William Rowley, Caleb Adams, Phebe Allen, Jane Billingham.

The following is a list of the pastors: Revs. Isaac Westcott, from organization to Jan. 12, 1851; M. G. Hodge, from June 7, 1851, to March 25, 1854; A. A. Sawin, from May 26, 1855, to Feb. 1, 1856; J. I. Fulton, from April 26, 1856, to March 1, 1859; J. O. Mason, from July 31, 1859, to August 1, 1860; J. C. Stevens, from Nov. 3, 1860, to May 1, 1865; Charles J. Shrimpton, from June 24, 1865, to Oct. 30, 1869; Thomas Cull, from Nov. 5, 1870, to May 10, 1874; Dr. Thomas MacClymont, from Sept. 20, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1877.

The following is a list of the deacons of the Second Baptist church of Stillwater: David Newlin, from organization; May 30, 1839, — Ellis, Morgan Munger, Guisbert Vandenburg; April 26, 1840, Otis Robinson; Nov. 3, 1840, C. Thompson; April 7, 1849, Moses Powell, Gilbert B.

Smith; April 28, 1849, James M. Hammond; March 9, 1867, Albert Denison, Stephen Wood; Dec. 14, 1876, Horace W. Osgood; Dec. 28, 1876, Bernard W. Osgood.

The following are the church clerks to date: March 21, 1840, Zalmon Richards; Jan. 19, 1849, Moses Powell; May 27, 1854, Reuben Merchant; June 11, 1871, Edward I. Wood.

This church licensed the following brethren to preach the gospel: Oct. 11, 1845, C. C. Moore; Aug. 28, 1852 John N. Whidden. The present pastor, Rev. D. Thomas MacClymont, was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry by this church, and a council called by it, Oct. 1, 1874.

The present house of worship was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Cull, and was dedicated Sept. 3, 1873. It cost, with furniture, about \$16,000. The following brethren were the building committee: Lyman Smith, Stephen Wood, Samuel Tompkins, and Theodore Baker.

At the dedicatory services of the new church the following was the order of exercises: prayer by former pastor, C. J. Shrimpton; reading of Scriptures, by Dr. J. O. Mason; prayer, by Dr. C. P. Sheldon; sermon, Rev. John Peddie, text, Jude v. 4; prayer, Rev. Mr. Warren; dedicatory prayer in the evening by Rev. C. J. Shrimpton.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF STILLWATER.

We are indebted to the Rev. Reuben Westcott, of Stillwater village, for the following sketch of this church:

Methodism was introduced into the western part of the town of Stillwater many years before it was planted in this village. Rev. Datus Ensign, a man full of faith and the Holy Ghost, was the pioneer of Methodism at this place.

In the year 1828 he held his first meeting in the school-house in the northern part of the village. God owned and blessed the word spoken, poured out his Spirit on the people, and several were soundly converted, and found peace in believing in the Lord Jesus Christ. A small class was formed, which God favored with his smiles and fatherly protection. As there were but few Methodist preachers in those days, and their calls many, this little class had only occasional preaching until the autumn of 1835, when it was regularly united to Stillwater circuit, and Rev. E. Goss made it a fixed appointment for preaching once in two weeks.

In process of time this place was attached to the church at Mechanicville, under one pastor. This connection continued until the spring of 1857, when the Methodist Episcopal church of Stillwater was duly organized. This was under the labors of Rev. Reuben Westcott, who held the pastorate two years.

The church then numbered forty-eight members, but during the first two years fifty-six were added, some of whom are now the pillars of the church. At the time of its organization the officers were Samuel Chase, John C. Force, T. March, H. Northrop, Rufus Herrick, A. W. Gray, W. Gallup, H. A. Van Wie, and Ambrose Herrick. The first church edifice built by the society was erected in 1846, eleven years before the church was organized. It cost \$800. Rev. Allen Steele conducted the dedication services.

At that time this little flock were few in numbers and feeble in strength, but the erection of this comfortable

chapel formed an important era in the history of the cause of Christ in this place. The Methodists now have in process of erection a large and commodious brick church, which, when finished, will be spacious and convenient. The cost of this new edifice has been estimated at \$16,000. The first Sunday-school was organized in 1846. Samuel Chase was the superintendent, and Horace Northrup the secretary. The church now numbers 150 members. The following are the names of the present officers: J. W. Haight, John C. Force, Philip Mosher, Daniel Pemble, William Pemble, C. H. Kipp, H. A. Van Wie, G. H. Newton, Wyatt Gallup, A. W. Gray, Rufus Herriek, and John Collamer. The trustees of the society are Philip Mosher, Daniel Pemble, J. W. Haight, John C. Force, William Pemble, Nelson N. Williams, H. A. Van Wie, Alfred W. Gray, and C. H. Kipp.

The following are the names of the successive pastors from the formation of the church to the present time: Reuben Westcott, A. M., William J. Heath, H. L. Grant, Manley Wetherill, Reuben Westcott, R. W. Jones, S. W. Brown, H. H. Smith, Abel Ford, G. C. Thomas, A. C. Rose, and Willard Hitchcock, the present pastor. The church is now in a living state of spirituality.

John C. Force states that Mr. Hines was a class-leader when the first work began, in 1828; that once or twice, in the early times, the class or church was reduced, by removals and other causes, to one or two families.

When they decided to build a small class-room for meetings they circulated a paper, and found so many friends in the community, and so much generous help, that the movement developed into the chapel of 1846, costing \$300, a much greater sum than they had any hope of raising when they commenced.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF STILLWATER.

The Catholics in Stillwater village and vicinity were accustomed to attend church at Mechanicville, and did so down to the year 1874. It became burdensome either to walk or drive so far, and finally a few earnest men determined to make an effort for services here, especially, too, that the children might have the benefit of a Catholic Sunday-school near by. The Episcopal church, with its ample grounds, being for sale, the Catholics purchased the same at an expense of \$1500, and added repairs, making the expense in all \$3000. The church is a fully-organized, separate society, but is under the care of Rev. T. A. Field, pastor of the Catholic church of Mechanicville.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Like most other towns along the river, the places of early burial are numerous, and many of them simply on private grounds, subject, unfortunately, to all the changes of ownership, likely at times to fall into the hands of men with no sensibility or feeling on the subject, perhaps sooner or later to be lost to view. The nameless and unnumbered dead of the battle-fields rest everywhere without order or system over several square miles, extending from George Ensign's to Henry Newland's, and from Ebenezer Leggett's to Bemus Heights tavern. No monuments mark their myriad burial-places, and no memorial-stones tell either

name or deeds or date. Whigs and royalists, Englishmen and Americans mingled, "in one red burial blent." No thunder of cannon disturbs their deep repose, no bugle-blast wakens them from their long sleep. The ages shall come and go, wars shall desolate other lands, battles shall redden other fields, but the heroes of Bemus Heights long ago fought their last fight. They were buried upon the field of their valor, and their fame has passed into the keeping of the world's imperishable records.

The following is a list, perhaps imperfect, of burial-places in town:

The new and beautiful cemetery above Stillwater village; the burial-ground over the canal; one near the Methodist chapel; the ancient yard at the Yellow meeting-house; the burial-place at the old Baptist church; the Ketcham family ground, at the corners of that name; the one near Ezra Munger's; the Ensign burial-lot, on one of the finest bluffs of the river hills, overlooking the valley for many miles; the Ruebottom and Vandenburg family lot, on the farm of Mr. Hill; and the one at Bemus Heights, the most fearfully neglected of all.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

There was a Masonic lodge at Stillwater, chartered Oct. 22, 1791, said to have been one of the largest and best lodges in the State. Its first officers and similar items are not now to be obtained, as the books have been scattered or passed into unauthorized hands for many years. It was known as "Montgomery Lodge." The "Montgomery Chapter" of Stillwater is also known to have been in existence before 1798. The Grand Chapter of the State of New York was organized March 14, 1798, at Albany, by representatives from five subordinate chapters, of which that at Stillwater was one. The representatives from Stillwater were Daniel Hale, Jr., H. P., and Ashbel Meacham, K. Daniel Hale was appointed one of the committee on by-laws. At this meeting De Witt Clinton was elected as the first presiding officer of the Grand Chapter. In 1799, Jan. 30, a warrant was granted to hold a Mark Master Masons' lodge at Stillwater.

These three Masonic bodies existed down to the difficulties in 1830.

The modern organization under the name of "Montgomery Lodge, 504, F. and A. M.," was formed June 27, 1860, by a dispensation from the Grand Lodge. The first officers were Rev. W. J. Heath, M.; P. Mosher, S. W.; D. F. Wetzel, J. W.; John A. Quackenbush, Treas.; H. H. Montgomery, Sec.; John V. W. Vandenburg, S. D.; H. Badgley, J. D.; Nathan Tabor and George K. Deming, Masters of Ceremonies; J. W. Buffington, Tyler. The lodge has a membership of one hundred and seven.

A new chapter, also named in honor of the ancient one,—"Montgomery,"—was established in 1870. The petition for a charter was drawn up April 11 of that year. Dispensation granted Nov. 28. The charter is dated Feb. 8, 1871.

The first officers were D. Van Wie, H. P.; P. Van Veghten, K.; C. S. Ensign, Scribe; J. G. Lansing, Treas.; L. Vandemark, Sec. The chapter has a membership of sixty-three.

The officers of Montgomery Lodge, 504, the present year are, in part, Eugene Wood, M.; J. L. Moore, Sec. In the absence of the Master, L. Vandemark is acting presiding officer. He has occupied the chair for seven years, since 1860. These bodies meet in a finely-appointed lodge-room, containing furniture and fixtures to the amount of \$2000. In the room are three choice relics of old times,—the gavel of the ancient lodge, presented by Ashbel Palmer; a venerable picture, known as the “old Masonic carpet,” owned by L. Vandemark; and, finally, a stone taken from the corner of the old Episcopal church. It was laid, with the ceremonies of the order, in 1798. Capitular Masonic emblems are engraved upon it, together with a circle of curiously-arranged characters which even Masons far advanced in the mysteries of the order find it difficult to translate.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

In this respect the town equals any other in the county. Within its limits culminated the great events of the Burgoyne campaign. Here were fought the battles that *compelled* the surrender at Schuylerville. Strategic points in the march of armies, and their various positions and encampments, are found in abundance through all this valley. The sites of skirmishes, of single midnight attacks, of heroic defenses, are everywhere to be found in the county from “Half-Moon Point” to Baker’s Falls, and from the Hudson on the east to the hills that border the west. But in Stillwater there are battle-fields that have challenged the attention of the world; battle-fields where men perished in masses; where the autumnal sun of 1777 shone on hills and plains red with the fearful slaughter of a hotly-contested struggle. A noted writer has counted the battle of Oct. 7 as one of the “fifteen decisive battles of the world.” Sweeping down through the sixty centuries of human history, and concentrating its decisive epochs into fifteen, Oct. 7, 1777, is named as one. Unrolling the map of the globe, and looking for the sites of these fifteen memorable contests, *Stillwater* gathers to itself the glory of one. The time may come in distant ages when the minor events of history shall be lost; when the connecting links shall disappear in the dim past; when the details of campaigns shall grow briefer and still briefer under the effacing hand of receding years; but even then, when the battle history of the world shall be reduced to a few brief points, *then* STILLWATER will remain on the record, its glorious deeds secure from the destroying touch of time.

Just above the present bridge at Stillwater village was the ancient ferry. Its history no doubt reaches back to the middle of the last century, if not even to the date 1732, which is upon the house of Alfred Gray, on the east side of the river. Over this ferry the first settlers passed from the earlier settled portions of Rensselaer county, and from the New England States to their homes west of the Hudson. And here the army of Burgoyne is said to have crossed on rafts, after the surrender, and from this point took up their line of march through the eastern States for Boston.

About a mile northwest of Stillwater village, on a wooded hill, are remains of intrenchments. The origin of these is not certain. Local tradition assigns them to the French

and Indian war of 1756, or to some still earlier period. They may, however, be the works commenced by General Gates, in 1777, on the return of the army from Van Schaick’s island, and before it was decided to fortify Bemus Heights.

In the village of Stillwater, the Dirk Swart house was deemed worthy of being engraved for Lossing’s “Field-Book of the Revolution.” It was erected before the Revolutionary war, and no doubt appears now as it did in the olden time, except that it has been kept painted, and perhaps been newly sided.

When the northern army in the campaign of 1777 was on the retreat southward, it encamped for a time on the hill where now the Presbyterian and Catholic churches are situated. Just below, on the southeast, General Schuyler had his headquarters at the house of Dirk Swart. It was here that Lieutenant Stockwell and Colonel Willett, escaping from Fort Stanwix and getting through the wilderness, found General Schuyler and asked for help. In this same house was held the council of war, at which Schuyler favored sending reinforcements and his officers opposed. It was here that he overheard an officer remark, “He means to weaken the army,” and unconsciously bit his pipe in several pieces in the height of his indignation. It was this council that he abruptly ended by personally assuming the responsibility and accepting Arnold’s offer to head a relief-party.

It might be noticed that the second term of the circuit court for the new county of Saratoga was held at the Presbyterian church in Stillwater, June 4, 1792.

Tracing the river northward, we enter upon the grand historic points of the battle-grounds of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, 1777. The tavern of John Bemus, whose name was applied to the near uplands west and north, stood on the river-road, as it now runs near the canal, not on the site of the present hotel of Elias Hewitt, but farther north, on a rounded knoll, in the corner between the river-road and the one leading westerly, and just south of the present Dunscomb place. Here may still be seen the old well of the tavern, two or three fruit-trees ancient enough in appearance to have been growing when General Gates was here, and a venerable lilac-bush by the roadside. From near the spot occupied by the house a breastwork extended to the river, reaching the bank just north of the west end of the old float-bridge, marked at the present time by a single buttonwood-tree, formed of two widely-diverging trunks. There was a battery placed here, the remains of which are still to be seen. Here, too, in the vicinity of this same old tavern site, must we commence looking for the line of intrenchments, “three-quarters of a mile in length,” thrown up by the army of General Gates on the brow of the river-hill. This line had three batteries; one at each extremity, the other near the centre. The one at the southern end was on the ground occupied by the present school-house or a little southeast of it. The shooting practiced in that old battery was not exactly the same as the present school-ma’ams inculcate when “teaching young ideas how to shoot.”

To find the site of the second battery, cross the ravine just north of the Dunscomb House, and on the summit of this hill, nearly opposite the canal-bridge, let the best mili-

tary man in the party choose the ground, for the broad summit has so often been plowed in the hundred years now closing that any attempt at precise location will be difficult, and have quite an element of uncertainty about it. But that this was the summit crowned by the central battery is certain, from the maps of all the authors who have written of the great struggle.

Traveling farther north along the line, the position of the battery at the northern extremity will be found on a projecting spur of the hills near the corner of an orchard, and a little northeast of the grave-stones which mark the burial-place of the Vandenburg and Reubottom families. This is on the farm of Mr. Hill, who lives just east, at the foot of the range across the canal. That that was the site of the battery is proved not only by the maps, but by the statement of Mr. Hill that he himself plowed down the intrenchments at that point. This place, too, is described by some writers as the "northeastern angle" of the first intrenchments, at which the east and west line was begun after the battle of the 19th. From this point may be obtained a splendid view of the "alluvial flats" lying between the hills and the river, narrowed down to a few rods in width at Bemus Heights, where General Gates had fortified the southern extremity, and also narrowed in the same way at Wilbur's basin, where General Burgoyne soon after held the northern pass. The line of the hills is nearly straight, and the river makes a grand curve. It is plain, even to unmilitary eyes, how superior this place is to that at Stillwater village for the purpose of resisting the march of an invading army down the valley. The plain common sense of the Stillwater farmers in the camp, united with the trained engineering skill of Kosciusko, made no mistake when, together, they decided to fortify this pass. The hills near Stillwater village were too distant from the river and from the main road along its banks.

Besides the *one* line from the hills to the river at Bemus' tavern, with its battery by the float-bridge, there was an independent work—not connected to the line of the hills—on the south side of what is sometimes called Mill creek, though just why it has this name old residents find it difficult to explain. The work consisted of a battery at the bank of the river, and a line of intrenchments extending a few rods northwesterly nearly parallel to the creek. Whatever there was of this creek being in late years diverted to the canal, it is only the dry bed of the little stream that is to be seen east of the canal during the summer. The mouth of this creek may easily be found, however, on the farm of Mr. Hill,—before spoken of,—by going to the river on a line bearing a little northeast from his house. South of the creek are very clearly seen the remains of the embankment. These batteries and intrenchments thus described constituted the principal American works at or before the first battle.

Traveling now through the northern neck of the alluvial flats (Wilbur's basin), and looking for the historical positions of the British army, we commence northward, just within the town of Saratoga. The "*Sword house*," supposed to be so called because occupied by a man of that name, may be in some dispute among writers, but local tradition, universal and precise in this case, together with

much written historical authority, sustains the following description. The "*Sword house*" was situated on the present farm of Tunis Flamburg, a little northwest of Robert Searles' residence, across the canal, and just southwest of the farm-bridge. It was a large, gambrel-roofed house, with a wide, old-fashioned hall, through which a yoke of cattle might be driven. Benjamin Searles, father of Robert, took the building down in after-years, and the timber was put into the family residence on the river-road, where Mr. Searles now lives. That house was burned in 1861.

Next southward was the house of Ezekiel Ensign, a pioneer tavern for some years before the Revolution. His house was turned into a hospital by the British army while they were encamped there. The building so used is a part of the present house of George A. Ensign, the property having remained in the Ensign family from the first settlement to the present time.

The "*John Taylor house*" bears a prominent place in all the minute histories of the Burgoyne campaign. John Taylor was the owner, living in Albany. It was occupied in 1777 by one McGee, a tenant. The house stood near the foot of the hills west of the present canal, on the farm now owned by Calvin and Hiram Cotton, at a point in the open field where a depression in the ground clearly shows the position of the old cellar, and broken brick, glass, and crockery most certainly identify the spot. This is one of the places to kindle intense feeling in the mind of the visitor. Here was gathered much of the glory and the sorrow of war. No one can read the letters of Madam Reidesel and then visit this place without emotion. The dinner-party planned for the afternoon of the 7th, at which she was to entertain Generals Burgoyne, Fraser, and Phillips; the uncertainty of the day; the terror of the great battle; Fraser brought in wounded at four o'clock; the whispered report of her husband that all was lost and they must be ready for retreat; the long, fearful night; the hushing her children to sleep, lest they should disturb the dying man; Fraser's exclamations of sorrow for his poor wife,—never again to meet him in the far-off English home; his death at sunrise; the day with the dead; the retreating army; the pursuing Americans,—all these things together make up a picture of surpassing sorrow. Then the granting of Fraser's dying request by Burgoyne, even at the risk of himself and army; the sad procession of distinguished officers, bearing the body of Fraser, at sunset, up the hill, where he wished to lie beneath the moaning pines; the reading of the burial service amid the falling shot from the victorious Americans beyond the first ravine,—all together complete a scene unequalled even in war's dread gallery of paintings.

Burgoyne had guarded this place with much care. There was the "*great redoubt*" on the hill, where Fraser desired to be buried, marked now by two solitary pines; a line of intrenchments from this to the sharp hill just west of the canal grocery and overlooking Wilbur creek ravine; and on that hill another battery. From the foot of the hills below the "*great redoubt*" a line was thrown up to the river, with a battery on the bank.

The magazine of the British army was on the bank of the river, protected by this intrenchment. It stood on a

little rise of ground a few rods below the Cotton farm-buildings, and just south of the slight ravine or depression in the road at that point.

Burgoyne's first works were commenced after the battle of Sept. 19, by taking possession of the hills south of the stream now constituting Wilbur's basin, and connecting them by a line of intrenchments perhaps eighty rods long, and erecting a battery at each end. As the actual site of these batteries would depend somewhat on the question whether they were erected for offensive operations against the Americans southwest, or simply to secure the magazine and stores of the army against a possible attempt by General Gates to move northward along the alluvial flats, it may not be easy to decide their exact location. Assuming, however, that Burgoyne's main object was to guard his camp and stores, it may fairly be concluded that the north battery was on the extreme eastern point of the hill next to Wilbur's basin, and the south one on the second hill, and probably on a small plateau a little below the highest summit. The curve on the maps from this place westward agrees with the actual curve of the hills from this lower plateau. If the other view was taken, it might be concluded the batteries were a few rods farther west, connected by a line on the level ground passing near the present residence of Wm. Larrington. It is said that there are remains of a battery in the woods skirting the east side of Wilbur's ravine and nearly west of Larrington's house. If this is correct, then the second view of these positions may be the best. These lines and batteries were undoubtedly the principal works of the armies at the first. That besides these each army had certain extra works for the temporary safety of picket-guards or other purposes is very probable. The remains of these, found at different points, may have tended to confuse subsequent accounts of the battle-field.

The battle of the 19th having been fought, and the result not having decided the great question whether Burgoyne's army was to march through Stillwater to the capture of Albany or not, it became necessary for both armies to provide for the exigencies of the future. General Gates, commencing at the "northeastern angle,"—that is, the battery of the orchard, near the grave-stones before mentioned,—built a line of intrenchments westward along the north bank of the ravine, crossing one of its branches, through to the Neilson hill. There, the old log barn, standing about on the site of the present frame barn, was strongly fortified, and named Fort Neilson. This was so arranged, projecting to the north, as to thoroughly command every point of approach. From the barn, the line of intrenchments was extended southwesterly and south, winding somewhat along a ridge, and skirting the western edge of the present orchard till it reached the "*great ravine*." There it terminated on the brow of a hill, a little south of some old apple-trees standing there at the present time. The outlet of this "*great ravine*" passes to the river just by the school-house, where the south battery of the first line was built. Besides the strong fort at the northwestern angle, on the Neilson hill, there was a battery on the north line of the intrenchments considerably left of the centre,—that is, nearer to the Neilson hill than to the east end, at the Reubottom burial-place. This battery was evidently on a rounded knoll, just down

the slope from the Neilson barn, at the termination of the ravine, and on its north side. It is fair to state, however, that a slightly different site may have considerable argument in its favor.

Another battery was erected on the southern extension beyond the fort, near the line of the present orchard, and not far from where the old Neilson house stood in the years before the battle. The magazine of the American army was placed back from the lines, on the lower ground south-east of the Neilson house, at a point now marked by a clump of low bushes sixty or seventy rods distant from the house. Here then was a grand quadrangle constituting the American position, bounded south by the "*great ravine*," or, as it is otherwise called, the "*Great Falls creek*," east by the first and strong line of intrenchments on the river hills, and inclosed north and west by the new line just described.

It is obvious that it had elements of strength and security sufficient to render it wellnigh impregnable if defended by brave men under skillful command. Within this quadrangle General Gates now established his headquarters at the house of Ephraim Woodworth. This was on the present farm of William L. Dennison, on the south side of the road passing westerly at that point, near a willow-tree in the open lot southeast of the barns, and eight or ten rods from the road. A building used as a hospital stood a little east of the Woodworth house. This, in after-years, was moved to the present Searles place, by Aaron Knight, and used as a dwelling-house. It was in still later times taken down, sold, and the timber is to some extent in the present wagon-house on the place of Van Buren Searles. Another building used as a hospital stood on the other side of the road west of the present Dennison house. This was also taken down, and the frame removed to erect a barn now standing on the farm of Clarence Curtiss, near Wilbur's basin, on the hill, separate from other buildings and west towards the woods.

The kitchen part of the present Neilson mansion was the *Neilson house* of olden times. It stood then on its present site, though the first Neilson house was forty rods southeast of the present one, in what is now the new orchard with a few old trees in it. This had been taken down, and the kitchen where it now stands was the headquarters of General Poor. The British General Ackland when severely wounded was also brought to this house, and there his wife joined him a day or two after the battle, bearing a letter from General Burgoyne commending her to the protection of General Gates.

Besides the works of the American army now described, a redoubt, ready for the emergency of flanking or being flanked, was erected on the present farm of Rial and Henry Newland. The hill where it stood is clearly defined, being a little west from the southern extension of the intrenchments, and the place of the redoubt was north of the *well* still there and near a few very old apple-trees. From this point, looking northwest, may be seen two elevations. The nearer one was occupied by the troops of Morgan, ready at this advanced position to resist any attempt to flank the left wing of the American army, or himself to push forward to flank the right wing of the British forces. The

elevation still farther northwest became the place of strategic movements in the various attempts to flank by either force. At the northern end of it was the house of J. Munger, where Gen. Fraser was stationed with a thousand men on the morning of October 7. This house was near the old barn now standing there on the farm of Simeon Rowley. The house of A. Chatfield was on the hill where the residence of Benjamin Searles now stands. The Chatfield house was a little south of the present one, near a small tamarack now growing there.

It was on the Chatfield hill that General Gates' aids effected a reconnaissance on the morning of October 7, and discovered the British soldiers foraging on a field below, while the British officers were making a like observation from the house of J. Munger.

Now returning to the river-hills, near Wilbur's basin, the works of General Burgoyne are to be more fully mentioned.

Commencing at the southern battery of his first line already described, on the second hill south of Wilbur's basin, a line of intrenchments was thrown up in a general westerly direction, passing near the present barns of William Larrington and in his fields north of the road, then through the woods farther west and along the brow of a hill from which the timber has been recently cut (after crossing a spur of the ravine), and reaching the southwestern angle a little south of the orchard upon the present farm of A. S. Brightman. This intrenchment is laid down upon the older and the newer maps as substantially a straight line, and doubtless this is nearly correct; still it is now difficult to find it such by an actual examination, the known points, or at any rate the *supposed* points, rather obstinately refusing to fall into line. Its general course, however, is clear. On this east and west line there were two batteries. The northerly one was on the farm of William Larrington, perhaps eighty rods from his buildings, a little north of west, near the present woods. Mr. Larrington himself cleared the land at that point in the year 1864, and leveled the works, and the present state of the ground indicates that there was a work of some kind at that point. The battery farther west was probably on the edge of the ravine where the timber has been recently cut, and embankments at that point seem to sustain this view.

At the southeastern angle, near Brightman's present orchard, a strong redoubt was built, and from this the intrenchments were thrown up in a straight line northerly, passing a few yards west of Brightman's house, and reaching nearly to the road. At the north end was a battery, and this must have been twenty-five or thirty rods from the house, perhaps near a single hickory-tree, now standing there.

An independent battery was located a little west of this line, and northwest of the southeastern angle by this orchard. A sharp slate ridge, rising abruptly from the plain, seems to be the point where this battery was located.

These outlines show the camp of General Burgoyne inclosed and fortified during the interval between the two battles. It was protected on the north by the ravine, in the rear and on the other three sides by intrenchments and batteries. The elevation occupied by the Hessian troops

is a low, irregular hill, now partially covered with small timber, lying northwest of the house of A. S. Brightman, and beyond the road. A little east of this there are shown on maps one or two houses where none are now found. Besides these British intrenchments thus described, there is also a point on the Wilbur farm where William L. Stone locates Burgoyne's headquarters, on the authority of the *Brunswick Journal*, sustained by the recollection of Mr. Wilbur as to wine-bottles and other things found at that point. There is also evidence of a redoubt in the woods, on the Carrington farm, farther west than the one already described.

In taking positions for the battle of Oct. 7, the British army also occupied a hill southwest from the "Freeman's cottage." This hill, somewhat bluff at the northeastern extremity, slopes gradually to the southwest, towards the foot of the elevation where the Munger house stood. This hill is on the farm now owned by the widow of Isaac Freeman, deceased, and also by Patrick Welch.

"Freeman's cottage," so often named in the histories of the battles of Sept. 19 and Oct. 7, stood on the place now owned by A. S. Brightman. The cottage was not on the site of the present dwelling, but a little southwest of the barn. The statement of Ebenezer Leggett, who owned that farm for many years, is very clear as to the site of the cottage. He built the present barns, and Charles Ensign, of the hotel at Stillwater village, was the contractor. They both state that the grading west of the barn uncovered very clearly the remains of a house, a fire-place, and many relics. A quantity of balls was taken from the place, as if they had been stored there.

The name "Freeman's farm" has been used in something of a confused manner in relation to these battles. This results from the fact that there is a present "Freeman's farm," not the same as the Freeman farm of the battle, and yet the two adjoin each other and the heavy fighting extended over both. The "Freeman's cottage" of the battle account is the Brightman place, while the place marked George Coulter on the war-maps of old times is the present farm of the widow Freeman.

Having named as far as possible the location of intrenchments, batteries, magazines, hospitals, and dwellings, it remains to mention the places of the severest fighting, not entering, however, upon a description of the battles. It should also be mentioned that involved in the account of the battles and the description of the works there are four ravines, which it is necessary to note,—*first*, at the north is the ravine breaking through the hills at Wilbur's basin; *second*, the ravine through which the little stream, Mill creek, flows, reaching the alluvial flats near the canal-bridge in the vicinity of a barn standing on the main road, and belonging to Isaac W. Valance; *third*, a ravine sometimes called South Mill creek, which breaks through the hills just north of the Dunscomb house; and the *fourth*, the "Great ravine," so called, at which General Gates' line terminated on the southeast, and which ravine passes just south of the school-house at Bemus Heights village.

Nature did not, however, draw the courses of these ravines in straight lines, and their various branches, deflections, and curves need considerable study in attempting to

understand the disposition of the various troops, the difficulties they met with, and the minute details of the engagements.

Recalling now the fact that the battle of the 19th of September was fought before any of these works were constructed by either army, except a portion of the American defenses on the river-hills and the alluvial flats, the history of that battle must be read with that understanding. The extensive works upon the upper plains and hill-sides were not there, or at least only commenced by General Gates, as some writers indicate. There was nothing except the temporary protection which an army can make for itself in a few hours, and history records little or nothing of that. It was sheer open-field fighting without defenses, and the battle-ground was in the vicinity of "Freeman's cottage."

The struggle of the 19th was principally fought out at a few points mentioned in history, as follows: "*high ground about one hundred and fifty rods west of Freeman's cottage.*" This must have been the hill now on the farm of Widow Freeman and Patrick Welch. "*A point about sixty rods west of the cottage.*" This must have been on the level ground, not far from, or else at, the slate ridge spoken of.

"*About midway between the cottage and the ravine.*" This was south beyond the present orchard of A. S. Brightman. "*On a clearing in front of Freeman's cottage ten or fifteen acres in extent, and sloping east and south.*" This could only be the now beautiful field commencing at the orchard and declining south and east. "*An open wood in the rear of the cottage.*" This was probably where the present dwelling-house of Brightman stands, and farther north along the present road. History also states that "Learned's brigade, and probably Marshall's, were principally engaged on a rise of ground west of the cottage." This probably refers to the next height northwest of the Welch and Freeman hill. And so "Freeman's cottage" and its vicinity was the battle-ground of the 19th of September, 1777. East, west, north, and south, within a radius of half a mile, the attack and the defense, the charge and the repulse, all took place. Hour after hour the fearful conflict went on, and night closed upon a scene hard to realize, even when standing on the very spot where a hundred years ago was the carnage of battle.

During the day, while the battle was raging around the "cottage," the British attempted to penetrate the American lines by moving along a road at the foot of the hills, nearly the course of the canal at the present time. They were met by the Americans and repulsed in a sharp skirmish. This occurred where Mill creek flows through the hills and makes a small basin by the canal, not far from the barn of Mr. Valance, already mentioned. To reach the battle-field at "Freeman's cottage," one division, to form the left wing of the British army, moved from the camp at "the Sword house," nearly westerly to the road from Quaker Springs, and then turned south, coming in near the place of George Coulter or in that vicinity. Another division, composing the centre, moved up Wilbur's ravine, and then struck across southwesterly to "Freeman's cottage," while the portion forming the British left moved directly to the alluvial flats south of Wilbur's basin.

The battle of Oct. 7 was fought on nearly the same

ground as that of Sept. 19, and the usual descriptions of it will be readily understood in connection with this statement of places, lines, and batteries. The space between Freeman's cottage and the hill at Patrick Welch's was the scene of a most fearful slaughter. Between the slate ridge and Brightman's orchard the dead lay in mingled masses, friend and foe in wild confusion. And the battle raged far to the southwest, along the hill where Patrick Welch now lives, and beyond, as the hill declines to the low grounds, near the foot of the Munger place. Here were made the desperate attempts by each party to flank the other. Here the impetuous charges of the Americans drove the three divisions of the British army on this hill into an irregular and partially disorganized mass northwest, towards the present Rogers place. In that slight but smooth and handsome valley between the two heights Fraser fell while riding up and down the lines, rallying, arranging, and inspiring.

Near this same hill, or upon its northern end, was the artillery, said to have been taken and retaken five times in the terrific struggle.

Take a point somewhat east of the house of A. S. Brightman, near the corner of the woods, and draw a line diagonally through to the point below the Munger house, and we have a central fighting line, along which, but diverging at some points thirty or forty rods, the great battle was fought. And yet it varied during the day beyond that. The British at one time pressed through to the line of the intrenchments east of the Neilson hill, and a sharp action took place there. They pushed up the valley west of the Neilson place despite the commanding range of the fort, and despite the line of intrenchments along the Neilson orchard, and there the struggle was bloody, obstinate. And, on the other hand, Arnold, sweeping along the plain in front of Balcarras' line, west of "Freeman's cottage," dashed through to the Hessian or Burgoyne hill, so called, farther north, and was himself actually wounded even at the rear of that. So that while the general battle-field is readily understood, yet the special movements to and fro of the contending forces can only be fully seen by reading the best histories "on the ground," making the whole a great object-lesson, first read a sentence or a description and then locate it. Late in the afternoon of the 7th the rapidly-changing picture of the field almost defies description.

It would be within the scope of this statement of localities to speak of the burial-places of the killed. It is difficult to do so, however, with any great accuracy. Perhaps two or three points may be considered well known. Ebenezer Leggett states that in plowing just west of the barn of A. S. Brightman he uncovered, in early years, large numbers of skeletons but slightly buried. As this was the west line of the British defenses, the dead were here gathered, no doubt, deposited in the trenches all along the line, and slightly covered. Charles Neilson's history speaks of the burial of the American dead as south and west from the Neilson house. This would be in the valley near the present orchard. In this statement, as in many others, the Neilson history has the advantage of being written by a man who lived on the very field of these operations, and whose childhood was spent in sight of the fortifications not then destroyed, and under the explanations of his father,

who was present during the fortifying of the camp and the battles that followed. Really, the places of burial were so numerous and so scattered as to defy all description or enumeration.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of Stillwater are mostly engaged in agriculture. The farms are rich and productive, and the crops common to the valley of the Hudson are raised successfully. So much space has been given to the battle history that only a few brief statements can be added on this subject.

MANUFACTURES.

The knitting-mill of Newland & Dennison was established in 1873. It employs fifty hands, manufactures gentlemen's and ladies' underwear, averaging about seventy-five dozen a day.

The paper-mill now owned by Mosher & Judd was founded in 1847 or 1848 by William Mosher and Elihu Allen. The business was for many years confined to paper-hangings. In later times they have mostly made bag-paper. They employ fifteen to twenty hands, manufacturing about nine tons of paper a week.

The Stillwater hosiery-works were first built in 1873 by Ephraim Newland, opened by Newland & Wilson, and soon after transferred to the present proprietors, E. B. Skinner & Co. They employ about seventy hands, making gents', boys', and ladies' underwear, an aggregate of about twenty thousand dozen a year.

The Stillwater straw-board manufactory was established in 1866 by D. and W. Pemble, the present owners. About twelve hands are employed, making twelve to fifteen tons per week.

The paper-mill opposite Baker's loek was built by Gardner Howland & Sons in 1862 or 1863. Burned down once and rebuilt, and now owned by the same men. Doing an excellent business.

XII.—MILITARY.

For the Revolutionary war no list can be very well written that will do justice to all. Many citizens have already been mentioned as having been present at the battles of Bemus Heights. Many others rendered service in various ways as scouts, teamsters, and guides.

In the War of 1812 there were several volunteers and drafted men who entered the service from this town. No accurate list of names can be very easily prepared. Ashbel Palmer and Leonard Hodgman recall a few: Leonard Hodgman furnished substitute; James Hodgman went into service; John Hunter furnished substitute; David C. Flager, Lieut. John R. Myers, Wm. Baker, Peter Baker, Wm. Seouten, James McNeal, Thomas Elms, Daniel Hewett, Jr., Samuel Edmonds, John Tompkins, David Blood.

For the War of 1861-65 a list is added. It has been made much more complete than the one found in the town clerk's office, but it may still fail to include some who went into the army. It has, however, been carefully advertised, and the whole people invited to assist in making it complete and reliable.

WAR OF 1861-65.

John W. Arnold, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A.; died of wounds, Jan. 20, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Lucian Annable, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.; disch. for disability, Oct. 27, 1862.

John R. Armstrong, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

Loren Abel, enl. 1862, 115th Regt.

James Anthony, enl. 1862, 125th Regt.

Charles D. Atkinson, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, June 22, 1862.

Adolphus Arnold.

Julius P. Bennett, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 77th Regt.; disch. for injuries on railroad, Jan. 16, 1863.

George Bostwick, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 2d Cav., Co. E; was in many battles; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 5, 1864; disch. May 5, 1864.

Orramel T. Bostwick, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 2d Cav., Co. E; was in many battles; wounded Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.

William Burger, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.; not accepted by mustering officer.

James Bloomingdale, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 7th Art.; died in hospital, Feb. 11, 1864, at Washington.

John Burras, enl. Feb. 27, 1864, 1st Light Art.

Archibald Brown, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

Stephen F. Baker, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

Benjamin A. Briggs, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Co. A, July 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek; disch. June 16, 1865.

Henry Bradt, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. June 16, 1865.

Levi A. Brooks, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

Wm. R. Britton, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. corp.; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.

John Barnes, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C.

Chas. H. Betts, enl. 1862, 115th Regt.; not mustered in, by reason of disability. James Buchanan, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; wounded in second battle of Fredericksburg, and missing after that.

Thomas J. Bradt, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; taken prisoner at Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.

John D. Bristol, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

Lysander Bortle, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

Jos. M. Bullock, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; engaged in principal battles of regiment; disch. July 3, 1865.

Wm. M. Carl, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

Wm. S. Comstock, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; died of fever, Dec. 5, 1862.

Slocum Clark, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A.

Seth Codman, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; pro. sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.

Michael Cary, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; killed at battle of Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Jos. Clark, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A.

Chauncey Crandall, enl. 1862, 125th Regt.

Geo. Carr, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Thos. H. Curley, enl. 1862, 125th Regt.

Geo. H. Collamer, enl. July 20, 1862, 132d Regt., Co. I; taken prisoner; at Newbern, N. C., three and a half months; exchanged; disch. July 16, 1865.

Wm. S. Comstock, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. F.

Jesse D. Comstock, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C.

Joseph Caho, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

Charles Conner, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

Edwin C. Collamer, enl. Aug. 27, 1864, 69th Regt., Co. E; wounded March 25, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865.

Thos. Collamer, enl. Sept. 1864, 142d Regt., Co. I; in battle of Fort Fisher; disch. July, 1865.

James Cowhey, enl. Oct. 11, 1861; disch. June 25, 1865; re-enl. in 1st N. Y. Ind. Battery.

Chas. Devoe, enl. July 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

John Dyer, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to 1st N. Y. Battery, Dec. 13, 1863.

Thos. Delany, enl. Sept. 1861, 77th Regt.

Lorenzo Deluo, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

Eli D. Eitzon, enl. April 29, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; came home sick and died; first one to die; buried by Black-Plumed Riflemen.

Thos. Elms, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Wm. C. Ensign, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

Thos. Emperor, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. Dec. 25, 1863, to re-enl. for three years; dis. June 27, 1865.

Charles Elms, enl. April 24, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 27, 1863.

Clarence Elms, enl. May 23, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; disch. May 28, 1862, on account of disability, at Falls Church general hospital.

Chas. B. Fellows, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; corp.; died of wounds, Nov. 11, 1864; wounded at Fort Gilmer.

Simon Flansburgh, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; blacksmith 3d Brig., 2d Div., 6th Corps; disch. July 1, 1865.

Wm. Francisco, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; in many battles; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. June 13, 1865.

Adam Flansburg, enl. Oct. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.

Peter Fornasty, enl. 1862, 115th Regt.; disch. for physical disability.

Jacob Forre, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; sergt.; 1st sergt.; trans. as 1st lieut. to 22d U. S. Colored Troops; disch. for wounds, April 10, 1865.

Elisha R. Freeman, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A.

John Flynn, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.

- Henry G. Force, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 21st Cav.
 Augustus Farrimar, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 77th Regt.
 George Fry, enl. Dec. 25, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Arthur W. Force, enl. Aug. 27, 1864, 69th Regt., Co. E; disch. June 5, 1865.
 John Guest, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th.
 Hubert Gallup, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; corp.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; buried at Mechanicsville.
 Michael Goodwin, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Art.
 Wm. H. Gorham, enl. July 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; engaged in battles of regiment; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Stephen Guest, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C.
 James Gilbert, enl. May 31, 1862, 77th Regt.; disch. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Lewis G. Gorham, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. H; disch. July 21, 1865.
 George H. Golden, enl. Aug. 1864, 54th Regt., Co. H; served five months; disch. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Stephen C. Hanson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; pro. hospital steward; re-enl. in regular army.
 Henry Hagadorn, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. D.
 Charles Hart, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 George F. Houghtaling, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Theodore Hermance, enl. Sept. 1st, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; wounded at the Wilderness; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Ashton M. Howard, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A.
 B. A. Harrington, enl. Nov. 3, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.
 George W. Harley, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Alonzo Howland, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; engaged in the battles of the regiment; disch. June 27, 1865.
 George W. Hammond, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 125th Regt., Co. K; engaged in battles of regiment; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Walter Hewitt, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F; was in many battles; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
 Charles Hart, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 13th Art.
 George Houseman, enl. April 5, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. H.
 Isaac V. Hammond, enl. April, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. D; killed at second battle of Bull Run, and buried on the field.
 Richard Hutchins, enl. April 29, 1861, 30th Regt.; disch. with regiment, 1863.
 Sylvester S. Haight, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, Dec. 2, 1862.
 Thos. Jones, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; brigade blacksmith; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. July 1, 1865.
 Allen Jones, enl. 1862, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Wm. D. Jones, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 77th Regt.
 Charles Jeffers, enl. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Martin Jackson, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, 30th Art.; disch. Oct. 7, 1865.
 Thos. Keller, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.
 Isaac Kipp, Jr., enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; killed at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864.
 Tunis Kipp, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; corp.; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
 John H. Kipp, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 George Kline, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Abel J. Loren, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wagoner.
 Whalen Lee, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Abram Lent, enl. Oct. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Job S. Lofford, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; pro. to non-com. staff, June 17, 1863.
 Abraham Latham, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; died of wounds, May 9, 1864.
 George E. Lane, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt.
 Reed Loomis, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 125th Regt.
 Mark Merger, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Orin Myers, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; drummer; discharged with regt.
 Peter M. Mooney, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
 Thomas Myers, enl. Sept. 24, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Dec. 25, 1864; same day re-enl. for three years; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Lafayette M. Myers, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Dec. 25, 1863, to re-enl. for three years; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Henry Milliken, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; died Aug. 29, 1862.
 Francis L. Montgomery, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 2d N. Y. Cav., Co. E; engaged in many battles; wounded at Fisher's Hill; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Alfred Milliken, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Charles Milliken, enl. May 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed at Olustee, Fla.
 Amos McOmber, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Isaac Myers, Jr., enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. A.
 Leander Milliken, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, June 13, 1862.
 Thomas McCue, enl. Jan. 9, 1865.
 Andrew M. Cashin, enl. July 22, 1864, 21st Cav., Co. G; disch. Sept. 4, 1865.
 George B. Myers, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, in "Scott's 900;" disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 10th Regt.; disch. May 22, 1865.
 Charles Mott, enl. 77th Regt.
 Samuel McGowan, enl. 77th Regt.
 James Nolan, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; wounded in the Wilderness; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Michael Nolan, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. June 16, 1865.
 George W. Ostrander, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Elias T. Overocker, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; engaged in many battles; disch. June 16, 1865.
 James F. Outing, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 De Witt C. Overocker, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 125th Regt.; captured, with regt., at Harper's Ferry; disch. at Elmira, 1862.
 De Witt C. Overocker, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 5th Cav.; died in Andersonville, Ga.; date not given in town records.
 Thomas F. Outing, enl. Oct. 21, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. F; wounded; disch. July 1, 1865.
 Wm. N. Overocker, enl. April 29, 1861, 30th Regt.; first man enrolled in town of Stillwater; wounded in second battle Bull Run; disch. Dec. 23, 1862.
 Robert E. Parker, enl. Jan. 16, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F; with regt. until its disch., Aug. 25, 1865.
 James E. Poucher, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. June 16, 1865.
 S-macer Poucher, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 14, 1865.
 Samuel Porter, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; in all the battles of the regt.; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Horatio G. Peck, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; he had been in the same regt. from Oct. 12, 1861, and disch. July 4, 1862; in many battles; wounded; disch. July 6, 1865.
 Isaac Porter, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability, Aug. 27, 1862.
 David Pangburne, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. corp.; to 1st sergt.; wounded twice; disch. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Wm. Poucher, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Henry Parris, enl. 1862, 2d Light Cav.
 John Phelan, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 James Parker, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 7th Art., Co. E; taken prisoner, June 16, 1864; rebels starved him to death.
 Peter M. Post, enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 77th Regt.
 Henry O. Packard, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 13th Art.
 James Palmer, 77th Regt.; discharged.
 Wm. H. Quackenbush, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; pro. sergt. and lieutenant; trans. to Co. B, March 16, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.
 Tunis W. Quackenbush, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Co. B, March 16, 1863; died, of disease contracted in service, Dec. 1865.
 Michael Quinlon, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Wm. R. Rogers, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th.
 Albert A. Rudd, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. A; engaged in many battles; wounded at Ashby's Gap; disch. 1865.
 Samuel W. Seymour, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Bat. B, 1st U. S. Art.; prisoner at Harper's Ferry; disch. June 13, 1865.
 John Smith, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E; disch. in 1865.
 George Snow, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Harlow B. Spencer, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F; disch. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Andrew Sterrett, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; engaged in several battles; wounded twice; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Wm. Shein, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; prisoner at Fredericksburg; disch. July 6, 1865.
 Nelson W. Stearns, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; died March 21, 1862, of fever.
 Russell Seymour, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; trans. to 1st Bat., Dec. 11, 1863; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Henry H. Shell, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Cedar Creek; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Wm. Smith, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. K; killed at Olustee, Fla.
 Francis D. Short, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; prisoner (Libby prison) six months; disch. June 30, 1865.
 George Snyder, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 James Smith, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Edward Smith, enl. March 19, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. D.
 John Stewart, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. H; killed before Petersburg, March 20, 1865.
 Job S. Safford, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded twice; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Warren Seymour, enl. 1864; artillery.
 Frank Thomas, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. K; pro. 1st lieutenant; trans. to Co. H, Feb. 28, 1864.
 James Taylor, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th.
 David A. Thompson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; 1st sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th.
 Wm. Taylor, enl. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
 Benj. Thackeray, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; engaged in many battles; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. April 28, 1865.
 Israel Tanner, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Truman M. Turtlot, enl. Jan. 16, 1864, 13th Art.
 Samuel Van Norder, enl. Aug. 6, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. R.
 Henry J. Van Wie, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; engaged in several battles; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Cornelius Vandenburg, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, Jan. 6, 1863, at White Oak Church.
 Barnard Van Ander, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th; was in many battles; disch. June 16, 1865.

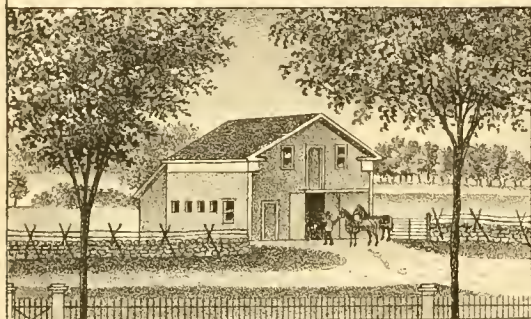


HON. GEO. W. NEILSON.



MRS. GEO. W. NEILSON.

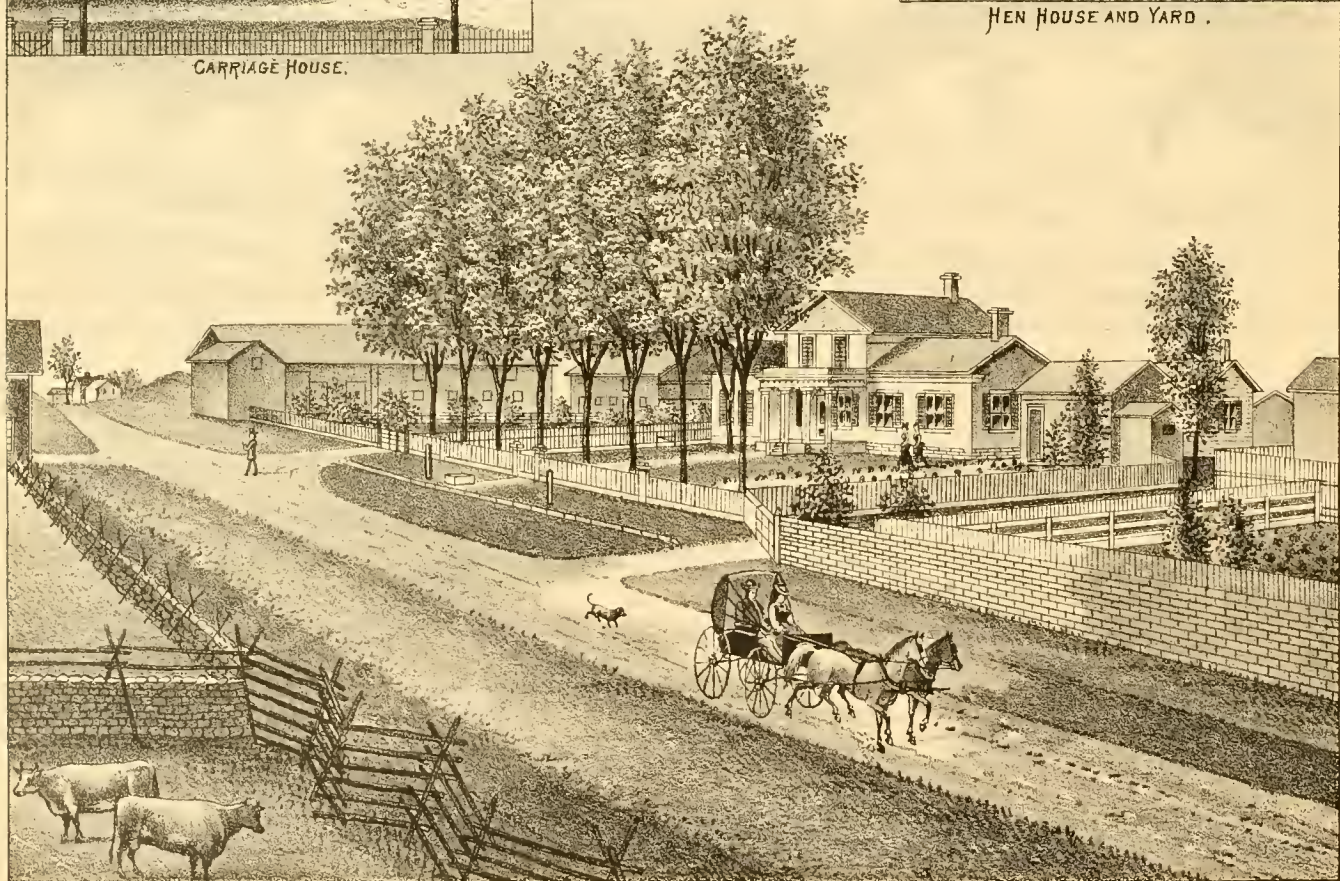
(PHOTOS BY MYERS, SARATOGA SPRINGS.)



CARRIAGE HOUSE.



HEN HOUSE AND YARD.



RESIDENCE OF G.W. NEILSON, STILLWATER, SARATOGA Co., N.Y.

Andrew J. Van Wie, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to non-com. staff in 1864; served through the war; disch. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Wm. W. Velie, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; wounded; discharged; re-enlisted; disch. July 7, 1865.
 Newman Van Wie, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C.
 Lawrence Vandemark, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. 2d lieut. Sept. 8, 1862; 1st lieut. Feb. 22, 1863; adjutant, Feb. 23, 1864; disch. Sept. 30, 1864.
 John Van Wie, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 7th Art., Co. C; wounded twice; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Charles Vandenburg, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 51st Regt., Co. C; wounded and taken prisoner, Sept. 30, 1864; confined in Libby prison; disch. July 25, 1865.
 A. J. Walker, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 77th Regt.; in eleven battles; disch. June, 1865.
 Horace Wing, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded at Olustee, Fla.; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Charles Webb, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. B.
 Michael Wall, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
 Richard Walsh, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C.
 Wm. H. Westcott, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 16, 1865.
 Lewis C. Ward, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and buried on the field.
 Charles Wilsey, enl. Nov. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 John J. Williams, enl. 1862, 77th Regt.
 Melvin W. Wilson, enl. 1862, 118th Regt.
 Lee Whalen, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 13th Art.
 Gardner Winney, enl. March 19, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. D.
 De Witt Winney, enl. March 19, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. D.
 Edwin Williams, enl. May 14, 1861, 3d Regt.; disch. for disability; re-enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 21st Cav., and disch. May 7, 1865.
 John A. Whetman, enl. March 29, 1864, 69th Regt., Co. D; disch. June 5, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. GEORGE W. NEILSON.

In tracing the ancestry of George W. Neilson, we find it difficult to go back farther than to his great-grandfather, Samuel Neilson, who was an Englishman by birth, and resided at Elizabethtown, or Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, long anterior to the Revolution. He was a man of great resolution and perseverance, and married Mary Courtenay, a cousin of Lord Courtenay, well known in Revolutionary times, and who was born in the city of Dublin. Samuel Neilson died in 1763, leaving two sons and a daughter, of whom the youngest was John.

John Neilson, the grandfather of George W. Neilson, was born in Elizabethtown, or Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, on the 23d day of March, 1753. He lived with his grandfather, in New Jersey, until March 23, 1772, when he started out to seek his fortune, a robust youth of nineteen, with only a few shillings in his pocket and an axe on his shoulder. His wardrobe consisted of one suit of common coarse cloth, made sailor fashion, and one spare shirt. He took his way up the Hudson until he arrived at what was even then called Bemus Heights. He roughed it in that locality for over two years, until he had accumulated enough money to purchase a small piece of land on Bemus Heights, on which he erected a log cabin, and engaged in farming. He soon after married the eldest daughter of a Mr. Quitterfield. During Burgoyne's campaign his house was used as quarters by the brave General Poor and the heroic Colonel Morgan, and he took an active part in that contest. He was a volunteer under General Arnold at the time he went with reinforcements to the relief of Fort Stanwix; he was a volunteer under

Governor George Clinton at the time he went north to intercept Sir John Johnson, and performed many important and hazardous duties; he was with the American army at the time of its retreat from Fort Edward to Van Schaick's island; he was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and remained with the army during its entire stay at Bemus Heights, where he continued to reside until the time of his decease.

Charles Neilson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Bemus Heights, about the year 1787. He received a thorough education, graduating at Union College, in Schenectady. Soon after leaving college he married Elizabeth Strang, daughter of William Strang, of Stillwater. He then settled down, as a farmer, near Bemus Heights, where George W. Neilson now resides. By his first wife he had seven children,—four boys and three girls,—of whom George W. was the second child. His wife died about the year 1828. Mr. Neilson continued farming near Bemus Heights for some years after the death of his first wife, when he married Elizabeth Reed for his second wife, and in the spring of 1839 removed to his father's old farm at Bemus Heights, where he was born. He had six children by his second wife. He was a man of energy and ability, possessing a rich fund of humor and a facile style of expression, and wrote and published in 1844 an exhaustive treatise on Burgoyne's campaign.

George W. Neilson was born in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, on March 7, 1817, where he now resides. He received a common-school education, and was raised and has continued a farmer.

In November, 1837, he married Mahala Wing, daughter of Isaac Wing, of Stillwater, by whom he had one child, which died at an early age. His wife died in May, 1843.

On Nov. 30, 1843, he again married, the lady this time being Mrs. Lusina Durham, widow of Stephen Durham, of Easton, Washington Co., and daughter of Richard Hall, also of Easton. He is still living with this lady, having no children.

Mr. Neilson has had an important political career. He was a Whig until 1860, since which time he has been identified with the Democratic party. In 1847 he was elected justice of the peace, and in 1852 supervisor. In 1854 he was a member of Assembly from the First Saratoga district, and a member of the committee on the internal affairs of towns and cities. He was superintendent on the first section of the Champlain canal in 1870-71, and in 1876 was again elected supervisor. He was a member of the Assembly of 1877, and is a member of the present Assembly of 1878, having been elected by a large Democratic majority in a district usually largely Republican. He is a member of the sub-committee of the whole, and of the printing committee, in the present Assembly. Mr. Neilson has never sought a political nomination. They have always been pressed upon his acceptance; yet when nominated he has been uniformly successful, although he ran on every occasion as the candidate of the minority. He was also president of the celebration that was held at Bemus Heights, on Sept. 19, 1877, to commemorate the century-old triumphs of Burgoyne's campaign.

Although Mr. Neilson has been a farmer all of his days,

he has found time to fill many minor offices of trust and responsibility in his locality, being frequently appointed trustee, guardian, executor, and administrator. Many persons look to him for sound advice and friendly counsel in their trials and difficulties. He is deservedly popular for his unobtrusive and manly course of life, and in the political campaign of 1877 carried the town of Stillwater by a majority of four hundred and thirty-seven for the Democratic ticket, the usual majority being about seventy.

Although a member of the Democratic party, no man was more active and earnest in suppressing the late Rebellion.

He freely contributed his time and money in raising the necessary quota of men required from his section at the different stages of the war, and in every possible manner, and at any sacrifice, performed his part as a staunch and consistent supporter of the Union cause.

It will thus be seen that the Hon. George W. Neilson combines in himself those characteristics which we would expect to find in one who has descended from such ancestry, together with those qualities of heart and soul and mind which endear him to all who know him, and make him a valuable member of society.

CHARLTON.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

CHARLTON is the southwestern corner town of the county, and is of a triangular shape; Galway bounds it on the north and Ballston on the east; its southern boundary is formed by an irregular line running parallel with, and four miles distant from, the Mohawk river. The town of Glenville, Schenectady county, lies between this line and the river. It contains fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-seven acres of improved land, and four thousand seven hundred and ten of unimproved; of this last amount two thousand eight hundred and twenty acres are woodland. The population in 1875 was one thousand five hundred and eighty-six.

In the revised statutes of the State this town is described, and its boundary lines defined, as follows: "The town of Charlton shall contain all that part of said county bounded westerly and southerly by the bounds of the county, easterly by Ballston, northerly by Milton and Galway." Charlton is entirely within the limits of Kayadrossera patent.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of Charlton is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the south. The soil is composed of a sandy, gravelly, or clayey loam, is well watered, and of excellent quality. The sandy loam predominates in the southern part, the clayey loam in the northern and western portions. In the western part of the town the limestone rock crops out in several ledges, and was formerly quarried to a large extent for burning into lime and for building stone. At present nothing is being done in that business.

The principal streams are the Aalplaats creek, running across the town in a southwesterly course, and a branch of the Mourning Kill, running eastwardly into Ballston.

The forest-trees indigenous to the soil are mostly hard wood. Maple, beech, elm, and chestnut abound, and in the southern part considerable quantities of pine and hemlock.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The history of the early settlements in Charlton is, in many respects, a very interesting one. The settlers, coming from different places, settled separately in neighborhoods, and these localities still bear the names given them at that time. From Stone's "Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston" we are led to infer that, contrary to general belief, there was a settlement made in Charlton before 1774, when the New Jersey settlers came in. He there states that Joseph Gonzalez settled in the southwestern part of the town in the year 1770. He occupied the farm on which John L. Fort now lives, and on which Wyndert Wemple settled after the Revolution. This family will be more fully

noticed in another part of this work. John Consalus (his name was so written on the army rolls, and the orthography has been retained till now), after his return from his captivity in Canada, settled about a mile northwest of West Charlton. His farm is now occupied by William Consalus, one of his descendants. Mrs. E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga Springs, is a granddaughter of John Consalus.

In 1773 a number of Scotch-Irish families, who had fled or been banished from Great Britain for religious opinions held by them, became desirous of colonizing in some part of the new country, hoping to better their condition by so doing. They sent one of their number, John Cavert, to select a proper location for their new settlement. He came up the Hudson river to Albany, and from there went to Schenectady, where he struck off into the unbroken forest to the northward. After a little prospecting, he finally settled upon a portion of land near the present Ballston line as the best suited to his purposes, and stuck a willow stick he held in his hand into the ground to mark the spot. He then returned to New Jersey, and reported the success of his researches to the waiting and eager friends who welcomed his return. The following spring Thomas Sweetman—accompanied by his wife, Sarah, and four children, the youngest but two months old, and by his brother-in-law, David Maxwell—removed from Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., and came to Charlton (*via* Albany and Schenectady), arriving at their new home early in May. Sweetman bought a tract of one hundred and forty-five acres of land in the southwest corner of lot 13 of the thirteenth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent, bordering on the five-thousand-acre tract. For this he paid to "Nicholas Hoffman and David Ogden, merchants, of New York," the sum of £145. The deed, given July 2, 1774, is now in the possession of John A. Sweetman, who resides on a part of his grandfather's old homestead. It was the first deed recorded in the county clerk's office when Saratoga County was formed. The maple-tree that marked the southwest corner of this lot is still standing in the centre of the highway running east from Charlton village. It is a tree of noble proportions, but age has begun to tell upon it, and its branches begin to show the signs of decay and death. Time, the ruthless iconoclast, has set his seal upon the venerable patriarch of the forest, who has so long and valiantly withstood the furious assaults of the storm-king, and will soon remove the lingering relic of a past age from the place that has known it so long. Thus one by one the monuments of the past go down to forgetfulness and oblivion.

Thomas Sweetman and David Maxwell married sisters, Sarah and Ursula Kerr, who were descendants of Walter Kerr, who because of his religious principles (he being a

Scotch Covenanter), was perpetually banished from his native land in 1685, during the reign of Charles II. Walter Kerr settled in Monmouth Co., N. J., and was prominent among those who erected the famous Tennent church in that county. The Tennent church was the first Presbyterian church in New Jersey, and is still standing in its original form. One of its peculiarities is that it was all inclosed,—roof, sides, ends, cupola, and all with *shingles*. It has been preserved by successive coats of white paint, and is in good condition still. Into this church the wounded were carried at the battle of Monmouth, and here the British Colonel Monckton died. Michael Sweetman, father of Thomas, emigrated from Ireland, about the year 1700, on account of religious persecutions, and also settled in Monmouth Co., N. J.

Thomas Sweetman had a family of ten children, all of whom have passed from earth. Of his descendants bearing the same name, but one, John A. Sweetman, is now living in Charlton. His third son, Joseph, was born in New Jersey, in March, 1774, and came with his parents to Charlton when he was about two months old. He was baptized in the Tennent church, by Rev. William Tennent, after whom the church was named. Struggling manfully against the many obstacles in the way, he succeeded in acquiring a good education, and entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1797. This was the first graduating class of this since famous institution, and consisted of three persons,—Joseph Sweetman, John L. Zabriskie, and Cornelius D. Schermerhorn. After a theological course, he was licensed to preach the gospel, by Albany presbytery, in 1779, being the first licentiate of that body. He accepted a call from the "Freehold church," and was ordained and settled as pastor of that church in 1800. After nearly twenty years' service, he was compelled by ill health to relinquish his office. He continued to live in Charlton till his death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1863.

David Maxwell remained with his brother-in-law till fall, helping about the clearing of the land and building a log house and barn. He then, after purchasing two hundred and fifty acres adjoining Sweetman, on the west, returned to New Jersey after his family. He returned in the spring of 1775, and was accompanied by John Cavert, John Taylor, Joseph La Rue, James Valentine, William Chambers, John McKnight, and some others. He settled upon the two hundred and fifty acres he had bought, and became a successful farmer. A grandson, Walter Kerr Maxwell, is still living on the old homestead, which has never passed out of the hands of the family.

John Taylor took up a location just west of Maxwell. He had a family of ten children, two of whom are still living, at a very advanced age. They are Mrs. Betsey Seeley, who resides in Niagara Co., N. Y., and Mrs. Sally Holmes, of Montgomery county. John Taylor's son, John W. Taylor, attained to a considerable degree of eminence in the arena of national politics. Elected as a member of Assembly from the then town of Hadley, in 1812, at the age of twenty-eight, he served two years in that body, and was then elected as representative in Congress, which office he held for twenty years, from 1813 to 1833. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives in the 19th Con-

gress. He died in Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 13, 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. His remains were brought to Ballston Spa, and buried there.

John Taylor lived to reach the age of eighty, and died April 26, 1829, and was buried in the church-yard of the Freehold church. On his tombstone a brief history of his life attests the purity and nobility of his character and the public appreciation of his estimable qualities. He was repeatedly called to official positions, and acquitted himself in a manner to reflect great credit upon himself and honor upon his constituents. He was appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1806, and held that office many years. Of his descendants living in Charlton, William L. and Richard Taylor are his grandsons.

Next west of Taylor's farm Thomas Brown owned a tract of four hundred and forty acres. He settled there some few years later, probably about the close of the Revolution. This farm was divided among his children.

Next west of him, the original settler was a man by the name of William Clarke, who came some years later.

John McKnight settled on the next farm, north of Sweetman.

John Cavert's farm was west of McKnight's and north of Maxwell's, and the homestead is now occupied by a grandson, David L. Cavert. On his return, in the spring of 1775, he found that the willow-cane he had stuck in the ground on his former visit had taken root, and was growing into a flourishing tree. In clearing the land care was taken to preserve this, a well was dug near by, and many times in after-years he was permitted to sit beneath its grateful shade while partaking of the cool and refreshing beverage furnished by "the old oaken bucket that hung in the well." He married a daughter of Thomas Sweetman while living in New Jersey, and they had a family of three children,—William, Michael, and Mary. All are dead. Michael had two sons, David L. and John M., and William had one son, James. These three grandsons all reside in Charlton.

Next north of Cavert, William Chambers settled at about the same time.

The commissioners who surveyed and distributed the lands included in the Kayadrossera patent took two tracts of land in payment for their services and expenses. Five thousand acres in Charlton, the northern boundary of which is now defined by the highway running east and west through Charlton village, was one of these tracts. It was offered for sale at public vendue, and was bought by Dirk Lefferts, Cornelius Clopper, Isaac Low, and Benjamin Kissam. Low returned to England and Kissam died, and the title became vested in Lefferts and Clopper, from whom the early settlers received the title to their lands. The first settler on this tract, next to the Ballston line, was Joseph Van Kirk. Joseph La Rue, who first settled about a mile and a half northeast of Charlton village, in 1775, subsequently purchased and occupied a farm west of Van Kirk's and south of Taylor's. He came from Red Hook, N. J. The homestead is now occupied by a grandson, Nelson W. La Rue.

Next west of La Rue was James Bradshaw, and his farm was joined on the west by lands of Jesse Conde.

Conde came from Schenectady in 1775. His grandfather was killed by the Indians at Schenectady, in 1690, and his grandmother, with other refugees, fled to Albany for shelter and safety. The perilous journey through the dense forest in the dead of winter was performed in safety, and the fugitives received the needed succor and protection. Coming from Schenectady in wagons, this hardy pioneer and his companions were obliged to cut a road through the almost impassable woods. During the Revolution a party of Tories, who had encamped near Conde's about a straw-stack, were captured by a force of American soldiers who came from Schenectady, having been informed of their whereabouts by a negro employed as forager by the loyalists. Jesse Conde, of Ballston, and Jesse A. Conde and Mrs. Parthenia Dows, of Charlton, are descendants of Jesse Conde.

John Rogers settled on Aalplaats creek, and built a saw-mill there at a very early day, probably about 1778. This was the first saw-mill in the town, and one of the earliest in the county. This mill was on the site of Chondy's present mill, about one-half mile south of Charlton.

John Holmes, who was a prominent member and an elder in the Freehold church, settled on the farm now occupied by Alexander and William Pierson Crane, about three-fourths of a mile west of Charlton, in 1775. Soon after he built the first grist-mill in the town. While this mill was in process of construction the men were so busily engaged that none could be spared to go on errands. So Mrs. Ruth Holmes would take a horse with a man's saddle and a bag, ride to Schenectady, nine miles through the woods, and return after making her purchases. At one time during the Revolution a rumor was set afloat that a band of Tories and Indians were in the vicinity, with the purpose of burning the settlement and killing the settlers. Mr. Holmes removed his family to the woods, where a shelter was made by hanging blankets over the trunk of a fallen tree, and in this novel bivouac the women and children spent one day and night, while the men remained to watch and to defend the buildings. The alarm was happily a false one, and soon the declaration of peace forever set at rest the fears of the settlers. Two of John Holmes' grandchildren, Isaac A. Smith and Mrs. Harriet E. Crothers, reside in Charlton.

Nathaniel and Margaret Cook, with their family of eight sons and one daughter, moved from their home in northern New Jersey, May 18, 1778, and one month after, as their record reads, they "got into *ougher* new house." They settled in the eastern part of the town. On another page we find the quaint record of their first seed-time, which reads, "Now *sode* wheat, Aug. 12, 1778;" and again, Sept. 5, 1778. Asher, the oldest son, was married before coming north, and bought one hundred acres about two miles north of Charlton, on which farm David W. Cook, one of his grandchildren, now lives. Several other great-grandchildren of Nathaniel Cook are living in the town.

The Scotch Street settlement was commenced about the time that Thomas Sweetman settled in the Freehold settlement. A number of Scotch families from the parish of Whithorn, in the shire of Galloway, in Scotland, embarked, early in the year 1774, in a ship bound for America. Arriving in New York, they immediately started for the

new country opening up along the Mohawk river. Arriving in Schenectady, they packed their effects on horses and started for their destination *via* Glenville, cutting their way through the woods. These settlers located mostly in the town of Galway, but were afterwards followed by others, in 1775, who settled south of the north line of Charlton. Among these were James Bell, Mr. McWilliams, Andrew Bell, William Gilchrist, and Robert McKinney. Some of the Scotch Street settlers (all of whom left their homes during the Revolution, and sought safety at Schenectady or Albany) did not return after the Revolution. But these families retained their lands, and they have passed down from generation to generation till the present. After the close of the war several other families moved into the western part of the town. Among them were John Van Patten, Tunis Swart, Aaron Schermerhorn, Abram Van Epps, and Alexander Gilchrist. Representatives of nearly all of these families are now living in the town, and generally on the lands owned by their forefathers. John Anderson, who was one of the soldiers of Burgoyne's army, and included among the prisoners surrendered at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, and Hezekiah Watkins, a Revolutionary soldier in the patriot army, also settled near West Charlton.

Abraham Northrup settled about a mile south of Charlton village, in 1785. He bought two hundred acres of land, designated as lot 12 of the five-thousand-acre tract, of Dirk Lefferts and Cornelius Clopper, for £250 in specie. A maple-tree which was used to mark the northwest corner of the lot is still standing. One hundred acres, on which the homestead was located, is now occupied by Hiram Morehouse, who received it from his father, Abillia Morehouse; so that it has been in the possession of the family for upwards of ninety-two years.

Phoenix Cox settled north of Charlton, near the town line, in 1786. He was a militiaman in New Jersey in 1776, but not in active service. He had a family of three children, who came with him. Asher, the only son who lived to maturity, succeeded his father on the farm, and in turn left it to his son, Aretas M. Cox, who now owns and occupies it.

Zopher Wicks settled two miles north of Charlton, and his farm of one hundred acres was described in the deed as "subdivision 10 of lot 1, of great lot 2, of the thirteenth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent." He had two sons, Zopher, Jr., and David. Zopher, Jr., left the farm and moved into Charlton, and started the first blacksmith-shop there. David lived on the homestead, and when he died left it in possession of his son, Thomas, who with his son, Charles T., are the present owners and tillers of the ancestral acres.

Isaac Smith, of Lenox, Mass., settled near the south line of Charlton, near Holmes' farm. The farm he purchased is now owned by Mr. Hedden. Several descendants of Isaac Smith are living in town. Isaac A., David A., Harriet, and Edward T. Smith, of his children, are still living.

Gideon Hawley, of Connecticut, settled in Charlton long before the close of the last century. His son, Gideon, was appointed as the first superintendent of common schools of the State of New York, in 1813. He was a graduate of

Union College, and a lawyer by profession. He showed great adaptability for the responsible duties of the office to which he was called, and an earnest, almost enthusiastic interest in the cause of education. He removed to Albany, and continued to reside there till his death. He held the office of superintendent till Feb. 24, 1821, when the office was abolished and its duties devolved upon the Secretary of State. Deputy Superintendent S. S. Randall, in his "Digest of the Common-School System," published in 1844, pays this deserved tribute to Mr. Hawley's worth and efficiency: "To no individual in the State are the friends of common-school education more deeply indebted for the impetus given to the cause of elementary instruction in its infancy than to Gideon Hawley. At a period when everything depended upon organization, upon supervision, upon practical acquaintance with the most minute details, and upon a patient, persevering, laborious process of exposition, Mr. Hawley united in himself all the requisites for the efficient discharge of the high functions devolved upon him by the Legislature. From a state of anarchy and confusion, and complete disorganization, within a period of less than eight years arose a beautiful and stately fabric, based upon the most impregnable foundations, sustained by an enlightened public sentiment, fortified by the best and most enduring affections of the people, and cherished as the safeguard of the State, the true palladium of its greatness and prosperity. The foundations of a permanent and noble system of popular education were strongly and securely laid by him, and we are now witnessing the magnificent superstructure which, in the progress of a quarter of a century, has been gradually upbuilt on these foundations." Mr. Hawley lived to see the fruit of his labors in the present admirable free-school system, and died in Albany. Another son, Roswell Hawley, is still living in Charlton.

In the year 1794 two Scotch families came from their homes among the Scottish hills, and settled about a quarter of a mile east of West Charlton, on adjoining farms. There was a singular coincidence in the names of the heads of these families. They were respectively Robert and Alison Bunyan and Robert and Alison Hume. Both families bore the names of distinguished men, but did not claim any kinship with them. To unite the two families still more strongly, William, the eldest son of the Bunyan family, married Isabel Hume. They lived on the Bunyan homestead till their deaths. Robert Bunyan was a prominent member of the Freehold church, and going to church one Sabbath when the going was bad, he caught cold sitting in the unwarmed church, and died of inflammation of the lungs in 1799. William Bunyan died in 1837. Robert Hume lived to the great age of one hundred and one years, and died in 1839. John and William Bunyan and Mrs. Margaret Alexander are grandchildren of Robert Bunyan and Robert Hume, still living in Charlton. John Bunyan lives on the homestead. Other grandchildren moved to the State of Ohio many years ago, and some are still living there.

James Low was an early settler near the centre of the town, and the Low family have been quite prominent in public affairs. John Low was for many years supervisor of the town, and Thomas Low officiated as county sheriff.

The first white grave-stone erected in the town was to mark the grave of Mrs. Abigail Low, who died April 11, 1797, and was buried in the church-yard. James Low died in 1827, at the age of seventy-nine.

Two brothers named Chauncey and Samuel Belding came to Charlton,—the first arriving in the town about 1790 and the other two or three years later,—and embarked in the mercantile business in 1794. They succeeded Davis & Bostwick, who started the first store in Charlton, about 1785-87, and who failed in business about the time that Chauncey Belding came to Charlton. The Beldings were quite prominent men. Chauncey was a member of Assembly in 1807-8, and Samuel held the same office in 1823.

Captain Kenneth Gordon was a minute-man in the Revolution. During the war he came to Charlton, and settled on the farm now occupied by John S. De Ridder. His title was attained in the militia. His son Joseph, the youngest of six children, is now living in Ballston Spa, at the age of eighty.

Other early settlers in the town were John Angle, Nicholas Angle, Amos Sherwood, Aaron Schermerhorn, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Chapman, James Valentine, Samuel Parent, Ahasuerus Wendell, Mr. Arrowsmith, Jeremiah Smith, Jacob Deremer, John Hays, Dr. Wm. Mead, the first physician in town, Henry Corl, Eli Northrup, James Taylor, and Nathan Hinman.

The Kirby homestead deserves mention in this work, as being one of the oldest and most noted places in the town. It is the property of Colonel Frank D. Curtis. It was settled and cleared up by Seth Kirby, in 1785. The Kirbys are descended from two brothers who were obliged to flee from England on the downfall of Oliver Cromwell, whose adherents and supporters they were. They were part of the council which condemned Charles the First to death. Major Thomas Kirby, son of Seth Kirby, served as ensign in the War of 1812, for which he was a volunteer. Colonel Curtis married his second daughter, Elizabeth. His only son, John F. Kirby, is a lawyer, and resides at South Bend, Indiana. An Indian family lived on the Kirby place when it was first settled, and continued to live there afterwards till they all died, and were buried near their mansion.

The first frame house erected in Charlton is yet standing on the homestead, being used for a barn. The frame, of black ash, is as sound as when first erected. Four huge locust-trees, which were set out in the year 1803, are still standing in the yard. The Dows homestead is situated on the same street, and was settled by Eleazer Dows at the same time. Mr. Dows raised a large family. David Dows, a prominent merchant in New York city, is the youngest son. Mr. Ammi Down, for many years a merchant in New York city, retired to the old homestead, where he died in 1875.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The town of Charlton was erected from the town of Ballston, March 17, 1792. It was named in honor of a distinguished New York physician, Dr. Charlton. Previously it had been called "Freehold," or "New Freehold," by the settlers, who were mostly emigrants from Freehold, N. J., and who desired to perpetuate the name of their former home by conferring it on this settlement in the wilderness.

Like many other towns, Charlton has failed to keep its records in a proper shape to be valuable for reference. The books of record of town-meetings previous to 1858 have been lost or destroyed, and a large amount of interesting historical material is thus placed beyond the reach of those who should be much interested in its preservation. The migratory character usually attached to the town clerk's office is a blot upon our reputation for wisdom and common sense. Under it, it is impossible to keep the records in proper shape and preserve them for future use and reference.

The first supervisor of the town was John Boyd, Jr., who served but one year. The first town clerk of whom we have any record was Alexander Ferguson, who was serving in 1799 and continued in office till, in 1802, he was succeeded by Samuel Belding. Mr. Belding served eleven consecutive years, and, again re-elected in 1818, served twenty-one years, making in all an official life, as town clerk, of *thirty-two years*.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.*

Year.	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1792.	John Boyd, Jr.		
1793.	Alex. Gilchrist.		
1794.	John Taylor.		
1795.	John Munro.		
1796.	Alex. Gilchrist.		
1797.	Henry Carl, Jr.		
1798.	John Taylor.		
1799.	Alex. Gilchrist.	Alex. Ferguson.	
1800.	Chauncey Belding.	" "	
1801.	" "	" "	
1802.	Caleb Holmes.	Samuel Belding.	
1803.	Nathan Hinman.	" "	
1804.	John Anderson.	" "	
1805.	Caleb Holmes.	" "	
1806.	Joseph Brown.	" "	
1807.	John Rogers, Jr.	" "	
1808.	Joseph Brown.	" "	
1809.	Somers Hiller.	" "	
1810.	" "	" "	
1811.	" "	" "	
1812.	Daniel Ostrom.	" "	
1813.	Samuel Belding.	N. S. Hollister.	
1814.	John Low.	" "	
1815.	" "	" "	
1816.	" "	N. D. Conde.	
1817.	" "	" "	
1818.	" "	Samuel Belding.	
1819.	" "	" "	
1820.	Alvin Isbell.	" "	
1821.	John Low.	" "	
1822.	" "	" "	
1823.	" "	" "	
1824.	" "	" "	
1825.	" "	" "	
1826.	" "	" "	
1827.	" "	" "	
1828.	" "	" "	
1829.	" "	" "	John Callaghan.
1830.	" "	" "	John A. Parent.
1831.	" "	" "	Jonas Crane.
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	Daniel Ostrom.	" "	Jesse Conde.
1834.	" "	" "	" "
1835.	" "	" "	Jonas Crane.
1836.	" "	" "	" "
1837.	Thomas Brown.	" "	" "
1838.	" "	" "	Garrett S. Cavert.

Year.	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1839.	Archibald Smith.	Hiram Belding.	David Putnam.
1840.	Lawrence Gardiner.	" "	Garrett S. Cavert.
1841.	" "	" "	Francis H. Skinner.
1842.	" "	Henry M. Halst.	" "
1843.	" "	James Richey.	William L. Taylor.
1844.	John A. Gilchrist.	" "	Colin F. Brown.
1845.	Lawrence Gardiner.	" "	Alex. F. Alexander.
1846.	Alex. Gilchrist.	" "	Colin F. Brown.
1847.	Henry Ostrom.	" "	Alex. F. Alexander.
1848.	James Richey.	M. B. Callaghan.	Cornelius Groot.
1849.	" "	" "	Pierson Crane.
1850.	John A. Sweetman.	James Richey.	Benj. H. Knapp.
1851.	John Low.	James H. Marvin.	" "
1852.	John A. Sweetman.	" "	John Consalus.
1853.	James N. Budd.	" "	" "
1854.	" "	William H. Ely.	John Batt.
1855.	Nathan H. Brown.	" "	Isaac Raymond.
1856.	" "	Hiram Belding.	N. H. Sherman.
1857.	" "	" "	" "
1858.	" "	" "	John A. Chambers.
1859.	John Consalus.	" "	Alfred H. Hayes.
1860.	" "	" "	L. Thomp'n Heaton.
1861.	Horatio S. Brown.	" "	Jos. H. Alexander.
1862.	" "	" "	Frank Morehouse.
1863.	" "	William H. Ely.	John M. Gilchrist.
1864.	" "	" "	Davis Millard.
1865.	" "	" "	L. Thomp'n Heaton.
1866.	" "	Hiram Belding.	Richard Pearse.
1867.	George Bell.	" "	And. Y. Van Vorst.
1868.	Frederick Curtis.	Norman Smith.	John Davidson, Jr.
1869.	" "	" "	Wm. M. Teller.
1870.	" "	" "	Rufus Youngs.
1871.	James N. Budd.	" "	James W. Sherman.
1872.	" "	" "	Joel A. McCouchie.
1873.	Benj. H. Knapp.	" "	Vrooman DeGraff.
1874.	" "	" "	George C. Valentine.
1875.	Wm. B. Consalus.	" "	Jonas Sanders.
1876.	John A. Sweetman.	" "	John T. Cavert.
1877.	" "	George Chondy.	Chas. B. Alexander.
1878.	Peter Van Guysling.	David F. Wicks.	Humphrey Young.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1831.	Record lost.	1856.	Henry Ostrom.
1832.	" "	1857.	Alexander Davidson.
1833.	" "	1858.	Isaac Raymond.
1834.	" "	1859.	Robert Crothers.
1835.	" "	1860.	Robert Hallowell.
1836.	" "	1861.	Alexander Davidson.
1837.	" "	1862.	Alfred H. Hayes.
1838.	" "	1863.	James C. Bell.
1839.	" "	1864.	Elbert A. Wilkie.
1840.	" "	1865.	Alexander Davidson.
1841.	" "	1866.	Jesse Conde.
1842.	" "	1867.	James C. Bell.
1843.	" "	1868.	Elbert A. Wilkie.
1844.	" "	1869.	Benjamin H. Knapp.
1845.	" "	1870.	William H. Coons.
1846.	" "	1871.	Samson T. Mason.
1847.	" "	1872.	Elbert A. Wilkie.
1848.	" "	1873.	Cornell M. Noxon.
1849.	" "	1874.	William H. Coons.
1850.	" "	1875.	Joseph H. Alexander.
1851.	" "		John A. Chambers.
1852.	" "	1876.	Elbert A. Wilkie.
1853.	" "	1877.	Cornell M. Noxon.
1854.	Marvin E. Myers.	1878.	John A. Chambers.
1855.	Robert Crothers.		

V.—VILLAGES.

CHARLTON VILLAGE is about three miles southwest of the northeast corner of the town. It contains about forty dwelling-houses. The Charlton Academy is located there,

* The record of collectors from 1792 to 1828 has been lost.

and two stores, two hotels, several mechanics' shops, and three churches together make up one of the pleasantest country villages in the county. It is situated in a fine farming region. Well-cultivated farms surround it on every side, showing the thrift and industry of the inhabitants.

LITTLE TROY.—About the years 1820 to 1830 quite a promising business place was started at the corners, a mile and a half southeast of Charlton. It was called Little Troy, and boasted of a blacksmith-shop, a fulling-mill, and carding-machine, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a store, a tavern, and three distilleries. Of these several institutions not one is left to tell the tale, and the hopes that clustered so fondly around the prospective future of "Little Troy" have been untimely blasted by the cold winds of adversity.

WEST CHARLTON is a small village four miles north-west from Charlton. There are about twenty dwellings, a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, one church, and the district school-house. All parts of the town are too near Schenectady to permit the growth of any large villages for trade and general business, and the water-power of the town is not sufficient to develop any.

BLUE CORNERS is a hamlet near the line of Montgomery county. It has the school-house of district No. 1, and an Episcopal church.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Regarding the early schools but little is known. From a letter of Rev. Joseph Sweetman to a friend, in which he commented upon the difficulties of the situation of the pioneers, we take the following reference made to the "schools." He says, "The first five years passed without a school in the place. And afterwards, through several years, nothing more was attempted than to maintain a common school three months in the winter season in some little log house, under the supervision of one illy qualified to teach, and the instruction was confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic."

The Charlton Academy was started as a private school by Rev. James N. Crocker about the year 1858. It was then kept in the session-room of the Freehold church, and was placed under the care of the presbytery of Albany, who appointed a board of trustees and a board of examiners to look after the interests of the school. The present school building was built with money obtained through a subscription-list, and was erected about the year 1860 and placed in the hands of the trustees appointed by the presbytery. Rev. Mr. Crocker remained as principal till 1867. He was followed by Mr. L. S. Packard, who remained two years; Mr. — Dodge, who remained one year; Mr. — Kingsbury, who remained four years; Rev. John R. Sansom, who remained one year; and in the fall of 1875 the present principal, Professor J. E. Weld, took charge of the school. The school curriculum embraces all the studies usually taught in the academics or preparatory schools. The school was successful under the management of Mr. Crocker, but the frequent changes of teachers had detracted from its success until Mr. Weld assumed control, since which time it has improved. The attendance averages about forty scholars.

A "Teachers' Association" was formed in Charlton in

1836, which is believed to have been the first organization of the kind in the State. Its object was "mutual improvement." It was formed January 5, with Augustus P. Smith, Jonathan Canfield, David H. Crittenden, Michael P. Cavert, Isaac Stackpole, William N. Angle, Henry Choudy, Newton M. Curtis, and James Underhill as members. A. P. Smith was the first president, and M. P. Cavert the first secretary of the association. Of these Cavert and Crittenden graduated at Union College afterwards, and entered upon the teacher's profession. Curtis died at an early age, but not before he had obtained quite a reputation as a novelist of no mean power. His "Bride of the Northern Wilds" and "Black-plumed Riflemen" won for him many encomiums from a large circle of readers. The association met once in two weeks, and their discussions were confined to questions pertaining to schools and teaching.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1868.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money According to the Number of Children.	Public Money According to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	38	\$52.14	\$26.14	\$26.11	\$1.27	\$105.66
" 2.....	55	52.14	37.83	25.37	1.83	117.17
" 3.....	39	52.14	26.82	22.82	1.30	103.08
" 4.....	50	52.14	34.39	47.04	1.67	135.24
" 5.....	44	52.14	30.26	29.24	1.47	113.11
" 6.....	40	52.14	27.51	40.13	1.33	121.11
" 7.....	41	52.13	28.20	47.96	1.37	129.67
" 8.....	77	52.14	52.96	51.67	2.57	159.34
" 9.....	62	52.14	42.64	39.20	2.07	136.95
	446	\$469.26	\$706.75	\$329.54	\$14.88	\$1120.43

VII.—CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 10th day of December, A.D. 1803, a meeting of the members of the Episcopal church was held, for the purpose of organizing a society of that denomination in Charlton. James Sherwood was elected chairman of the meeting, and Eleazer Dows and Joseph Van Kirk were secretaries. At that meeting a society was formed in accordance with the existing laws, and incorporated. Among the first members were Elind Davis, Eleazer Dows, Jonathan R. Spencer, William Lendrum, Robert Benedict, Jr., Thomas Dows, Frederick Valentine, Ezra Benedict, Joseph Van Kirk, David Hubbell, Jesse Dows, John Hays, Peter Hays, Isaac Valentine, Ezekiel Horton, Amos Sherwood, Samuel Hays, William Ely, James Valentine, Joseph La Rue, and James Richey.

The minutes of the first meeting were properly recorded in the county clerk's office, and the organization and incorporation thus completed.

The first officers were elected at this meeting, and were as follows, viz.: Wardens, Jeremiah Smith and James Sherwood; Vestrymen, Robert Benedict, James Bradley, John Lendrum, Eleazer Dows, Elind Davis, Matthew La Rue, Joseph Van Kirk, and Patrick Callahan.

Soon afterwards—March 17, 1804—a church-lot contain-

ing thirty square rods of ground was purchased of Joseph Brown, who "granted, bargained, sold, delivered, remised, released, conveyed, assured, enfeoffed, and confirmed" it to them for the sum of \$50, which amount, considering the binding and irrevocable character of the transaction, was not at all exorbitant.

On this lot a church building was erected in 1804. The work was done by contract, by Eleazer Dows, who received the sum of \$1200 to build a chapel thirty feet wide by forty-two feet long. In the year 1836 this building was repaired, and alterations were made in the chancel and the arrangement of the pews. With these changes the building is still standing, having been used for purposes of public worship for seventy-three years.

On the 14th of November, 1804, about the time of the completion of the church, a glebe lot of about one hundred acres was purchased of Chauncey Belding, at a cost of \$1100. This was rented to various persons, and finally sold about 1840.

The church property is valued at \$6000, and the glebe fund now amounts to about \$800.

The first rector was Rev. Frederick Van Horn, who was canonically inducted into office, August 9, 1805, by Rev. Mr. Butler, who preached a discourse suited to the occasion, and Rev. Mr. Stebbings, of Schenectady, read prayers. His salary was £60 per year. The rectors in charge since that time have been Rev. David Huntington, 1812; Rev. James Bowers, 1817; Rev. Amos G. Baldwin, 1825; Rev. Edward Davis, 1827; Rev. Theodore Babcock, 1849; Rev. Nicholas J. Seeley, 1853; Rev. John H. Betts, 1857; Rev. Elias Weil, 1869; Rev. James H. Tyng, 1870; Rev. Francis C. Wainwright, 1870; Rev. Reginald H. Barnes, 1871. Mr. Barnes resigned the rectorship of this church in March, 1877, since which time the pulpit has been vacant.

Since 1857 the church has been connected with the society of Calvary church, Burdett Hills, one rector having charge of both churches.

Miss Elizabeth M. Callaghan, who died December 25, 1853, bequeathed \$63 to the church, of which she was a devout member.

The first baptism after the church was organized was that of William Ferris Benedict, June 7, 1805.

The first marriage recorded was celebrated by Rev. Frederick Van Horn, Feb. 13, 1805, between Benjamin Watson and Mary Lendrum.

The first death recorded was that of Lucy Dows, aged eleven years, who died Feb. 4, 1806.

The present vestry is composed as follows, viz.: Matthew L. R. Valentine, Robert O. Davis, wardens; Robert J. Wandell, John Hays, Joseph R. Valentine, William O. Smith, William L. Taylor, Joseph L. R. Valentine, vestrymen; William Taylor, clerk; William T. Birdsall, collector and treasurer.

There has been a Sunday-school connected with the church for about thirty-five or forty years, usually well attended. At present the average attendance is from twenty-five to thirty. The school has a library of about three hundred volumes. William T. Birdsall is superintendent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF FREEHOLD, IN CHARLTON.

The early settlers of the eastern part of the town of Charlton were mostly from the town of Freehold, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and intended to name their new homes in the wilderness after their former homes near the sea. Consequently, as the town of Charlton was not erected till 1792, and the church was organized in 1786, the name of "The Freehold church" obtained, and has never been dropped.

The history of the church is an interesting one, and shows the guiding hand of God throughout every period of its existence. Never having been subject to the ups and downs, the vicissitudes and changes, that mark the history of some churches, it has steadily maintained a healthy state of growth and prosperity, and wielded a healthful influence in the community.

January 3, 1786, a meeting was held and the church, incorporated according to the laws of the State, was organized, and placed itself under the jurisdiction of the presbytery of New York. No record of this meeting, or of the members who formed the society, is now extant.

A small frame church, seated with benches, was built in the summer of 1786, on a church-lot, purchased of a man named Clark. The lot contained one acre, and subsequently a half-acre was purchased, on which sheds were erected. This church was used till 1802, when a larger and more commodious church was built. This one then served the congregation for a place of worship till the summer of 1853, when the present church was erected, at a cost of about \$4500. It is still in good condition, and with careful usage will still serve many years as a temple of the Most High God. It is forty feet wide by sixty feet long, and will comfortably seat three hundred persons. In the church-yard lot, in imitation of the customs of their fathers, the pioneers interred the remains of those of their number who passed from life through death to immortality. There are a few graves on the northeast corner of the church still to be seen. The stones marking the resting-places of the dead are of brown-stone and marble. The earliest burial was that of Jesse Conde, aged nine years, a son of Jesse and Parthenia Conde, who died July 2, 1787. In this yard are buried John Holmes, John Taylor, and James Low, who were among the earliest settlers of the town.

The church property is now valued at \$5000.

About 1854 the society purchased a parsonage adjoining the church, at a cost of \$1000.

Soon after the erection of the first meeting-house, Rev. William Schenck, pastor of a church at Ballston, was engaged to preach here one-third of the time, as a stated supply. This arrangement continued until Aug. 7, 1789. From that time for nearly four years the pulpit was supplied by presbytery. Then, June 21, 1793, the first pastor of the church, Rev. Samuel Sturges, was installed in office. This pastorate terminated April 17, 1797. The pulpit was then supplied by presbytery till Sept. 17, 1800, when Rev. Joseph Sweetman, elsewhere mentioned, accepted a call and became pastor. For seventeen years he continued to serve in this capacity with rare success. The perfect harmony that existed between him and his people was

marked to a high degree, and had a powerful influence on the community. At the commencement of his ministry the church numbered about sixty members, and at the close of his labors the number had increased to two hundred and twenty. Oct. 8, 1817, he was forced to resign his pastoral duties by failing health. Since that time the church has been served by the following pastors in the order given, viz.: Rev. Isaac Watts Platt, from July 11, 1820, to Feb. 20, 1825; Rev. John Clancy, from Aug. 31, 1825, to May 21, 1845; Rev. Richard H. Steele, from Feb. 16, 1848, to May 13, 1850; Rev. George I. Taylor, from Feb. 1, 1853, to June, 1854; Rev. James N. Crocker, from July 11, 1855, to Aug. 11, 1867; Rev. John R. Sanson, from Oct., 1869, to Sept. 6, 1875; Rev. Clarence W. Backus, since October, 1876.

The first baptism recorded is that of Roswell Holmes, in 1801. The first marriage was performed by Rev. Joseph Sweetman, February 24, 1801. The contracting parties were John Keachie and Isabel McKinley. The first officers of the church were elected April 26, 1787. They were, Deacons, Thomas Brown and Eli Northrup; and Elders, John Holmes, John Rogers, and Joel Smith. No other deacons were ever chosen. The following persons have subsequently been elected and ordained ruling elders, viz.: John Tappan, William Clark, Thaddeus Northrup, John Holmes, Jr., James Taylor, Elisha Jenne, Samuel Baldwin, Otis Bartlett, John Chamberlain, John Brown, David Wicks, Roswell Hawley, William Taylor, Isaac Wilkinson, Joseph Brown, Timothy Capen, John Cook, Seth Kirby, John McKnight, John W. Cavert, John B. Packer, Thomas Kirby, Amos Hewitt, Sherman Sanders, John M. Cavert, John A. Sweetman, John Holmes, David A. Smith, Thomas Wicks, Isaac C. Groot, Thomas H. Cunningham, and Charles T. Wicks. The five last named constitute the present session. John Holmes, one of the first elders, has been followed in the eldership by a son and a grandson, each bearing the same name. The present membership of the church is about one hundred and fifty. The board of trustees is composed of Thomas H. Cunningham, Alexander Crane, David F. Wicks, Hiram Morehouse, William Deremer, Charles T. Wicks, Martin H. Smith, and Isaac C. Groot. Alexander Crane is clerk of the board, and Charles T. Wicks is clerk of sessions.

A Sabbath-school was first started in connection with this church about 1825. It was more fully organized, and has been regularly maintained since about 1856. John B. Packer was the superintendent at that time. About five or six years ago the practice of keeping up the school throughout the year was introduced, with good results. The school numbers about one hundred and fifty scholars. Charles T. Wicks is the present superintendent. The library contains about two hundred and fifty volumes.

Among the first members of the church were Mary Weed, Joseph Johnson, Nathaniel Bartlett, Otis Bartlett, Caleb Stevens, Wilson Northrup, Caleb Holmes, Henry Enearl, Samuel Baldwin, Asa Beach, Thaddeus Northrup, Bostwick Brown, Joseph, William, and John Brown, Elijah Knapp, Ezekiel Hoyt, Eliab Skinner, whose names are not elsewhere mentioned. Want of space alone prevents giving a full list of the names attached to the roll.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEST CHARLTON.

This church is more generally known as the "Old Scotch Church," or the "Scotch Street Church," from the fact that its founders were all natives of Scotland, and called the road running north and south through their settlement Scotch street.

From the time of their first settlement in 1774 till they were forced to leave their homes and flee to Schenectady from fear of the Tories and Indians in 1777, regular weekly meetings were held from house to house on each recurring Sabbath. After the danger was passed, and confidence and safety restored and assured by the successful close of the Burgoyne campaign, but few of these people returned, and it was not until several years later that the society was fully organized. Additions to the settlement were made rapidly after the close of the Revolution, and a church was organized. The preaching previous to 1794 was by occasional supplies from different points. Among them were Rev. Mr. Miller, of Schenectady, who was the first preacher in this vicinity; Rev. Messrs. Dobbin, Occum, Logan, Colison, and Proudfit, from Salem, Washington county; Rev. Mr. Donaldson, of Albany; Rev. Mr. Dunham, and Dr. Thomas Clark.

In 1794 the church, having built a house of worship, gave a call to Rev. James Mairs, who, having been educated for the ministry in Ireland and Scotland, emigrated with his brother in May, 1793, and reached Salem, Washington county, in August of that year. Having accepted the call, he was installed as the first pastor of the church Feb. 20, 1794. The relation thus assumed was maintained intact and unbroken until May 20, 1835, a period of forty-one years and three months. At this time he was nearly seventy years of age, and a fire which destroyed his home and burned up his library he accepted as a Providential intimation that his day of active labor was passed and the evening of his life drawing near. He had seen the progress and growth of the church from a weak and small organization to a large and strong society, had seen the fathers of the church pass away, and another generation grow gray in the service of the Master, and had seen, as the fruits of his ministrations, six hundred and thirty-one different persons admitted to the church. After the close of his pastorate, Mr. Mairs removed to the vicinity of New York, and continued to preach in various places, as opportunity offered, till his death, which occurred Sept. 18, 1840. Mr. Mairs was educated for the medical profession, and, though never practicing medicine, his neighbors and parishioners often availed themselves of his skill, and were relieved from their pains and cured of their diseases by his remedies.

He was succeeded, Nov. 15, 1837, by Rev. Andrew Johnson, who remained till May 16, 1855, a period of seventeen and one-half years. In 1844 he was granted a leave of absence to take a trip to Europe for his health, and returned in May, 1845, so changed in appearance that his congregation did not recognize him until they heard his voice in the pulpit. During his pastorate an incident occurred illustrative of the church-going habit of the people. A Sabbath of unusual severity and very stormy occurred,

and the dominie thought that it was so very unpleasant and inclement that no one would venture out to church. But, while he sat at home, slowly, one by one, and two by two, the members congregated at the church, and finally, tired of waiting, dispatched a committee to notify the pastor of their presence. Taken by surprise, he hastily prepared himself and repaired to the church. Selecting for his text the words, "Go ye and learn what that meaneth. I will have mercy, and not sacrifice," he preached a powerful and eloquent extemporaneous discourse.

Following him came Rev. Addison Henry, a young man of twenty-four, a graduate of Jefferson College, who was pastor of the church at the time of his death, some five years afterwards. He was installed as pastor Nov. 3, 1858. For many months before his death he preached regularly even after he was unable to stand upright, and had to lean upon the desk for support. A very short time before his death he preached a farewell sermon, sitting in his chair and reading from the manuscript. His text was 2d Corinthians, 13th chapter, 11th verse.

It was a very affecting scene. He was taken worse immediately, and died at the house of his father-in-law, Robert Orr, in Galway, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 6, 1863. His funeral was held on the following Thursday, and Rev. J. L. Clark preached the funeral sermon.

May 4, 1864, Rev. W. N. Randles was installed as pastor, and served till the spring of 1872. During his ministry a religious convention was held under the auspices of the presbytery of Albany. Daily meetings were held for eight successive weeks. In the spring of 1866, as a result of these meetings, forty-four persons were added to the church.

The present pastor, Rev. William M. Gibson, entered into pastoral relations with this church Oct. 30, 1873. Last year he prepared a centennial sermon upon the history of this church, and produced a work of great interest, and involving much labor and research. This he kindly placed at our disposal, and we have availed ourselves of the privilege and drawn largely from it in preparing this brief history. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered on Oct. 5, 1794. There were then thirty members of this church. At that time the first officers were chosen. They were, Elders, John McClelland, John Major, and John Anderson. Subsequently, the following persons were elected and ordained as elders of the church, viz., John Low, John Alexander, William Gilchrist, George Ramsey, Peter Anderson, Thomas Alexander, James Bell, William Bunyan, John Low, Daniel Ostrom, Peter Major, Hanse Boggs, J. L. Smith, William S. Smeallie, Robert Orr, Alexander Gilchrist, Henry Ostrom, Alexander F. Alexander, and George Bell. The five last named form the present session. George Bell is clerk of the session.

This church has sent four young men into the world as ministers of the gospel. They are Revs. Ebenezer Maxwell, John Major, Thomas Kirkwood, and George Alexander. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five.

The first meeting-house was built before 1794, and stood on the southeast corner of John McKindley's farm, adjoining the town line of Galway and Charlton. It was in the town of Galway. This was a frame building, was never

lathed and plastered or artificially warmed, and yet here in the coldest weather of our rigorous winters the people assembled and listened to the dispensing of the Word of Life. In 1803 a new and larger house was built "on the southwest corner of James Bell's lot of land in Charlton," which now forms part of the West Charlton cemetery. The new church was forty-two feet in width by fifty-six in length, and was built under contract by William Bunyan and Robert Brown. It was finished off in 1804, and in 1811 the modern luxury of stoves was introduced. In order to equalize the temperature, these stoves were elevated on platforms some three feet above the floor. The church was repaired some years later, and the height of the pulpit floor, above the floor of the house, was *reduced to five and one-half feet*.

In the summer of 1846 the present church was built. It stands on the west side of the road, a short distance south of the second site. It is a fine-looking building, and occupies a beautiful and slightly location. The interior of the church is very finely finished, and the walls and ceiling are beautifully frescoed. From a vestibule twelve feet wide across the front two flights of stairs lead to the gallery above, and two doors open into two aisles running the length of the church. The pews are sixty-six in number, and with the gallery will comfortably seat from three hundred and fifty to four hundred people. The reading-desk, or pulpit, is massively built and heavily moulded, and presents a fine appearance. In 1876 about \$3000 was expended in repairs, and the church, which is certainly one of the finest country churches in the county, is valued at \$7000.

A glebe lot of one hundred acres was purchased in 1794. It lay in the town of Galway, about two miles north of the present church. It was sold to Rev. James Mairs in 1820, a special enabling act being passed by the Legislature for that purpose. In 1837 the present parsonage lot of eleven acres was purchased of George Mead for \$385, and a parsonage was erected thereon, which is still in use.

For many years Sabbath-schools were maintained in the different school districts, and in 1864 these were all merged in a Congregational school at the church. From that time it has been maintained in connection with the church, and with an average attendance of about one hundred members. Henry Ostrom is the present superintendent. Instead of a library, Sunday-school papers are largely distributed among the scholars.

The cemetery is a model of neatness, and notable both for its pleasant location and the number of fine monuments that adorn it. The first burial was that of Esther Neilson Gilchrist, who died Dec. 8, 1778.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CHARLTON,

was organized about forty years ago; Sabbath-school for the past twenty-five years; the average attendance about fifty. The present superintendent is the pastor, Rev. D. T. Elliott. The library contains three hundred and fifty volumes. The church is a plain building without a tower, and will afford comfortable sittings for two hundred and fifty people. The parsonage attached is valued at \$1000, and is owned by the Charlton circuit. The present officers

of the church are W. F. Haywood, J. H. Skinner, H. L. McCormick, N. Swart, W. A. Taylor, M. E. Myers, and James H. Watkins, stewards; C. R. Gordon, E. Westfall, Fred Jansen, E. Weld, J. H. Skinner, W. F. Haywood, James H. Watkins, and M. E. Myers, trustees. The pastors in order since 1866 have been Revs. Jas. B. Wood, R. Patterson, S. S. Ford, William Earl, John H. Coleman, and David T. Elliott, the present incumbent.

VIII.—BURIALS AND BURIAL-PLACES.

The first death in town was David Sweetman, who died April 18, 1778, aged two years. He was the son of Thomas Sweetman, and was buried in the Sweetman family burial-ground. The first burial in this church-yard was that of Jesse Conde, a son of Jesse and Parthenia Conde, who died in 1778. A large butternut-tree is growing upon his grave. The first burial in the grave-yard south of Charlton, near Chondy's mills, was that of Ziba Granger, date unknown. The earliest burial in the West Charlton or Scotch Street cemetery was that of Esther Nelson Gilchrist, who died Dec. 8, 1778, in her twenty-eighth year.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES.

The first temperance society in Charlton was organized in 1827 or 1828. Its pledge was against the use of spirituous liquors simply, and permitted the use of ale, beer, cider, etc., as comparatively uninjurious and harmless. Ladies were not permitted to join the society. It was composed of twenty members, all of whom are now dead except the first president, Mr. John Buuyan, who still survives. The society went down about the time the Washingtonian movement was at its height.

X.—SCENES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The scenes of historical interest in Charlton are quite scarce. Indeed, aside from the Gonzalez tragedy but little of the rude shock of war ever touched its broad and fertile fields. The scene of that tragical occurrence is located in the southwestern part of the town, close to the line of Glenville. Here, in April, 1782, Joseph Gonzalez and his son Emanuel were killed by a marauding band of the St. Regis Indians. Another son, John, a youth of fifteen, was captured at the same time, together with a hired man, and carried to Canada, where he was forced into the British army. The rest of the family escaped with a horse and wagon and reached Crane's village, on the Mohawk, three miles distant, in safety. A company of scouts followed the Indians as far as the Fish house, where the trail became too indistinct to be followed and the pursuit was abandoned.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The principal and almost the sole occupation of the people of Charlton is agriculture.

The improving condition of the farms and the farm buildings attest both the natural fertility of the soil and the skill as well as the industry of those who till it.

A ready market for all the produce raised is found in Schenectady, at an easy distance from every farmer's home.

XII.—MILITARY RECORD OF CHARLTON.

The soldiers of the Revolution who afterwards resided in the town were Dr. William Mead, who served as a surgeon.

After the war he practiced his profession in Charlton till 1829, when he died. Capt. Henry Bowne, who died in Charlton in 1830, Peter Slynave, Jeremiah Stone, Benjamin Marvin, and Hezekiah Watkins.

The soldiers of the War of 1812 who went from Charlton were Capt. John Ferguson, who died in 1864, aged ninety-four years, Joseph Beach, James Richey, Lawrence Gardiner, Jared Smith, Delsa Benjamin, Ezra Seelye, — Swart, who died in service at Sacket's Harbor, Major Millard, Jonas Crane, David Low, a surgeon and paymaster, who was very expert in performing surgical operations. At Plattsburg he is reported to have said that he had "taken off more limbs than any other man in the same length of time." And Capt. David Gordon, who afterwards won fresh laurels in his profession, and became a general of militia. On the authority of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, of Half-Moon, we add also Thomas Kirby, Joseph Watkins, and Asher Cox.

In the War of the Rebellion Charlton was well represented by some of her noblest sons. They went forth to fight in defense of their country's flag, and their record attests both their patriotism and their valor. Necessarily there must be many imperfections in a list compiled from the memories of the survivors, and after the lapse of twelve years, but we hope none mentioned will suffer injustice, or fail to receive the full meed of praise deserved by their acts while members of the army.

WAR OF 1861-65.

- Joel S. Alexander, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed at battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Oscar Alexander, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded at Olustee, Feb. 20, 1864; disch. with the regiment; living in Charlton.
- William H. Alexander, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded in right hand at Fort Gilmer, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. with the regiment; died in Charlton since the war.
- William G. Barhydt, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. at close of the war; living in Schenectady.
- Walter Barnard, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. at the close of the war; living in Albany.
- John Barnes, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died of disease at Richmond, Va., July 5, 1862.
- Frank D. Barnum, 2d lieut., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., and to capt., Co. I; detailed to serve on the staff of 2d Brig., 2d Div., of the 10th Army Corps; in June, 1865, was trans. to the 47th N. Y. Inf.; honorably disch., and living at Memphis, Tenn.
- Albert Fisk Beach, capt., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861; resigned Jan. 28, 1862; living at Ballston Spa.
- Aaron Berger, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Henry Bethman, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 17, 1863.
- Patrick Bolin, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. at close of the war; died in Charlton since the war.
- Samuel C. Bradt, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 8, 1864; died of disease in hospital on Staten Island, N. Y.
- Lewis Broughton, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to 1st N. Y. Bat.; disch. with the battalion; living in Galway.
- Thomas Broughton, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 24, 1862; living in Galway.
- Nathan Holli-ter Brown, 1st lieut., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. capt. Jan. 30, 1862; resigned June 28, 1862; living in Detroit, Mich.
- Edward Cain, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 3, 1864; living in New York city.
- Levi Callen, drafted; wounded in the Red River campaign, in Louisiana; disch. for disability; living in Iowa.
- William H. Cath, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. at close of the war; living in Glenville, Schenectady Co.
- David J. Caw, orderly sergt., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and capt. of Co. H; disch. with the regiment; living in New York city.
- George Chambers, drafted; died in a rebel prison.
- Isaac H. Conde, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, June 24, 1862; living in Glenville, Schenectady Co.

- John H. Cook, sergt., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died of fever in hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1862.
- James Cooney, priv., Co. B, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864.
- Abram Coonrad, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; lost in action.
- Philip S. Coonrad, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- James H. Corl, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed by a shell in front of Petersburg, Va., July 14, 1864.
- Gilbert C. Davidson, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died at White Oak Church, Va., Dec. 20, 1862.
- Thomas De Lang, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861.
- James Drummond, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. for disability, April 15, 1863; died in Charlton since the war.
- James Drummond, Jr., priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. at close of the war; living in Schenectady.
- James L. Dows, wagoner, Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died of dysentery, Nov. 14, 1862, at Frederick City, Md.
- William Fayle, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease while in the service.
- James W. Finch, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Ballston.
- John L. Fort, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 12, 1864.
- Oren Fowler, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; missing,—supposed to have died in rebel prison.
- Lawrence Gardiner, priv.; enl. 1864; disch. at close of the war; died since in Charlton.
- Garrett S. Grovenstein, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864; living in Charlton.
- Harvey B. Grovenstein, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1864; living in Michigan.
- John Grovenstein, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at close of the war; living in Charlton.
- William C. Harmon, priv.; killed at battle of the Wilderness, May 12, 1864.
- William H. Hart, sergt., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 29, 1862.
- Henry W. Heaton, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; appointed corp.; pro. to sergt., orderly sergt., and 2d lieut. of Co. I; wounded in shoulder by the explosion at Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865; disch. at close of the war; living in Ballston Spa.
- Francis Haynes, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861.
- George Houseman, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Leroy Hoyt, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; lost in action.
- Orey Hudson, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Niagara Co.
- Briggs N. Jenne, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; disch. at close of war; living in Ballston.
- Oscar I. Jenne, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; disch. at close of war; living in Ballston.
- Edwd. O. Jennings, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. with regiment; living in Schenectady.
- Wm. H. Jones, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; taken prisoner in Jan. 1865; confined in Libby prison for three months; home on sick-leave when regiment was mustered out; living in Milton.
- Chas. H. Jones, was drafted; served his time; honorably discharged; and lives in Schenectady.
- Michael Kildea, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861.
- Alfred H. Kingsley, corp., Co. H, 77th Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Charlton.
- Joseph F. Kingsley, musician, Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. with the regiment; died in Charlton since the war.
- James Davidson Knight, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Amsterdam.
- Andrew Manning, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 13, 1861; died of wounds, July 14, 1864.
- John Martin, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. with the regiment; died in Illinois, in 1876.
- David Millard, musician, enl. 1861; disch. at close of the war; died since, of disease contracted while in the service.
- John C. Morehouse, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in the west.
- Charles H. Murray, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. at close of war; living in Reno Co., Kansas.
- John W. Owen, musician, Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. for disability, April 18, 1862; died in Charlton since the war.
- Wm. H. Owen, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861; trans. to 5th N. Y. Cav.; disch. at close of the war; lives in Saratoga County.
- John C. Quinn, priv., Co. B, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864.
- John Rector, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died of disease, in hospital near Washington, D. C., July 5, 1862.
- Henry C. Riley, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, July 1, 1862; re-enl., priv., Co. F, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; disch. at close of war; living at Canajoharie.
- James Riley, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. at close of war.
- John D. Riley, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 28, 1862; living in Charlton.
- Simon Riley, priv., 18th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term, in 1863; died in Charlton, of disease contracted while in the service.
- Charles W. Rowley, corp., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. for disability, July 11, 1862; living in Connecticut.
- Chas. R. Severance, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Slocum, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.
- Henry A. Smith, sergt., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to orderly-sergt.; disch. for disability, July 27, 1862; living in Charlton.
- Wm. H. Smith, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, in 1862; living in Charlton.
- Louis W. Stanhope, priv., Co. B, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Lorenzo Smith, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. for disability, in 1864.
- Thos. Stairs, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with the regiment; living near Fonda.
- Geo. Tanner, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died of consumption, Jan. 21, 1862.
- Frank Underhill, priv., 18th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; died in Charlton of disease, while in the service.
- James H. Underhill, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Schenectady.
- Frederick Valentine, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. at close of war; living in Baltimore, Md.
- John Van Evera, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Peter Wager, priv., Co. F, 13th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- John W. Ward, priv., Co. H, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Mauly Warren, wagoner, Co. F, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. with regiment; died in Charlton since the war.
- Bornt Wemple, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in West Charlton.
- George C. Wilder, musician, Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died of diphtheria, at Harpe's Ferry, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
- Wm. E. Wilder, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; died of disease, in hospital near Washington, D. C., Sept. 21, 1862.
- James K. Wilson, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 1, 1862.

W A T E R F O R D.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Waterford is in the southeastern corner of the county, at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers. The town is very small in territory, containing only about seven square miles. It is bounded north by Half-Moon, east, south, and west by the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, the county line. It includes 3204 acres of improved land and 315 of unimproved, and all of this last amount is woodland. The population in 1875 was 4386. This town is a portion of the Van Schaick patent.

This town is described in the revised statutes of the State, and the boundary-lines defined, as follows:

"The town of *Waterford* shall contain all that part of said county beginning in the bounds of the county in the Mohawk river, at the mouth of a certain creek or run of water which crosses the road leading from the village of Waterford to Ballston, at the foot of the hill a little to the northwestward of the dwelling-house now or late of Clandins Stannard, and running up the said creek to where it crosses the road as aforesaid: then south seventy-three degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and sixty chains and thirty links to where a creek called the Mudder Kill intersects the public road leading from the village of Waterford to Stillwater; then down the said Mudder Kill to its entrance into Hudson river; then east to the bounds of the county; and then along the bounds of the county southerly and westerly to the place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Its surface is mostly an upland, fifty to one hundred feet above the river. Along the Mohawk is an almost perpendicular range of slate bluffs, and the valley of the Hudson is bordered by a range of clay hills. The soil is described as a sandy, clayey, and alluvial loam of great fertility. A valuable water-power is furnished by the falls in the Mohawk river. This water-power has been utilized by the construction, in 1828 and 1829, of a hydraulic canal, upon which a large number of manufactories in Cohoes are situated. The wide alluvial flats north from the village are excellent land. In early times they were considered so valuable, and the hills in comparison so poor, that farms were described in deeds as bounded on the river and extending westward "as far as *the land runs*," implying that the hills were not worth calling land at all. The fine cultivated and productive farms now to be seen upon the uplands, indicate how slight was the real knowledge of the country in those times.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The few scattering residents of the first century of Half-Moon Point cannot be very easily mentioned. We are compelled to come down a whole century at once to reach names and dates that can be given with some degree of accuracy. From the establishment of Fort Orange, at Albany, in 1623, or from 1630, when the fort began to enlarge into a village, it is probable there was never a time when at

least a few traders and adventurers were not to be found at Half-Moon Point,—some temporarily, others more permanent. But through all the intervening period of one hundred and fifty years to the American Revolution, little is recorded for the historian to report.

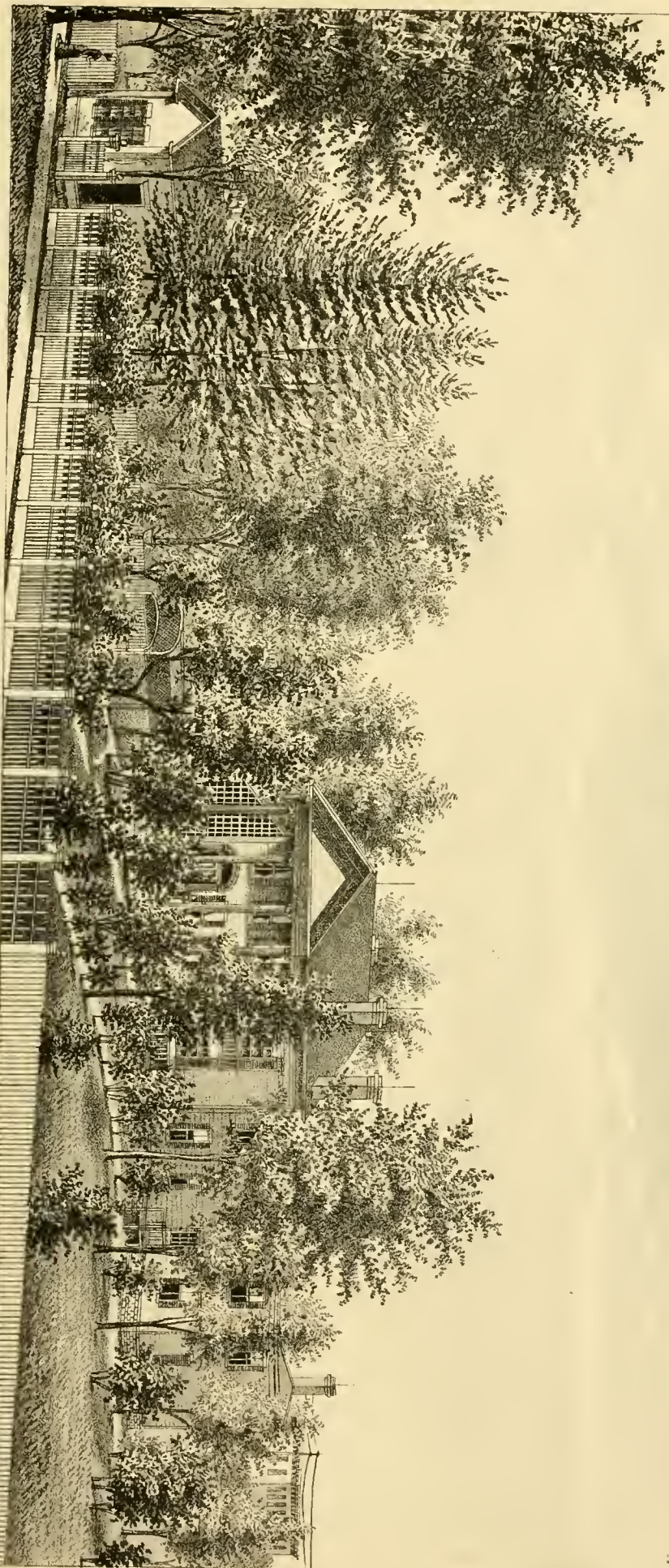
In 1784 the site of the village was purchased by Colonel Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Middlebrook, Ezra Hickok, Judge White, and several others, mostly from Connecticut. This fairly commences the era of modern settlement. This was while Half-Moon was yet a district, and four years before its town organization began.

The survey of the village immediately followed, trade with the settlers in the country adjacent sprang up. Merchants, produce-buyers, and business men generally came in, attracted by the confluence of the two rivers, certain that the place must become a great commercial point in the future. These hopes were not fully realized until after the opening of the Champlain canal and the Erie, and perhaps even then not to the extent anticipated when the War of the Revolution closed.

The records of Half-Moon for three years, given in the chapter upon that town, are relied upon mainly to show the early settlement of Waterford in 1788, '89, and '90. Town, village, and church records being so extensively lost in Waterford itself, it is fortunate that the old book of Half-Moon has survived the "wasting touch of time," and remains to furnish some evidence as to who the early pioneers of this town were. There is also on record the list of forty innkeepers for the year 1788 and four retailers, which must belong in part to the present town of Waterford. From these sources, aided by the recollection of A. C. Waldron, of Waterford, Shubael Taylor, of Clifton Park, and several others, we are able to mention a few of the early names.

Jacobus Van Schoonhoven seems to have been a man of great prominence immediately after the Revolution. In 1785 his name is attached to a bill of sale as justice of the peace. He was the first supervisor of Half-Moon, holding that position in 1788, 1789, 1790, while as yet all this territory was a part of Albany county. He was one of the purchasers of the village plat in 1784, and one of the first trustees. He was also a merchant and produce-buyer. In 1788 he held an innkeeper's license and also a retailer's. This may only mean, as in many other cases, that he kept liquors for sale, as nearly all merchants did, and, by holding an innkeeper's license, could not only retail by measure but could sell to be drunk on the premises. He left two sons, both of whom went to Troy. James Van Schoonhoven was supervisor of Waterford in 1817 and 1818.

The firm of Moses and Ira Scott was an early business establishment in Waterford. They were merchants and



RES. OF THE LATE HON. HUGH WHITE, WATERFORD, NEW YORK.

grain-dealers, and did an extensive business. In 1788 the firm is recorded among those having an innkeeper's license. William, a son of Ira Scott, is still living in Waterford.

Adam Edson was an innkeeper in Waterford.

The Levisie name is very old in connection with Waterford. It is mentioned in Albany annals as the place where the old fort stood. The name of Anthony *Leveris* appears in the innkeepers' list of 1788. His place was about two miles above Waterford. Just north of his house, where the track of the old Albany and Northern railroad was to cross the Hudson, was the ferry,—a very ancient one, so ancient that even the old fort of 1689 may have been there to guard the crossing.

The Van Schaick and Peebles islands are so called from two pioneers of those names, who came over in their own ships from Holland, and became the owners of large estates here under a direct grant, it is believed, from Queen Anne. The sons of Van Schaick were Anthony, Gerard, and Henry. Captain Pratt, in command of a tug at Waterford, is connected by marriage to the descendants of these families. He has the old Van Schaick cradle, one hundred and sixty years old, in which have been rocked successive generations of the various branches of the families. Captain Pratt's grandfather, John G. Pratt, was with Schuyler's army, and helped to build the works on Peebles island.

Daniel Van Alstyne was a lawyer of Waterford in 1788. His residence was where John F. Pruyn recently lived. He was supposed to know something else besides law, as he was elected *pathmaster* in 1788.

Aaron Comstock, mentioned among the town officers of 1788, was a farmer about two miles from the village, on the present McCoy place.

The Vandenburg name is found in connection with nearly all the towns in this valley. In 1788, the Vandenburg tavern was opposite that of Leversie, two miles up the river. It is not probable, however, that this is the "house of Cornelius Vandenburg" at which the first town-meeting of Half-Moon is said to have been held; that was probably in some more central place for the three towns.

William Waldron was the grandfather of A. C. Waldron, now of Waterford. The old Waldron homestead was on the river-road,—a part of the present Gabriel Traverse farm, the house of old times was just north of the present one. Mr. Waldron left three sons, Cornelius, William, and Tunis. A great-grandson is the ex-surrogate of the county, having held that office twenty-one years.

Hezekiah Ketchum, one of the first trustees, in 1794, was a grain merchant and general produce dealer. He was an early resident, as his name is in the town records in 1788. His place was on the site of Higgins' drug-store. Jacobus Ostrander was also a licensed innkeeper of 1788.

James Dugan, a constable and also collector of Half-Moon in 1788-90, was an early school-teacher of Waterford. Mr. A. C. Waldron and wife both attended his school, and they recollect him as a man of ability and an excellent teacher.

John Clark was an early resident of Waterford, before 1790. He had two sons, Stephen and Daniel. Stephen was a government contractor, furnishing shoes for the army in 1812, and employed a large number of men.

Aurie Banta, one of the pathmasters of 1788, was a resident of Waterford. He was a carpenter.

Richard Davis was a merchant. Richard Davis, Jr., supervisor of Half-Moon in 1792, was probably a son, and Richard D. Davis, so well known as an eloquent political speaker in 1840, a grandson. The Davis family owned at one time most of the original Van Schoonhoven tract of five hundred acres in the west part of Waterford, between the canal and the hills.

The name of Flores Bancker, the old surveyor of 1784, is familiar to business men as being found in so many deeds. He may have been a professional surveyor from abroad, not a resident of Waterford.

Isaac Keeler was a merchant on Second street. He was one of the first trustees.

John Pettit, another trustee of 1794, was a cabinet-maker. His business was on Main street, the present residence of Mrs. Holroyd.

Duncan Oliphant, still another trustee, was a tanner, and his place of business was at the north end of First street, now owned by Mrs. Powers.

John Van Dekar kept tavern just west of Waterford.

Benjamin Mix, whose name appears among the town officers of Half-Moon in 1788, was probably an innkeeper on what used to be known as Quality Hill, between Middletown and Waterford.

James Scott is remembered by Shubael Taylor as having kept a public-house in Waterford where the Fox tavern now stands.

Samuel J. Hazard was a merchant and general produce dealer in Waterford.

John Pettit was an early settler at or about the time of the Revolution. His son, John Pettit, Jr., born in Waterford, only died a few years since, and his widow still survives.

A few additional items are added in respect to early settlement. On Havre island the Indians had in old times a stronghold. It was known as the Castle Moenominis. It appears that the distinguished chieftains of the aboriginal tribes entertained the same opinion of the strength of this point that General Schuyler did in the Revolution, when he selected it for his final stand in defense of Albany. The old Van Schaick, or Half-Moon, patent was originally granted to Captain Gorson Gerritse Van Schaick and Philip Pieterse Schuyler. This included Van Schaick and Havre islands, also the present site of Waterford, and a portion of the town of Half-Moon. The first settlement of Half-Moon Point, or Waterford, seems to have been soon after the year 1630. It consisted of several families who, among others, had been induced by Mr. Van Rensselaer to come over and settle on his lands. Those going farther north crossed the Mohawk, and settled on the present site of Waterford. Captain Van Schaick died in 1676, and his widow sold a portion of the estate, consisting of about four acres of land on Havre island, and also the "foreland of Half-Moon," to Jan Jacob Noorstrant. The price was stated at *sixty-six whole beavers*, to be paid, however, in wheat, oats, or other grain and labor; showing that beavers were used as the standard of the currency, all traffic estimated by the beaver value, as now all forms of currency

are measured by their "gold value." Guert Hendricks Van Schoonhoven was a resident of Half-Moon in 1675. In 1681 he had a farm on the island. Harmon Lieversie and Roloff Gerritse Vandewerker were also at Half-Moon Point in 1680. Cohoes was settled to some extent before 1750, by families from Waterford, among them those of Clute Fonda and Onderkirk. The first bridge across the Mohawk was built in 1795. It was a great achievement for that early time, being nine hundred feet long, twenty-four feet wide, fifteen feet above the bed of the river, supported by thirteen stone piers, and its cost was \$12,000. An excavation in the rock above Waterford still shows the place of the old bridge. Across this bridge went the great northern tide of travel from Albany to Ballston, and also up the valley of the Hudson to Stillwater and places north. The opening of the Union bridge over the Hudson, December 3, 1804, was celebrated with a public procession, military, civil, and Masonic. It formed in Lansingburg, marched over the bridge, and dined in Waterford, the governor of the State and other prominent persons being present.

The following names are taken from the census of the city and county of Albany, enrolled under an order of the court, June 11, 1720, by Gerrit Van Schaick, sheriff. Enrolled as residents of Half-Moon: Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Evert Van Ness, Daniel Fort, Cornelius Van Buren, Cornelius Van Ness, Isaac Onderkirk, Lavinus Harminse, Tunis Harminse, Winant Vandenburg, Roolif Gerritse, Hendrick Roolifse, John De Voe, Daniel Van Olinda, Eldert Onderkirk, Cornelius Vandenburg. This no doubt shows the heads of all the families in Waterford and the country around it in 1720,—one hundred and fifty-eight years ago.

And further, it may be proper to add that the older authorities point to the northern curve of the Mohawk at Crescent as the real "Half-Moon" of olden times, while Waterford was "Half-Moon Point," and most of the very early families may have been at the former rather than the latter place.

The residence of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven was just west of the present canal bridge, on the north side of Main street.

There are not many very old buildings now in Waterford. The house of Mr. Geer, formerly owned by the Davis family, is over a hundred years old. On the corner of First and Main streets a very early tavern stood. The same building in part is still there, a private residence. The tavern kept by Mr. Fox was built before 1800. Brewster's tin-shop is a pretty old building, also the Waldron meat-market. The old Waterford Academy stood on the hill near the present Catholic church.

We add in this connection a few accounts taken from an old book of audits in the office of the clerk of the Albany board of supervisors, though many of them belong to other towns of the county than Waterford.

November, 1781.

Cornelius Waldron,	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By amount allowed as constable	.	1	7	0
Matthew Vischer,				
One year's salary as clerk of sessions	.	15	0	0

Cornelius Van Veghten and others,		£	s.	d.
Holding an election at Saratoga	.	4	16	0
John McCrea and others,				
For laying assessments in 1799	.	19	4	0
Cornelius Van Veghten,				
Account as supervisor	.	0	16	0
" "	.	6	14	0
" "	.	5	0	0
James Gordon,				
Account as supervisor	.	1	10	0
By bounty for 8 wolves	.	24	00	0
Beriah Palmer,				
Account for laying assessments	.	27	00	0
Eliphalet Kellogg and others,				
Laying assessments	.	5	5	0
John Vischer,	Cr.			
By amount allowed for keeping assessors	.	88	16	0
George Palmer,	Cr.			
By account as supervisor	.	12	10	0
Saratoga district,	Dr.			
To amount of the county charge	.	52	10	0
" " district "	.	206	17	1
Ballstown district,	Dr.			
To amount of the county charge	.	11	13	4
" " district "	.	10	0	0
Half-Moon district,	Dr.			
To amount of the county charge	.	64	3	4
" " district "	.	59	10	0
Half-Moon district,	Cr.			
By cash of Jacob Groot, in part of the county tax laid in 1781	.	3	00	0
Half-Moon district,	Cr.			
By cash of Evert Waldron, county tax, Nov. 10, 1781	.	6	10	4
June 20, 1782.				
Ephraim Woodworth,	Cr.			
By account allowed	.	7	5	0
Half-Moon district,	Cr.			
By cash,—excise fees of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, 1782	.	10	10	0

It will be noticed that James Gordon must have added to his distinguished civil and military qualifications that of "a mighty hunter," for he drew a bounty of £24 for eight wolves killed in one year.

Ephraim Woodworth was the citizen of Stillwater whose house a few years earlier had been General Gates' headquarters.

The following, still further showing early settlements, are of great interest:

The purchase of Jan Jacobus Van Noorstrand from the widow of Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick, already mentioned, dated June 6, 1677, was a tract "bounded south by the fourth sprout of the Mohawk, west by Roelef Gerritse Vandewerker's land, north by the little creek close by Roelef Gerritse Vandewerker's house, and east by the river, containing about seven morgens of land."

How much does this differ from the present corporate limits of the *village* of Waterford? A good question for the geography class number 1 in the high school.

Roelef Gerritse Vandewerker had five sons, Johannes, Jacob, Gerrit, Hendrick, and Albert. In the above sale the widow retained the right to have a free passage for her cattle through the land she sold "*up to Half-Moon for pasture.*" This confirms the other many indications that

"*Half-Moon*" was at Crescent, and what is now Waterford was "*Half-Moon Point*," or "*the foreland of Half-Moon.*"

Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schoonhoven had permission, with Philip Preterse Schuyler, to buy what is now Waterford of the Indians "to prevent those from Connecticut from buying it." This is no doubt the first purchase of Waterford, and the Schoonhoven mentioned the first of a long succession of that name north of the Mohawk extending down to the present time.

Nov. 23, 1669, Goosen Gerritse (not certain whether Van Schaick or Schoonhoven, for their first names were the same, and the old records sometimes omitted surnames) sells land in Half-Moon to Philip Pieter Schuyler.

Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schoonhoven's first wife was Gertie, daughter of Brandt Peelen Van Nieuckerke, and his second wife was Annatie Lievens, whom he married July 2, 1657. He had three sons, Gerrit, Anthony, and Sybrant; also three daughters, Goertruy, Gerritie, and Margaret.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town is named from the ancient ford over the Mohawk. It crossed a little above the present railroad bridge from the mainland to Havre island. It is a very old crossing, famous in Indian history, and in the early exploration of French and English adventurers. The place where a ford existed in the water of either the Mohawk or the Hudson was a mooted point, because, even above the junction, both rivers were of sufficient breadth to render a fording-place eagerly sought for. A village rapidly grew up at the junction of the two rivers, and though at first, and to some extent for many years, it was known as Half-Moon Point, yet it also acquired the name of Waterford. By this name the village was incorporated many years before the town was organized. When, therefore, the business interests of this extreme point rendered it desirable that there should be a new town organized, the name of the village was deemed the appropriate one for the town. There was also a ford over the Hudson just above the Union bridge. Teams have been driven over there within the memory of many now living in Waterford.

Very early the village became a place of so much importance that its citizens were naturally unwilling to have their town business done at such remote points as the immense extent of Half-Moon then required. Waterford had risen to the dignity of an incorporated village in 1801. The inconvenience of distance was, however, endured until 1816, when the town of Waterford was organized, with a territory so small that its citizens have never since had to travel far to share in town affairs. Town offices, town business, and town-meetings have ever since been where they could easily attend to them.

No rival villages have ever contended for the honor of having the town-meetings held with them. Unanimously for sixty-one years the annual meetings have been adjourned from Waterford to Waterford. The records of the town were rescued from the burning office by the clerk, M. C. Powell, in the great fire; but the older books are since lost. The records now in possession of the town clerk only go back to 1848. The list of supervisors is obtained from

the county clerk's office; but the catalogue of town clerks and collectors is not full.

TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1816.	John Cramer.		
1817.	J. Van Schoonhoven.		
1818.	" "		
1819.	Daniel Van Alstino.		
1820.	Wm. Given.		
1821.	" "		
1822.	" "		
1823.	" "		
1824.	" "		
1825.	" "		
1826.	Joshua Mandeville.		
1827.	" "		
1828.	" "		
1829.	Nathan Bailey.		Frank. Livingston.
1830.	Joshua Bloore.		Abram C. Waldron.
1831.	Eli M. Todd.		Tunis Vandewerker.
1832.	" "	John Cramer (2d).	" "
1833.	" "	" "	" "
1834.	John Stewart.	" "	" "
1835.	John Vernam.	M. C. Powell.	Thompson Fisher.
1836.	Charles Scott.	" "	Fred. W. Waterman.
1837.	Joshua Bloore.	" "	Alex. McElwee.
1838.	Robert Blake.	" "	Helmus Van Orden.
1839.	Jos. H. Cudworth.	" "	Horace Fisk.
1840.	James I. Scott.	" "	John Smith.
1841.	Geo. W. Kirtland.	" "	Henry G. Waldron.
1842.	" "	" "	Daniel Clark.
1843.	Wm. Scott.		" "
1844.	Wm. T. Seymour.		Isaac Bailey.
1845.	David Brewster.		Samuel Barker.
1846.	" "		Daniel A. Stone.
1847.	" "		A. H. Vandewerker.
1848.	David T. Lamb.	Wm. A. Waldron.	Charles Ball.
1849.	Abm. L. Brewster.	" "	Stephen Underbill.
1850.	David T. Lamb.	Courtland Brewster.	Henry G. Waldron.
1851.	Daniel G. Smith.	" "	Isaac Bailey.
1852.	" "	" "	Henry B. Scott.
1853.	John Fulton.	John Smith.	Daniel Clark.
1854.	W. C. Vandenhurgh.	Lyman U. Davis.	Cor. Vandewerker.
1855.	Joshua Mors.	Chas. E. Pickett.	Henry G. Waldron.
1856.	John Titeomb.	Millen Bedell.	Daniel Stevens.
1857.	" "	" "	Eli Bootman.
1858.	" "	Geo. S. Waterman.	Roger C. Evans.
1859.	David T. Lamb.	" "	Henry B. Scott.
1860.	" "	" "	Chas. E. Tickett.
1861.	" "	" "	Henry B. Scott.
1862.	" "	" "	Daniel Stevens.
1863.	" "	Sam'l A. Northrop.	James I. Scott.
1864.	" "	" "	Patrick Glavin.
1865.	" "	" "	" "
1866.	" "	" "	Ira G. Van Arman.
1867.	Courtland Brewster.	" "	Patrick McAnan.
1868.	" "	" "	Darius Barnes.
1869.	" "	" "	Patrick Gidney.
1870.	" "	" "	Chas. H. Stewart.
1871.	Thomas Breslin.	George E. Pickett.	Wm. Porter.
1872.	" "	" "	James B. Neary.
1873.	David T. Lamb.	" "	Sam'l A. Northrop.
1874.	" "	" "	Wm. Dunnigan.
1875.	" " *	" "	Matt. H. Martratt.
1876.	James H. Brewster.	Benj. Singleton.	Dennis Curtin.
1877.	H. C. Vandemburgh.	Major B. Winchell.†	Wm. H. Van Norden.
1878.	" "	George E. Pickett.	Matt. H. Martratt.

* No choice for supervisor in 1875,—a tie,—and David T. Lamb held over.

† The vote in 1877 on town clerk was a tie, and Winchell was appointed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE UNDER
THE LAW TAKING EFFECT IN 1828.

1848. Joseph H. Cudworth.	1864. Joseph H. Cudworth.
1849. Wm. T. Seymour.	1865. Chauncey Sherman.
1850. Charles Johnson.	Gad H. Lee.
1851. John Cramer (2d).	1866. Gad H. Lee.
1852. Robert Moe.	John F. Pruyn.
Joshua M. Todd.	1867. John Cramer (2d).
1853. Joseph H. Cudworth.	1868. Pearl Spafford.
Cornelius A. Waldron.	1869. John F. Pruyn.
1854. John Wood.	1870. Peter Quackenbush.
1855. John Cramer (2d).	1871. John Cramer (2d).
1856. Lewis G. Hoffman.	1872. John A. Waldron.
1857. Chauncey Sherman.	1873. Henry Foley.
1858. James McKaller.	Wm. Shepherd.
1859. John Cramer (2d).	1874. Chauncey Sherman.
1860. Joseph H. Cudworth.	1875. Peter Quackenbush.
1861. Chauncey Sherman.	1876. Geo. S. Waterman.
1862. Anthony J. Brease.	1877. C. W. Barringer.
1863. John Cramer (2d).	1878. Henry Foley.

Besides the local prominence of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, so fully shown in the records of Half-Moon, it should be added that he was a senator twelve years, from 1794 to 1805, inclusive, a member of Assembly in 1786, and also in 1791; and also a judge of the court of common pleas in 1791. His son, Guert Van Schoonhoven, was a senator in 1815, and judge in 1823, and James, judge in 1820. Other public men were John Cramer, a representative to Congress from 1833 to 1837; Chesselden Ellis, from 1843 to 1845; Hugh White, from 1845 to 1851. John Cramer was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and John K. Porter, of the Convention of 1846. John Cramer was also a senator in 1823-25, and was followed in the same office by John L. Viele, during 1826-29.

In 1821, John House was a member of Assembly; 1825, Nicholas B. Doe; 1828, Eli M. Todd; 1829, Joshua Mandeville; 1830, Samuel Stewart; 1834, Eli M. Todd; 1839-40, John Stewart; 1842, John Cramer; 1847, Thomas C. Morgan; 1860-62, John Fulton.

In 1846, Joshua Mandeville was judge. Among the old masters in chancery were John Cramer, in 1805; Joshua Mandeville, in 1813; John K. Porter, in 1840; examiners in chancery, John K. Porter and Edward F. Bullard.

V.—VILLAGES.

WATERFORD.

The village organization is much older than that of the town, and it would be interesting to give very fully its records. The village was surveyed as early as 1784 by Flores Bancker, and divided into lots. In 1801 it was incorporated, and the first trustees were Hezekiah Ketchum, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Matthew Gregory, Isaac Keeler, John Pettitt, Duncan Oliphant, and Thomas Smith. These seem to have been trustees, from one statement, as early as 1794, though the date of incorporation is given as 1801.

The village records were destroyed in the great fire of 1841, and it is difficult to give the names of early trustees or the successive presidents and clerks.

In 1841, John House was president; M. C. Powell, clerk. The trustees were John Stewart, John Haswell, N. B. Doe, Alexander Stewart, Elisha Morss, and William Smith.

The present year, 1877, David T. Lamb is president, and D. M. Van Hovenburgh, clerk.

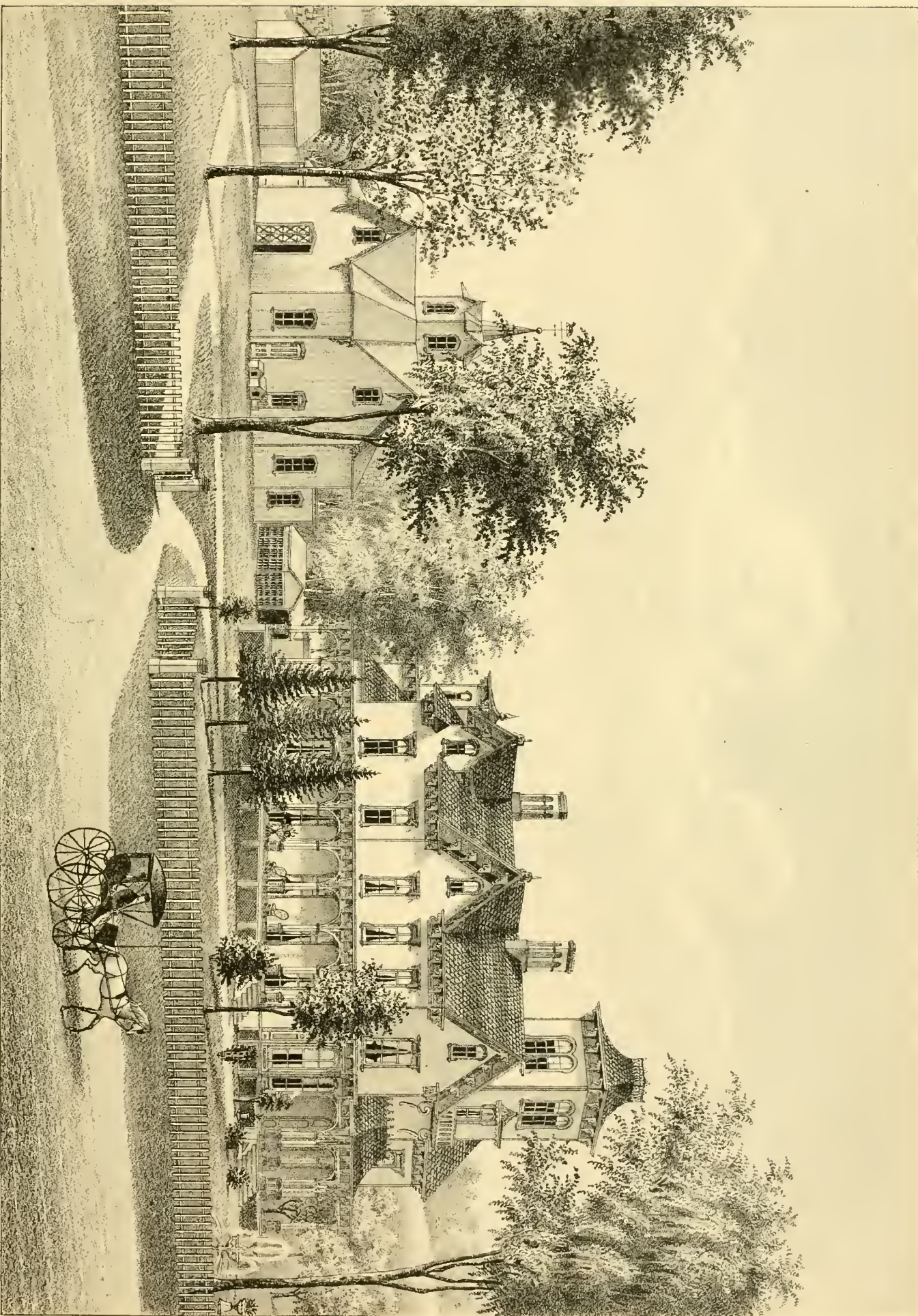
Business Development.—The hydraulic canal, utilizing the great water-power in convenient form for general use, led to the establishment of a large number of manufactories, in which the place has excelled for many years. Here are two stock- and die-factories, a machine-shop, an axe-factory, a twine-factory, an ink- and lampblack-factory, a soap- and candle-factory, a flouring-mill, and a pearling-mill. On the Champlain canal, too, there are large opportunities for water-power, and there have been in existence for many years the flouring-mills, a foundry and machine-shop, an auger-factory, and a distillery. The manufacture of fire-engines was started in 1831, and they have done an extensive business, turning out some of the time \$60,000 worth of work a year. A more complete statement of these enterprises will be found under the head of industrial pursuits.

A bridge across the Hudson was built at this place in 1804, at the cost of a large expenditure for those times. The present structure, known as the Union bridge, was built in 1812-14, at an expense of \$20,000.

The limits of the village of Waterford are not very extensive,—a compact territory, bounded mostly by the Champlain canal and the rivers, only being comprised in the corporation. Outside the bounds of the corporation is *West Waterford*, a station upon that branch of the Reusselaer and Saratoga railroad, which passes through Cohoes. Opposite Cohoes, during the past few years, quite a village has grown up under the name of *North-Side*. It is very largely the residence of operators in the various mills and factories below the State dam, and also in the city of Cohoes. Though the town is so small in territory, yet a separate election district has been established at North-Side.

We obtain the following memorandum of Alexander Stewart, who came to Waterford in 1814. He had three brothers, also in Waterford, now dead. Among them was General Samuel Stewart, for so many years the well-known chorister of the old Reformed church. He was also a man of military taste, though he declined a colonel's commission in the regular army in the War of 1812. It is said that had he taken it, he would have outranked Colonel Winfield Scott, afterwards the noted general. The father of these brothers was a Connecticut man, a soldier of the Revolution, and was in this county at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Alexander Stewart mentions the following business men of Waterford in 1814: House, Myers & Co., Wynant Vandenburg, Foster & Vandenburg, Stewart & Knickerbocker, King & Foster, Davis & Thorn, Close & Vandecar, Moses Scott, Scott & Fowler, John Vibbard, Henry Ten Broeck,—all these were merchants, doing a general business. To these he adds Horace Hudson, hardware; Samuel Drake, druggist; James Oliphant, tannery; George Edson, leather-store; Mr. Grant, flouring-mill; John Robinson, shoemaker (Mr. Stewart remembers that the boys covered Robinson's chimney one "St. Patrick's day in the morning" and smoked him out); Roger Evans, jeweler; James Fowler, tailor; James Hale, blacksmith; Mr. Grant, hatter; John Cramer, lawyer; James Van Schoonhoven, lawyer; William Given, lawyer; Samuel Huntington, lawyer. Mr. Shaw and another man kept two meat-markets under one roof.



"ELM PARK," RES. OF REV. STEPHEN BUSH, WATERFORD, NEW YORK.

The building stood exactly opposite the present Waldron market, in the centre of the street, a drive-way each side of it.

Dr. Whitmore was the principal, and about the only physician in 1814. Dr. Porter, though, began practice soon after, perhaps 1815. From 1814 to 1820 there were other merchants established: Todd & Comstock, D. K. Lighthall, and Isaac Bailey. N. B. Doe, lawyer, was in Waterford soon after 1814. Samuel Demarest was keeping tavern in 1814, on the site of the present Morgan House. Still earlier Gerardus Van Schoonhoven kept the Eagle Hotel, now the private residence of Mrs. Brown; soon after, William Gates kept it. Mr. Haight, in 1814, kept the tavern on the corner of First and Broad streets. At the same time Mr. Smith was keeping tavern on the corner of Fourth and Broad streets. The Stewart store is on the site of the old John Vibbard store of 1814.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Of the earliest schools in Waterford we have little account. The name of one teacher is mentioned in another place. The town now consists of two school districts. No. 1 comprises the village and considerable surrounding territory. The organization is a union free high school, with an academic department. The main building is of brick, three stories in height, with eight separate school-rooms, also recitation-rooms and convenient halls. A separate building is located at "Doyle City," so called, south of the canal, and another at North-Side. These schools are, however, graded into uniformity with the union school, and are really a part of it. The main building is valued at \$15,000; the other two at \$5000. There is a valuable library of fifteen hundred volumes. This free-school system dates from about 1854. The school-house of district No. 2 is located up the river, in the Traverse neighborhood.

Waterford quite early provided means for higher education by establishing an academy. This furnished ample facilities, and many of the present citizens in the professional and business classes received their training in the old institution. The academy was on the present site of the Catholic church. Waterford, too, was the place where Mrs. Emma Willard taught for some years before she entered upon her long and distinguished career as principal of Troy Female Seminary. Her Seminary here was on Second street, now changed into a block of three dwellings, south of the railroad depot.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Ratio of the Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	1383	\$729.96	\$951.20	\$929.10	\$46.14	\$2656.40
" 2.....	48	52.14	33.01	29.82	1.60	116.57
	1431	\$782.10	\$984.21	\$958.92	\$47.74	\$2772.97

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

This society, now extinct, was the old pioneer church of Waterford; emphatically, *the* church of old times. The house of worship stood a mile and a half north, near the residence of Gradus Clute, now the Devitt place. This was taken down and removed to the corner of Middle and Third streets, the work being finished in 1799. This remained until the spring of 1876, when the society having ceased to exist, the property was sold, the venerable old building removed, and a handsome private residence is now erected upon its site. The corner-stone bore the date 1799, but careful search failed to discover any box of valuables deposited there. The year when the old house of worship up the river was built seems to be unknown, nor is it certain that it was the first. The recent manual of the Presbyterian church states the building "as just before the close of the Revolution," and this is doubtless correct. The church organization may very likely have been much older than that. The brief hints of ancient settlement, still extant, show sturdy defenders of the old Reformed faith as residents of Half-Moon Point for a hundred years before the Revolution. The records of this ancient society do not seem to have been preserved, and the names of its founders are not easily obtained.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The following is the record of this organization from the parish book:

Sept. 17, 1810.—The inhabitants of the village of Waterford, in common of the Protestant Episcopal church, wishing to establish a church in this village, did, after being duly notified as the law directs, meet for the purpose of electing proper persons to carry the same into execution, and did, by a majority of voices, elect the following persons for that purpose: Richard Davis, Jr., and John Vibbard, church-wardens; Guert Van Schoonhoven, Henry Davis, Hezekiah Ketchum, James Meeker, Benjamin Chamberlain, William McDonald, Joseph Ketchum, and Ward Rice, vestrymen. And having proceeded as the law directs, said church did cause a certificate to be made, acknowledged, and recorded, in due form, in which the said church was denominated Grace church.

The vestry being thus organized, appointed a lay deputy to represent them in the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, to meet in the city of New York, on the first Tuesday of October next. Richard Davis, Jr., the deputy elect, presented the certificate of organization, and he was duly admitted to a seat in the convention.

At a meeting of the vestry, Dec. 10, 1810, John Davis was chosen clerk, Wm. M. McDonald, collector, and John Davis, treasurer. Richard Davis, Jr., John Davis, and John Vibbard were appointed a committee to purchase a site, and they bought a lot for \$176.75, "on the outskirts of the village." Some delay and difficulty as to securing title occurred, and that site was abandoned. July 1, 1811, they bought the Methodist meeting-house, and after repairing and refitting it, the building was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, Aug. 30, 1813. That year John Vibbard was sent as delegate to the general convention, and allowed

\$17 for his services, the record says, but it probably means his *expenses*.

May 20, 1814, Rev. Parker Adams was called as rector, at a salary of \$350 per year. At the sale of pews in 1814, the following names appear besides those already mentioned: John Knickerbocker, J. Mandeville, Thomas Titcomb, Horace Hudson, Sylvester Haight, T. Davis, J. Cramer, James Thorn, Henry Fanning, John House, Todd & Doe, William and James Fowler, Benjamin Shaw, E. Porter, I. Grant, James Oliphant, William Griffith, John Hall, Joseph H. Douglas, Nathaniel Foster, James Van Schoonhoven, Samuel Drake, Samuel G. Huntington, J. Pettit, and Patrick Murray.

The expense of purchase and repairs was £734 16s. 9d. The whole amount was not raised, and the property was mortgaged for about \$600 to Guert Van Schoonhoven, John Vibbard, John Knickerbocker, Richard Davis, Jr., and Hezekiah Ketchum. Twelve years later, in 1826, these gentlemen generously donated the entire amount, discharged the property from encumbrance, and Guert Van Schoonhoven still further, as an expression of his liberality and love for the church, purchased and donated the title in fee, extinguishing thereby the *ground rent*, and leaving them in full possession.

The second pastor was George Uphold, the Rev. Parker Adams having resigned Oct. 12, 1818. The remaining pastors have been Henry Stebbins, George B. Eastman, Joshua Morss, Joseph J. Nicholson, Edward Edwards, Richard S. Adams, William Walsh, Joseph Carey, George F. Ferguson, Charles H. Lancaster, F. A. Shoup, and the present incumbent, Walter Thompson.

Among the incidents of the church history may be mentioned the gift of a Bible by P. S. Van Rensselaer, March 27, 1815.

This old Methodist chapel, remodeled into Grace church, continued until the great fire of 1841, when it was burned. Indeed, the fire originated just in the rear of it, and it was the first to be destroyed. The society, rallying with energy, built of brick, not long after, at an expense of \$6000. In 1865 this was enlarged, remodeled, thoroughly refitted, and furnished with a new organ,—the whole costing nearly \$10,000. In these later efforts, Richard D. Davis was a noted benefactor. There have been several cases of very long official service in the church. John Higgins has served as vestryman or warden about forty years, and to him we are indebted for the facts given in this sketch. The present officers are James Holroyd and John Higgins, wardens; J. B. Enos, John Lawrence, F. S. Waldron, Thomas Breslin, Wm. Holroyd, Joseph Harman, Emanuel Mead, and Wm. McDonald. The latter is also clerk.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of this society is taken from their "Manual," issued in 1876. The earliest Presbyterian congregations in this vicinity were organized in 1792, in the villages of Lansingburg and Troy. Neither congregation being strong enough in itself to support a minister, the two united in calling Rev. Jonas Coe, of New York. He came to Lansingburg to reside in 1793, and ministered in each village

on alternate Sabbaths. Before the close of the last century a Presbyterian organization was formed in the village of Waterford. It was the germ of the present church, but was too weak, numerically and financially, to carry out its plans, and the organization was dormant for several years. The Reformed Dutch church, the venerable organization of earlier times, in 1799 erected their house of worship at the southwest corner of Middle and Third streets, the society paying for the lot \$500. The Presbyterians then united with this church, and co-operated with it in all of its interests.

In the year 1803 the union was dissolved between the church of Troy and that of Lansingburg. Dr. Coe removed to Troy, and the church there became his sole charge. Just at this time the pastorate of the Dutch church in Waterford became vacant, through the failing health of the Rev. John Close, who had been pastor since 1797. Accordingly the Presbyterian church of Lansingburg invited the Presbyterians of Waterford, who had united with the Dutch church, to join with them in calling and supporting Rev. Samuel Blatchford, of Bridgeport, Conn., as pastor of the congregations in the two villages. This invitation was cordially accepted. The Presbyterian church of Waterford was again organized and formally established on a separate basis,—ecclesiastically distinct from the Lansingburg church, and also from the Waterford Dutch church. Mr. Blatchford accepted the united call on an annual salary of \$1250 and forty loads of wood. He was installed pastor of the two churches by the presbytery of Columbia on July 18, 1804. Residing in Lansingburg, it was his habit during the first part of his ministry to spend each alternate Sabbath in Waterford, preaching in the morning and afternoon. Afterwards he gave a part of every Sabbath in both villages. On Tuesday evening in each week he lectured in Waterford, and on Thursday evening in Lansingburg. In addition to his church work, Mr. Blatchford was preceptor of the Lansingburg Academy; and under his charge it became a large, flourishing, and famous school.

In 1804 the Dutch church of Waterford placed its house of worship at the service of the Presbyterians; and having no pastor, united with them in Mr. Blatchford's support, and in attendance on his ministry. This union continued most harmoniously until the year 1825, when discussions arose regarding the title and use of the edifice. As the Dutch wished to revive their church organization, Dr. Blatchford relinquished his claim upon their pulpit, and on the second Sabbath in January, 1826, led the Presbyterians to Classic, now Knickerbocker hall, on First street, where services were held on that day, and continued to be held on the Sabbath for several months following. The lot on the corner of Third and Division streets was at once purchased, and the erection of the present church building immediately began. General Stewart, the architect of the town in those days, drew the plans, and personally supervised the work. It was completed in 1826, at a cost of \$4000, and was opened with dedicatory services in September of that year. A half-century has elapsed, and the old walls yet stand within which the fathers worshiped, and where their children still count it their highest

privilege to assemble. Dr. Blatchford continued to be pastor until the time of his death, March 17, 1828. His pastorate was nearly a quarter of a century in its duration. His labors were abundant, untiring, and successful, and he is regarded as the founder of Presbyterian institutions in Waterford.

Dr. Blatchford's successor was Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, who was installed April 9, 1828, and continued to serve the church as pastor until March, 1830, when he resigned. The pulpit was then supplied by Rev. Lawrence L. Van-Dyke for a short time. He was followed by Rev. George Bush, the well-known commentator, who was stated supply until May, 1831, when Rev. Reuben Smith was formally installed as pastor. During Mr. Smith's ministry the church was largely increased, two memorable revivals occurring. On the occasion of the March communion in 1843, fifty-six persons were received into membership, the largest number added to the church at any time until the March communion of the present year. Mr. Smith was pastor nearly seventeen years, resigning the office on April 1, 1848.

On the 14th of September, 1848, Rev. Alexander B. Bullions was installed pastor, and ministered here until the year 1853. It was at his suggestion, and with his aid, that the ladies of the church undertook the purchase of the parsonage property at the head of First street. This was done in 1852. Purchased through their exertions, the parsonage has since been under their charge. In 1869, at an expense of \$2000, they enlarged the house, and added generally to its convenience. In 1874, they expended \$1000 in other improvements.

Mr. Bullions having resigned early in 1853, Rev. David King, of Stillwater, was called to succeed him. But ere the time came for him to enter upon his pastorate here, the Lord called for his services in the Upper Temple, and he departed this life June 1, 1853.

Rev. Lewis H. Lee was the next pastor. He pronounced the oration at the grave of Colonel Ellsworth, and the effort will long live in the minds of those who heard it as a masterpiece of oratory. His brilliant career was suddenly closed by his death in 1863. It was during his pastorate that the old session-house was torn down and in its place the present one erected. The new building was the gift of John House, now deceased, and father of Dr. Samuel R. House, for thirty years engaged in mission work in Siam, but now returned to his native village.

Rev. Arthur T. Pierson was installed pastor Oct. 6, 1863. In 1865 it was determined to enlarge and remodel the church building. The closing services in the old house were held Sept. 17 of that year, Mr. Pierson preaching in the morning, and Rev. Clarence Eddy in the evening. The work of enlargement began on the following day. Some \$20,000 were expended in the reconstruction and adornment of the building. It was carried on under the immediate supervision of the pastor and Mr. Geo. H. Stewart, whose uncle, General Stewart, had supervised the building of the house forty years before. The costly organ was the gift of the venerable John Cramer, and the elegant pulpit furniture and communion-table were the offering of the Sabbath-school. On Thursday evening, May 10, 1866, the

spacious and beautiful house was reopened with dedicatory services, in which many clergymen of the presbytery took part.

Early in the year 1869, Dr. Pierson accepted a call to the Fort Street Presbyterian church, of Detroit, Mich., where he now ministers. In June of the same year, R. H. P. Vail, a licentiate of the presbytery of Troy, was called to the vacant pastorate, and was installed on the 14th of September following. At the communion in March, 1876, seventy-two persons united with the church. The service will be long remembered by all who were privileged to attend.

Mr. Vail closed his ministry in Waterford on the last day of March, 1876, being released by the presbytery to take charge of the Presbyterian church of Stamford, Conn. Rev. A. B. Riggs, the present pastor, succeeded him.

The following is a list of all who have held the offices of elder and deacon from the first, with the date of their installation:

Ruling Elders.—Joseph Haswell,* 1805; Moses Scott,* 1811; John House,* 1811; John Hazard,* 1814; Adam Edso,* 1814; John Haswell,* 1820; Nathan D. Sherwood,* 1833; Henry James,* 1833; Xenophon Haywood,* 1833; Lysander Button, 1842; Horace Fisk,* 1844; John V. S. Hazard,† 1844; John C. House, 1858; James R. Blake,† 1858; D. M. Van Hovenburg, 1865; Stephen Viele,* 1872; John H. Dennis,* 1872; M. D. Schoonmaker, 1875; Milton C. Jones, 1875; Theodore E. Button, 1875.

Deacons.—William H. Scott, 1831; Xenophon Haywood,* 1831; Elias Dummer, 1833; John W. Stewart, 1872.

The following are the present officers:

Ruling Elders.—Lysander Button, John C. House, clerk; D. M. Van Hovenburg, M. D. Schoonmaker, Milton C. Jones, Theo. E. Button.

Deacons.—W. H. Scott, Elias Dummer, John W. Stewart.

Trustees.—Wm. T. Seymour, president; J. C. House, secretary and treasurer; Geo. W. Eddy, Geo. H. Stewart, William Gordon, Milton C. Jones, Isaac C. Ormsby, Jos. C. Platt, Jr., Edward H. Powell.

TUE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WATERFORD.

This society was organized in 1821, united with the Shaftsbury Association in 1822, and left to join the Saratoga Association in 1834. The ministers of this church have been Elders Willey, Lamb, Green, Andrews, Duncan, Brand, Rouse, Eastwood, Carr, Baker, Cannon, Burroughs, Garfield, Harvey, Lucas, Corwin, Cheshire, Lloyd, Judson, Ashton, Chivers, Dunsford, and Jones.

The first Baptist gatherings in Waterford were held at the house of Deacon Whitney. This was from 1812 to 1815. These services became the foundation of the church. The society worshiped in the old school-house, dividing the time with other denominations.

It was not until 1842 that a meeting-house was erected, a brick structure, due principally to the energy of Deacon

* Deceased.

† Removed.

George Hurd, T. J. Eddy, and Merritt Potter. This house was remodeled twice, the last time in 1867, when the present beautiful church was completed, at a cost of nearly \$20,000. The first Sunday-school was opened in the old school-house, under Deacon Hurd, about the year 1835. The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. Arthur Jones; Deacons, T. J. Eddy and J. Husted; Trustees, Dr. C. Boughton, Jr., R. D. Palmateer; Clerk, B. F. Flandreau.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The general view of Methodist work in this county, given in the chapter upon the town of Malta, shows that the appointment of Methodist ministers to Waterford does not appear under that name until 1830; but it was a point of Methodist work thirty years earlier than that. A chapel was erected soon after 1800, for they gave up the use of it and sold it to the Episcopalians in 1810.

In later years the church has had a vigorous and prosperous existence. The congregation is large, and they have a spacious and convenient house of worship, and the church work is well sustained.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This is understood to be a flourishing congregation under the charge of the Catholic pastors of Cohoes. They have a convenient church, located upon a fine site.

VIII.—BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The principal burying-ground in old times was on land donated by the Vandewerker family. This was superseded by the new cemetery. As in other towns, there are some private burial-places. The Decker and Clute families are buried on the present Sanders farm; the families of Vandekar and Frye on the present Anderson place.

In the old village burial-place there are some graves with the common rough stones, showing them to be very old, but there are only a few dates earlier than 1800.

IX.—SOCIETIES, BANKS, AND THE PRESS.

Thirty years ago, 1848, a band of brother Masons, having applied for and obtained a dispensation from the Grand Master of the State of New York, proceeded to organize a lodge of Master Masons in this village. Of that number, seven were members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 58, Lansingburg, and two were brethren from Old Orange Lodge, No. 43, which was in existence long before the great anti-Masonic excitement of nearly half a century ago. James M. Austin was the first Master of the newly organized lodge, under dispensation. His great ability and untiring zeal for the welfare of the new lodge singularly qualified him for the position, which he held during four consecutive years. Brother Austin is the present Grand High Priest of the United States, and Grand Secretary of the State of New York. The other officers on the foundation were Brothers John Hinde, S. W.; John Fulton, J. W.; F. W. Allen, Sec.; John Higgins, Treas.; Joseph H. Cudworth, S. D.; John Milliken, J. D.; Samuel Landsborough, S. M. C.; Joseph M. King, J. M. C.; John Roe, Tyler. The charter members, besides the officers above mentioned, were G. C. Schoonmaker, William H. Scott,

and Oliver L. Shepard, U. S. A. The following, among others, are Past Masters of the lodge: R. L. Schoonmaker, Edward Lansing, John Fulton, John Higgins, D. M. Van Hovenburg, Russell Porter, Thomas Breslin, Samuel A. Northrup.

Waterford Lodge of Good Templars, No. 231, was instituted and its officers installed by Deputy P. J. McCord, April 2, 1867. The officers were George T. Enos, W. C. T.; Mrs. J. Carey, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. H. McDowell, W. L. H. S.; Miss Kate Carey, W. V. T.; Dr. P. T. Heartt (2d), P. W. C. T.; George C. Gage, W. R. S.; Miss Libbie McDowell, W. A. R. S.; John Proper, W. Treas.; T. E. Quackenbush, W. F. S.; D. M. Van Hovenburg, W. C.; Thomas Kelly, W. M.; Miss Eliza Holroyd, W. D. M.; Miss Clara G. House, W. I. G.; Dr. C. Boughton, W. O. G. The latter was also appointed lodge deputy. Other charter members were J. C. House, George H. Stewart, Levi Dodge, Erastus L. Clark, J. C. Ormsby, Thos. Kelly, Mrs. J. Carey, F. A. Heartt, Sarah Scott. Those acting as W. C. T. through the eleven years have been Major B. Winchell, thirteen terms; Samuel Johnson, eight; Levi Dodge, five; George T. Enos, four; John C. House, two; Peter Quackenbush, two; Dr. C. Boughton, two; George L. Clickner, two; Louis Plamp, two; Dr. P. T. Heartt (2d), two; and the following one term each: George C. Gage, A. Hepburn, A. Wager, T. D. Davis, and G. B. Lawrence.

The lodge has always been in a vigorous condition, though its membership has in some years numbered considerably less than in others. The lodge meets in a neatly-furnished hall, is out of debt, and has \$800 in the treasury.

The following are the officers: Major B. Winchell, W. C. T.; Mrs. F. A. Lawrence, W. R. H. S.; Miss Ida Slocum, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. John S. Kelso, W. V. T.; Edwin Porter, W. S.; John S. Kelso, W. F. S.; Mrs. P. T. Heartt (2d), W. T.; Joel W. Smith, W. C.; Wm. Humphrey, Jr., W. M.; Miss Edna Kelso, W. D. M.; Mrs. C. Shepard, W. I. G.; Louis Plamp, W. O. G.; Freddie Winchell, W. A. S.; Dr. C. Boughton, W. P. C. T.; John C. House, L. Deputy.

Maple Valley Lodge, No. 427, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 19, 1875. The following were the charter members: Dr. P. T. Heartt, William Porter, Samuel Lee, Isaac Whitwell, Major B. Winchell, Henry Griffith, F. A. Lawrence, Robert Tunnard, Peter Vosburgh. The first officers were Samuel Lee, N. G.; Isaac Whitwell, V. G.; F. A. Lawrence, Sec.; Henry Griffith, Treas.; R. Tunnard, Warden; P. Vosburgh, Con.; H. B. Winchell, O. G.; Dr. P. T. Heartt, P. G.; John Hopper, R. S. N. G.; N. Peters, L. S. N. G.; William G. German, I. G. Isaac Whitwell was the second Noble Grand; the third, John Hopper; fourth, Newtown Peters; fifth, Major B. Winchell; and the present incumbent of the chair is Charles P. Bachelor. The lodge meets in Knickerbocker hall, and is in excellent condition. It is out of debt, and has money in the treasury.

SARATOGA COUNTY BANK.

The act incorporating this institution was passed May 29, 1830. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, or



THOMAS C. MORGAN.

Thomas C. Morgan was born at Chatham, Columbia county, N. Y., August 19, 1809. His father, William Morgan, came there from Hartford, Conn., and was always respected as a man of intelligence and integrity; but his financial means were small and his children numerous, so that their education was limited. Thomas was brought up as a practical manufacturer of leather, and when he was seventeen years of age he went to Hudson, N. Y., with Mr. Annibal, where he gained a more thorough knowledge of the business. From thence he went to Troy and entered the employ of John Gary, where he remained several years, and by strict economy had soon accumulated sufficient to embark for himself. All of his employers and associates had great confidence in him and always kindly remembered him.

About 1832 he removed to Waterford, in this county, where he established himself as a manufacturer, and became very successful in his business.

April 17, 1838, he married Frances Allida Van Denburgh, a daughter of Gysebert Van Denburgh, of that place, a very estimable lady, who yet survives him.

At an early age young Morgan became interested in military affairs, and after his arrival at Waterford he soon became an officer of the local militia; and by his intelligence and adaptation to lead he was soon promoted to the office of colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, which position he held with credit to the service until 1840.

He was often called upon to serve in various town and village offices, and the duties were discharged to the satisfaction of his neighbors. In the fall election of 1846, before this county was divided into assembly districts, he was elected to the Assembly upon a ticket associated with Joseph Daniels, of Greenfield. Although not a public speaker, he discharged his duties in the Legislature of 1847 with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents, and his official integrity was never questioned. In politics he adhered to the Whig party until it ceased, when he became an active and earnest Republican.

He was genial and outspoken, and always despised hypocrisy in every form. He was very confiding, and adhered to his old friends in preference to forming new ones. He left no children to survive him, but his many friends yet remember him, and will be glad to see him properly remembered and honored. He died at Waterford, March 5, 1871.

As he left no children, and as his wife is a descendant of two of the oldest families in this county, it seems proper that they should be remembered in this connection.

WINANT VAN DENBURGH was brought up at Half Moon, about two miles north of Waterford. Early in the last century, when a boy about four years old, the Indians made an attack upon the house of his parents, when the child was hid in the smoke-house and charged to remain quiet until morning at the risk of his life. The little fellow is supposed to have remained quiet, for he was found the next morning in safety.

After arriving at manhood, and before the Revolutionary war, he removed to Schaghticoke, opposite Stillwater village (then in the Saratoga district), where he owned about one thousand acres of land, and maintained a ferry across the river. After the surrender of Burgoyne's army they marched south from Schuylerville, and crossed at this ferry on their way to Boston as prisoners of war.

GYSEBERT VAN DENBURGH, one of the sons of Winant, was born on this farm, April 8, 1770, and married Sarah, daughter of Hendrick Van Schoonhoven, who then resided about two miles above Waterford. Mr. Van Schoonhoven was born there, April 7, 1727, and his grandfather, Guert Van Schoonhoven, was one of the first settlers of this county, as will be seen elsewhere.

Gysebert Van Denburgh had many children besides Mrs. Morgan, and among their descendants are Mrs. John Sheldon, of Schuylerville, and Henry C. Van Denburgh, the present supervisor of the town of Waterford, and chairman of the board of supervisors of this county.

four thousand shares of \$25 each. The commissioners to receive subscriptions and call the first meeting for the election of directors were John Knickerbocker, James Thompson, John Cramer, Miles Beach, and John W. Kirtland. The first board of directors chosen were John Knickerbocker, John Cramer, John Vibbard, Eli M. Todd, Moses Scott, Samuel Thompson, Matthew Bailey, Samuel Cook, and Miles Beach.

At the first meeting of the board, held July 14, 1830, John Knickerbocker was chosen president; Jonathan H. Douglas, cashier; and John Cramer, attorney. John Vibbard, Eli M. Todd, and John House were appointed a committee to inquire respecting a building to accommodate the company. The president, cashier, and attorney were appointed a committee to procure books and stationery, and also to draft by-laws.

In December, 1856, the capital was increased \$50,000. In May, 1865, it was reorganized as a National bank; but in 1871 became again a State bank, with its old name, Saratoga County Bank, which it still retains.

The following is a list of presidents and vice-presidents from the organization to the present time:

Presidents.—John Knickerbocker, June, 1830; died Oct. 1862. John Oramer, June 9, 1863; died June 2, 1870. Hugh White, June 14, 1870; died Oct. 7, 1870. Wm. Scott, Jan. 10, 1871; resigned Sept. 14, 1876. C. Boughton, Sept. 14, 1876.

Vice-Presidents.—John Oramer, June, 1830. John Stewart, June 9, 1863; died Feb. 2, 1864. Hugh White, June 14, 1864. Wm. Scott, June 14, 1870. C. Boughton, Jan. 10, 1871. D. T. Lamb, Sept. 14, 1876.

The present board of directors, besides the officers given above, are Hugh Connaughty, John Lawrence, J. B. Enos, John W. Thompson, C. A. Waldron, W. M. Eddy, J. C. Ormsby, Garney Kennedy, Stephen Emigh, David Brewster. The present cashier is D. M. Van Hovenburg; teller, Perry Emigh.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The whole town may be mentioned as a historic spot, but in attempting to descend to particulars, this feature of our town histories becomes more difficult and perhaps less important in proportion as we depart from the towns of Saratoga and Stillwater, where were located the battles and strategic points of the great campaign of 1777.

The following quotation from old records at Albany points to a place here of military importance long before 1700:

“In 1689 it was resolved by the authorities at Albany to remove the fort about the house and barn of Harmon Lievese at Half-Moon to a more convenient place,” from which it is inferred that quite a settlement existed there. The site of this fort is not certainly known at the present time. The family name mentioned might imply that it was up the Hudson river a mile or two. Indeed, it may have guarded the very ancient ferry up there.

Van Schaick's island is noted as the place to which General Schuyler had withdrawn the American army in retiring before the advance of Burgoyne, and the point at which General Gates took command, and led the army back to

Stillwater and to Bemus Heights. The islands at the mouth of the Mohawk were really three,—Green island, Van Schaick's, and Peebles'. Besides, the term *Havre* was applied to a portion of the latter, Havre island,—meaning the “island of oats.” Schuyler's army was encamped on both Van Schaick's and Peebles' islands, and intrenchments are still plainly visible on the latter, as seen from Waterford.

The old fort of 1689 is said to have stood on the bank of the Hudson, just above the junction and a little below the present Union bridge.

It may be difficult to reconcile this statement with a preceding one.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The town has only a small territory, but it is nearly all excellent land, and there are quite a number of very valuable farms. In comparison, however, with the milling and manufacturing operations, the agricultural interests are not large.

MANUFACTURING WORKS.

The Button Fire-Engine Works were established in 1834, by the firm of William Platt & Co., of which L. Button was a member. The works were then erected on the King canal, now the place of the Gage machine-works. They were moved to their present place, foot of Third street, about 1850, the proprietors preferring to use steam-power instead of the irregular and unreliable water-power. Their line of work consists of steam and hand fire-engines, hose-carriages, hook-and-ladder trucks, and fire apparatus generally.

They employ about fifty men when running at their usual rate. The present firm is L. Button & Son.

The Rock Island Flouring-Mills, J. B. Enos & Co., were established in 1847. The first buildings were burned in 1862 or 1863. The present buildings were erected immediately after. They are run by water-power from the King canal. They contain eight run of stone, and manufacture a superior quality of flour, by what is known as the new process of grinding. The mill does no custom-work. It has the capacity for making about two hundred and twenty-five barrels a day of the flour described above. They could make about four hundred barrels the old way. The number of men employed is about twenty. The firm own two canal-boats, shipping their own product by them direct to New York. They also own a large elevator and store-house on the Champlain canal, in the village.

Stock and Die Manufactory.—In 1847, James Holroyd commenced this business, and it is still continued under the firm-name of Holroyd & Co., James Holroyd being still a member. From forty to fifty men are employed in ordinary times. They manufacture dies for blacksmiths' and machinists' use, and also for gas- or steam-fitting. The business may be estimated at \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year of finished work, yet the market rates, the general demand, and other circumstances, render this statement only an approximate one. The water-power is from the King canal. The first buildings were taken down in 1864, and the present ones erected on the same site, greatly enlarged and improved.

The Straw-Board Manufactory is now owned by the

Saratoga County Bank of Waterford, and is carried on by Edwards & Younglove, Jr. They employ twelve men. The place was bought by Levi Dodge about 1864, and changed into its present use. Previous to that Henry Lape had owned the property, and it was then a feed-mill. The present building was erected in 1874, the older one having been destroyed by fire. It was probably the oldest building on the hydraulic canal, and had once been a button-manufactory, and then a barley-mill.

The Gage Machine-Works were founded in 1835 by George Gage. They are still owned and run by him now, after the lapse of forty years. The buildings are the same and on the same site. The business is the making of machinists' tools, paper-mill machinery, knitting-mill machinery, as well as machinery in general. Have usually employed from twenty-five to thirty men.

Mohawk and Hudson Paper-Mill.—This was established in 1872 by a company bearing the same name as the mill, but soon after the mill became the sole property of Frank Gilbert, one of the company, and has been operated by him to the present time. Printing-paper only is made, from rags, wood, and straw. The business has not been affected to any great extent by the hard times, but the mills have continued to turn out about three tons of paper a day. Forty hands are employed, and the paper is sold in Troy, Albany, and New York. The power is from the King canal. This mill stands upon the site of an older one erected many years ago, and had been occupied by various enterprises,—a foundry, an axe-factory, a shoddy-mill (so called), and a knitting-mill; near it was a chair-factory.

The Brooks Manufactory of Nuts commenced in one of the tenements of the Gage machine-works, about 1835. It was afterwards moved to the present place of Holroyd, then to Cohoes, and finally, about six years ago, to the present place, next south of the paper-mill. The establishment is run at the present time by a son of Mr. Brooks, the original proprietor.

The Pilot Knitting-Mill was established in 1875 by Van Schoonhoven & Co., and is still operated by them. They make all forms of knit goods, and generally employ eighty to ninety hands. The mill next north of the Pilot is owned by parties in Cohoes. It was built four or five years ago, and is now closed. The power for the Pilot mill is derived direct from the Mohawk above the State dam; the others from a dam just below.

The Franklin Ink-Works are an old affair in Waterford, having been commenced in 1831–35. The present proprietors are G. W. and W. M. Eddy. The manufacture of ink was abandoned many years ago, and the sole business now is making lampblack.

The Waterford Sawing-Mills, for the sawing of mahogany and fancy woods, veneers, and looking-glass backs, were established in Cohoes in 1835, but the business was removed to Waterford in 1872. The power is derived from the overflow of the feeder to the Champlain canal. The buildings were enlarged and improved. Previously, an ordinary saw-mill had been on the site for many years.

The Globe Iron-Works are located at the foot of Third street, and were established by Robert Pinkerton, in 1873. Soon after, M. C. Jones was associated with him, and the

firm became Pinkerton & Jones. They manufactured all kinds of steam-boilers, bleachers' tanks, and sheet-iron work, and usually employed ten hands. The buildings were formerly a part of the property of the Button Fire-Engine company.

Waterford Soap- and Candle-Factory is an old affair. The business was commenced about 1830, by Joshua and Elisha Morse. Afterwards the firm became Morse & Blake, and in later years Wm. H. Morse, the present owner, became the sole proprietor. The great fire in 1841 began in the barn on these premises.

The buildings were re-erected in 1860, and again improved in 1873, and the fixtures are unusually extensive and complete; have made some of the time ten thousand boxes of soap and candles in the year. It is the largest establishment of the kind north of Albany.

The Massasoit Knitting-Mills were built in 1872, on the foundation of the old Shatemuck flouring-mills. The firm remains the same, E. G. Munson manager. They manufacture all kinds of ladies' and gentlemen's knit-wear, run six sets of machinery, and produce five hundred dozen a week, employing about one hundred hands. Power is furnished by the Mohawk river, above the State dam.

The Stock, Dye, and Tool Works, known by the firm-name of J. M. King & Co., was founded in 1829 by Daniel B. King, and is a very extensive and complete establishment. Daniel King was a brother of Fuller King, the projector of the hydraulic canal.

The business of the *Mohawk and Hudson Manufacturing Company* was founded by C. W. Eddy in 1847, and he continued the proprietor until 1875, when the present owners came into possession. The company are iron and brass founders and machinists. They are the owners of patents and manufacturers of straight-way valves and fire-hydrants, also the Dodge hay-press. They employ from thirty to fifty men, and have a very extensive and complete establishment. The company two years ago also became the owner of the stove-patterns and works of G. W. Eddy, and manufacture the full line of work formerly made by him.

The Brush-making business in Waterford was begun in 1864 by E. Van Kleeck, in a building erected for the purpose, next to the saw-mill of the veneering manufactory, and furnished with power from the Champlain canal. A large variety of brushes is made, and the amount sometimes reaches six thousand dozen a year. Twenty hands are employed. The business was moved to Waterford from Lansingburg, where it had been carried on by the father of Mr. Van Kleeck for twenty-five years or more.

The mills of the *Hudson Valley Knitting Company* are situated upon the Champlain canal farther north than the other manufacturing establishments. The building was formerly the flouring-mill of T. M. Vail & Sons. It was converted into a knitting-mill in 1870 or '71, having been unused for some time previous. It was then called the Alaska mill, and was carried on by Holroyd, Safely & Dowd. Within the last year it passed into the hands of the present company, and is now being run well up to its full capacity, employing about one hundred hands, and turning out work at the rate of twenty-five thousand dozen a year, fine hosiery, shirts, and drawers.

The cooper business was a prominent feature of Waterford from, perhaps, 1825 down to a very recent period. Large numbers of barrels were made. Among the principal makers were Driscoll, Sheridan, Brewster, and Preston. The business has declined, but there are still two shops doing quite an extensive business,—one by Mr. Sheridan, the other by Mr. Frederickson. Mr. Preston is also engaged in the business on a smaller scale.

George Gage is one of the oldest manufacturers along the line of the hydraulic canal, and still engaged in business. He came from New Hampshire in 1829, arriving, as he quaintly states in reply to interviewers, "June 15, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and went up to look at the hydraulic canal about an hour later." The canal had been made the year before, extending then only down to what is now the dye-works of the King Company. John Fuller King designed and constructed the canal. He was from Coleraine, Mass., was an active business man, and an inventor, with Mr. Livingston, of improved canal-locks. He died about 1835, and the canal has been called from him "the King Canal." Mr. Gage furnishes the following items in relation to the various enterprises. At the lower end of the canal as first built was a cotton-factory, the place of the present King dye-works. Colonel Olney had a machine-shop on the site of the present straw-board manufactory. There was also a furnace, by George Kilby and Vandewerker, where the paper-mill now stands. Next was a twine-factory, built about 1830, where Brooks' manufactory stands at the present time. Next, about 1831, the ink-factory was established. That year the canal was extended to its present length, and a saw-mill erected at the lower end, below what is now the Enos mills. The first flouring-mill on the site of Enos was built about 1835. The buildings of the Gage machine-works were erected by Baker, Van Schoonhoven, Kimball, and Sherwood, about 1833, after the fire that burned Olney's shops. They were used a short time for the machine-works of Olney, also of Conkling & Humphrey, who previous to the fire had been carrying on business next to Olney. Mr. Gage commenced business in 1834, and has continued it till the present time, forty-four years. The Brooks nut-manufactory was commenced in one of the tenements of the Gage buildings about 1835, then removed to where Holroyd's works are now located, then to Cohoes, and about six years ago back to its present place. The works are now owned by a son of Mr. Brooks. The King dye business, originally begun in Olney's shops, was continued after the fire in the Gage buildings, and then removed to its present place. Holroyd also commenced his business in the Gage buildings. The Button fire-engine works were also in the Gage buildings for fifteen or twenty years.

Mr. Gage understands that the earliest flouring-mill, eighty to one hundred years ago, was at the present water-power owned by Himes. It was the Home mill, and the flour of their make was widely known through New Hampshire and the eastern States fifty to sixty years ago. Next was the mill at the mouth of the upper sprout of the Mohawk. The dam was about opposite First street, and was not very high. Its value was destroyed at the opening of the canals, the State dam at Troy raising the water too

much at this point. The State compensated the parties in interest by giving them an equal amount of power from the overflow of the Champlain canal.

The Shawtemaek mills were built about 1834, on the site of the present Munson knitting-mill. They were built by Hugh White, and became widely known.

The various water-powers may be stated as follows: First, direct from the Mohawk by the State dam, running the Munson mills. Second, the Himes power, furnished by a separate dam. Third, the King canal. This is supplied by means of a dam from the mainland to a small rocky island, sometimes called Steamboat island; then another from that to Peebles' island. Fourth, the power from the Champlain canal. This is valuable, as the canal is elevated, and boats descend to the level of the Hudson by three successive locks. Near the point where the power is taken from the canal was an early saw-mill, run by a small creek.

In Waterford village Elias Dummer is still in business as a tinner, in which he has now been engaged fifty years or more.

XII.—MILITARY.

WAR OF 1812.

Only a few names have been obtained of those who served in the last war with England, as follows: Tunis Waldron, Benjamin Goewy, William Van Every, Rubens Ryms, James Wilson, Daniel Guire, John R. Maxiber, George Finan, Philip Argosing, George Musgrave, Rusk Norway, Perth Mudhuling, William Carpensy, George Nichols, John Ives; also, Collins, Cline, and Keith. Nelson was the recruiting officer, and his rendezvous was in the school-house, where Morehouse's lumber-yard is now. He was a brother of Col. George Nelson, and was shot at Black Rock, across the Niagara river, below Buffalo.

In preparing the following list of those who went from the town of Waterford into the Union army of 1861–65, effort has been made to secure all the names, with an accurate record of each. But where the town authorities failed to write up a record as directed by the State in 1865, accuracy can hardly be expected twelve years afterwards. The list has been advertised and left for several weeks at the post-office for corrections and additions.

WAR OF 1861–65.

Ashdown Arthur.
John R. Britton, enl. Jan. 10, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Ira Bellingham, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
Nelson Batt, enl. July 26, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863, with regiment.
Courtlandt Backman, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.
James H. Brott, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; 1st lieut.; resigned.
Benjamin Bace, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt.; killed at Fairfax Court-House.
Charles Bace, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; prisoner Bull Run; ex-drummer; discharged; re-enlisted in the Navy; served full time in both. Died of consumption two years after the war.
Joseph Black, killed.
Sylvester Black, died in hospital.
Martin Cady, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch.
William Curtis, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; pro. sergt.; disch. June 19, 1863.
John W. Clute, enl. July 29, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch.
Hiram Clute, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; 2d lieut., pro. 1st lieut.; wounded at Bull Run, and died from effects of the wound.
Patrick Conway, killed in action.
Henry Dummer, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
John Dugan, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
Abram Devitt, enl. May 2, 1861, 2d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

A. L. Estabrook, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieutenant; 1st lieutenant; captain; disch. Jan. 19, 1863.

J. H. Francisco, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; pro. corp.; disch. June 19, 1863.

James Frazier, enl. May 2, 1861; wounded at Antietam; disch. for wounds.

James H. Gettings, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Thomas H. Glavin, 8th Infantry, Regular Army.

John Halpin, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Lawrence Higgins, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

James I. House, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Baker Housinger, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Patrick Hussey, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; wounded at Bull Run; discharged for disability.

Henry W. Hart, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Joseph Harriman, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; lost an arm at Bull Run; disch. for wounds in April, 1863.

Samuel Johnson, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; captured at Bull Run; exchanged; pro. sergeant; disch. June 19, 1863.

Charles N. Kilby, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.

Daniel Lavery, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. with regiment June 19, 1863.

Edward Lavery, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Oscar E. Little, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.

Patrick Morrissey, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Patrick McCall, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; pro. to corp., sergt., 2d lieutenant; disch. June 19, 1863; re-enl. March 29, 1865; ap. capt. 192d Regt., Co. K.; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.

John Murray, enl. July 26, 1861; wounded, and died from effects at South Mountain.

John M. Martratt, enl. March 29, 1862, Co. B, 93d Regt.; re-enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.

Matthew H. Martratt, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. C; pro. to corp.; sergt., on field; lost his right arm at Cold Harbor; disch. July 27, 1865.

Patrick McCartney, enl. Nov. 11, 1858, in the U. S. Marine Corps; disch. Feb. 23, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 13, 1864, Co. G, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; wounded Oct. 7, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Charles E. Martratt, enl. Feb. 1, 1864; was drummer of Capt. John D. Sherward's Co. D, 93d Regt., N. Y. S. Vols.; was wounded at Petersburg; was disch. on the 29th day of June, 1865, by reason of G. O. 158, H. Qrs. A. of P., June 22, 1865.

Charles Ogden, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

Benjamin O. Connor, enl. 3d Inf., Regular Army; served five years.

George H. Parkman, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

James W. Parks, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

George W. Porter, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Edwin Porter, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.

J. G. Porter, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; killed at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1863.

Samuel H. Peters, enl. 1861; was wounded at Spottsylvania C-H., May 12, 1864; was killed at South Side R. R., 1864; was color sergt. Co. C, 93d Regt., N. Y. S. Vols.

Newton Peters, enl. 1861; re-enl. 1864; was drummer Co. C, 93d N. Y. S. Vols.; was disch. June 29, 1865.

George L. Rogers; term of service, three years.

Oliver Shaw, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; lost in action May 10, 1864.

Ezra T. Stone, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. C.

Harrison A. Stone, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Martin Slattery, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Ralph A. Savage, enl. March 1, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. A; wounded at Bull Run; disch. for wounds.

John W. Schofield, 22d Cav.; pro. to hosp. steward.

Charles A. Schofield, enl.

John Singleton, shot through the left lung, and still lived.

Charles W. Shepherd, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, Co. H, 4th Regt., H. Art.; captured on the Weldon R. R., Aug. 25; died at Salisbury prison, Jan. 25, 1864.

Henry Simpson, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 6th Regt., N. Y. V. Cav., Co. D; disch. July 24, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864, in the 3d Regt., N. Y. Art., Co. B; disch. July 13, 1865.

Duane Shepherd, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; disch. July 21, 1863.

John Tenbroeck, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt.; pro. to 1st lieutenant; once supposed to be killed by concussion of air; was placed in the pit for burial, but revived in time to escape being covered.

John H. Van Order, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

James Van Order, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

Barna Vaudekar, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Joseph C. Vandewerker, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Schnyder Vaudekar, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.

William Van Antwerp, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; wounded, and disch. at Antietam.

T. B. Vaudekar, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; sergeant; died in hospital.

John H. Vandewerker, enl. Dec. 14, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; died in hospital.

Jesse White, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; 1st lieutenant; disch. for disability, Feb. 1863.

Martin Welsh, enl. Jan. 19, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

Joseph Wright, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

Edward White, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863.

Giles B. Wood, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; wounded at Antietam; disch. June 19, 1863.

Lewis Wells, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. June 19, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1866.

Daniel G. Waldron, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; discharged.

William Welch, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A.

Ira M. Wilson, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 19, 1863.

Lemond Wager, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.

John Wright, enl. May 2, 1861, 22d Regt., Co. A; killed at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.

Edward Welch, enl. March, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. C; disch. Sept. 1865.

Lewis B. Wells, enl. June 15, 1864, 13th Cav., N. Y. S. Vols.; killed March 3, 1864, near Vienna Station, Va.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. STEPHEN BUSH.

The Rev. Stephen Bush was a native of the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. His parentage was of true New England stock. His grandfather, Major Abijah Bush, was active in the Revolutionary struggle. One of the three campaigns in which he served was that which made the famous retreat before Burgoyne up the St. Lawrence and south by Lake Champlain, which terminated at the battles of Bemus' Heights, in this county, in the surrender of Burgoyne and his entire army.

The subject of this sketch laid the foundation of his education in the common schools, where, at the age of thirteen, he became proficient in arithmetic, and by listening to the instruction in algebra given to a young man he acquired some knowledge of that science.

The loss of a faithful Christian mother now threatened to change the entire course of his life. She had devoted him to study, but at the age of fourteen, while a member of the Troy Practical School under Prof. C. H. Anthony, he was induced to leave the school to commence the trade of coach-making with his uncle, James Gould, of Albany. Here he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, spending all his leisure hours in study or in works of Christian labor, for he was active in most of the benevolent enterprises of the city. He was among the founders of the Young Men's Association, of Albany, whose library afforded him an opportunity to make advances in English literature. A member of the Second Presbyterian church, he was engaged in the work of Sabbath-school instruction, and for some years attended as teacher four sessions each Sabbath: two at the Mission House, Spring street; one in the afternoon at the Almshouse; and in the evening one at the Sabbath-school for colored people.

Having finished his trade and earned a few hundred dollars, he went to Massachusetts and completed his studies preparatory to college. His plan was to enter Union College at the beginning of junior year and take the previous studies at the academy. But, by the advice of the principal, the Rev. Mr. Hall, he spent freshman and sophomore year at Williams College. At the close of this year, having gone through all his examinations with a good record, and with a commendatory letter of dismission from Dr. Hopkins, he entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1845, the semi-centennial year of the college. He next went to Princeton Theological Seminary, where he took the



Stephen Bush



Joshua Bailey

complete course of three years, and in 1848 was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Albany, in the same church of which he was a member, the Rev. Dr. Sprague's.

Having been appointed some months before as a missionary of the Presbyterian Board to the kingdom of Siam, he was married in June to Miss R. Arabella Fassett, the daughter of Amos Fassett, an honored elder of the First Presbyterian church of Albany. Not long after they sailed from Boston for their eastern home.

The next day after sailing they bid adieu to the light-houses of Cape Cod and their native land, and never saw land again until they neared Sumatra, and sailed between it and Java through the straits of Sunda to make the harbor of Batavia. Here they spent four weeks studying the Malay language and becoming acquainted with the capital of Netherlands India. Afterwards a voyage of a thousand miles among the islands of the Indian archipelago brought them to Singapore, an English seaport on the British highway to China, where they spent six weeks, also in the study of Malay. An opportunity now offered to go directly to Bangkok in one of the ships belonging to the king of Siam, and another thousand miles of ocean travel was safely accomplished, and they found themselves sailing up broad Meinam to the city of Bangkok.

On the evening of their arrival an incident occurred of special interest. The reputation of Mr. Bush in science and philosophy had preceded him, and Siam's future king, Chow Fa Yai, hearing of his arrival, came with his royal retinue to make the acquaintance of Mr. Bush, and talk philosophy with the new missionary. Thus began a friendship which lasted while Mr. Bush remained in Siam, and bore fruit after the prince became king.

Chow Fa was himself the first scholar in his kingdom, and always ready to acquire knowledge. Some years after, when death had called Mrs. Bush to a higher sphere, and disease was warning him to leave his chosen home for a time, he wrote the king a letter expressing his desire to leave for a season. The king sent a royal barge to convey him to the palace, and, after giving him a pleasant audience of two hours, presented him with many tokens of his friendship, not the least of which was a substantial bag of silver coin "to aid in travel when he should reach home."

In 1853, Mr. Bush arrived in New York somewhat improved by the voyage, and found again a pleasant home with his eldest brother, Walter R. Bush, of Albany.

While here in quest of health, he was induced to minister to the Presbyterian church at Cohoes for a number of Sabbaths, and this resulted in another change in his life-work.

He was invited to make a home for a time in the family of Mr. Joshua Bailey, and nearly two years after received the adopted and only daughter of Mr. Bailey as his wife. He now remained in charge of this church for about seven years, when he resigned his pastorate to travel abroad. The commencement of the war delayed this for a time, and in the interval he served the churches in the vicinity, and with his father-in-law built their pleasant home in Waterford, where they moved in 1865.

Mr. Bush and his wife afterwards visited Europe, and,

returning in 1867, he for six years had charge of the Presbyterian church on Green island, where his brother is interested in the extensive car-works of Gilbert, Bush & Co. Since the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Joshua Bailey, the cares incident to the management of his estate have devolved upon Mr. Bush, preventing his taking another charge; but he serves the church as opportunity offers, preaching frequently, and enjoying society in company with his amiable wife.

Mr. Bush has enjoyed rare facilities of travel, both at home and abroad, made many pleasant acquaintances in different parts of the world, and bids fair to enjoy the evening of life in his beautiful home surrounded by all the blessings which wealth, friends, and a happy family can bestow.

JOSHUA BAILEY.

Joshua Bailey was not an ordinary man. Naturally endowed with strong characteristics and capabilities of a high order, he had the qualities to make him a leader of others in most things that engaged his attention. He might in a true sense be called a radical man, for he did not think in the ordinary channels of other men. He was a man of strong originality.

Born in East Hampton, Conn., in the year 1800, his father three years after sought a new home for his family in Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y., when Joshua, the youngest son, early began the work of life by farming, manifesting even at this early age an ability to manufacture by adding two or three small enterprises to his farming operations.

His oldest brother, Timothy, likewise was possessed of strong mechanical abilities and tastes, so that when it was proposed to him, in 1832, to make a machine or loom to knit by power, he succeeded in doing so. When his first knitting-machine was so far completed that it would knit by a crank, he invited Joshua to join him, and they, together, in a room in Albany, N. Y., finished one frame, which was the humble foundation of a branch of American industry that at this time occupies so conspicuous a place among truly American enterprises.

When the success of this first frame was assured, Joshua returned to Delaware county, sold his farm and shops, and with five thousand dollars, the avails of his accumulations there, joined his brother and Mr. Egberts, a merchant of Albany, who had proposed the work to Timothy Bailey, in a firm to manufacture knit goods. A company had been formed to utilize the water-power of Cohoes Falls, of whom Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last patroon, was a prominent member. He had heard of the invention in Albany, and often called in to talk with the Messrs. Bailey, and watch the progress of the machine; and when completed he proposed that they go to Cohoes for the necessary power, which they did. And here, side by side, in that town of manufactures, began two important inventions in American machinery, viz., the engine-lathe by Wilkinson, and the knitting-machine by Bailey.

Occupying at first only a part of a building then completed, the company multiplied knitting-machines and enlarged their business, until it was regarded as prominent among the varied manufactories of Cohoes.

Timothy Bailey afterwards retired from the firm with about twenty thousand dollars, while Mr. Egberts and Joshua Bailey continued together, and, as they found, had but just begun to reap the reward of their persevering labor. For a few years prosperity followed them at every step, and they were enabled to build another, and then a third mill of larger capacity, for the same object. Finally, about 1850, each having acquired more than a competency, the firm was dissolved, and its interests divided.

Mr. Bailey, taking one of the mills, ran it for a year or two alone with great success. He then organized a company, to whom he sold one-half the interest, that he might be partially relieved from care. He was now able to live in all the comfort which a successful business career warranted. In 1854 he was induced to take the presidency of another company for knitting purposes, and personally superintended the building of what was described as the largest knitting-mill in the world, being three hundred and five feet long, seventy-five feet wide, part of it six stories high, and running thirteen sets of machinery. Mr. Bailey was the author of various improvements at almost every step of the new business, and contributed largely by his energy and perseverance in making the enterprise successful.

Among the improvements due to him there are perhaps none more important than that of heating buildings by steam; for there is no question that he was the first to introduce the system as a practical utility in this country. Somewhere about the year 1845, feeling the need of some better system of heating the factory than the stoves then in use, he conceived the idea of using steam in pipes. But the question arose how far steam could be carried through pipes before condensing. This question he found no one to answer, after seeking in vain in New York and Philadelphia. He then sought parties in Boston who dealt in pipe, and whom he finally induced to furnish pipe to him if he would experiment. The drawings for the pipes were made by him, sent to Boston, pipes received, a boiler put up, and all completed. It proved an entire success, and those pipes did good service for over twenty years. The system was copied by the Boston firm, until the heating of buildings by steam with pipes became common.

In 1857 the new system of water-works for the supply of the growing town was commenced, and Mr. Bailey was active as one of the chartered commissioners in its construction.

In 1862 he was called to mourn the loss of his lovely and accomplished wife, as he had a few years before mourned that of an only and promising son. And now his family consisted of himself, his adopted daughter, and her husband. His wife had been one of Connecticut's fairest daughters, born and reared in the pleasant old town of Glastenbury, near Hartford.

His residence in Cohoes having become almost surrounded by mills, he longed for a pleasanter home with more extensive grounds elsewhere, and the location for this was found in this county, in the town of Waterford, on what was known as a part of the old Van Schoonhoven estate. He purchased about twenty acres, a place of charming natural beauty, and erected a residence worthy of himself, and where he might spend his remaining years in leisure and comfort.

He was religiously educated and a Christian man from his youth. He was a member of the Presbyterian church in Cohoes, as were also his wife, son, and daughter, whose husband was its pastor for a number of years. Mr. Bailey was one of the original members of this church, and cherished its growth and development with a warm heart, and as he increased in wealth often made it the recipient of his generous bounty. When he removed to Waterford in 1865, he identified himself with the same branch of the Christian church there, of which he was a regular attendant, and an active and liberal supporter. He was made president of its board of trustees as a mark of respect for his character and generosity.

Mr. Bailey was modest, unassuming, and even retiring. He loved the society of the young, and was never happier than when his pleasant home was filled with company, or when in his carriage surrounded by children. He spent ten pleasant years in his Waterford home, and on January 21, 1875, was called to join his beloved wife and son, leaving the bulk of his earthly estate to those who had been children to him for many years, and to whom he had been a kind and loving father.

HON. HUGH WHITE.

The Hon. Hugh White was a native of Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 25th day of December, 1798. He was a son of Judge Hugh White, and a brother to Canvass White.

His early education was completed at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in the year 1823. He subsequently entered upon the study of the law in the office of Col. Charles G. Haines, of New York city, but being a man of great energy and enterprise, he soon tired of the dull lucubrations of Blackstone and Coke on Littleton, and turned his attention to business pursuits, engaging in agriculture, manufacturing, and contracting on public works.

In 1825 he located in Chittenango, Madison Co., N. Y. In 1830 he removed to Waterford, Saratoga Co., near the village of Cohoes, from which time he was identified with the business interests and subsequent growth of that place. Together with his brother, Canvass White, he planned the extensive works of the Cohoes company, and had charge of the same for many years. He also, in connection with other prominent men in New York and Albany, began the establishment of the works of the Harmony company. In each of these enterprises, as well as in many others in which he was engaged during his long and useful life, he manifested superior executive ability, and a determination of character which aimed to, and did, successfully accomplish whatever he undertook.

On April 10, 1828, Mr. White was united in marriage to Maria Mills Mansfield, of Kent, Conn. This lady is a daughter of William P. Mansfield and Sarah (Mills) Mansfield, and was born on the 5th day of February, in the year 1808. Mrs. White is still living at the date of this writing, May, 1878, a lady of rare culture and attainments, and of many lovable qualities of heart and soul. The result of this union was seven children, of whom two, a son and



Hugh White

daughter, still survive,—the Hon. Wm. M. White, of Livingston Co., N. Y., and Mrs. Wm. W. Niles, of Fordham, Westchester Co., N. Y.

The Hon. Hugh White was a man of wide reputation. In the field of politics he obtained honorable distinction. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States in 1844, by his constituents of this district, then consisting of Saratoga, Schenectady, Fulton, and Hamilton counties, and was subsequently re-elected twice, finishing his official career in 1851. He arose to a prominent place in the House. Being a man of few words, but of great influence and power, he was especially useful in the performance of committee work, where his rare executive skill, excellent discriminating powers, and sound judgment made him a valuable counselor. He also occupied a high social position in Washington. He was accompanied by his wife and his daughter, Florilla, whose perfect beauty, grace, and refinement attracted universal admiration, both at the presidential levees and in the elegant rooms of her father, where she and her mother received the foremost gentlemen and ladies of the day. To the extreme grief of a large circle of friends, Miss White was early removed from earth.

At the time of his election to Congress he was a member of the Whig party, but he subsequently affiliated with the Republican party, whose principles he ever adhered to and supported with all the firmness of character and tenacity of purpose for which he was peculiar. He was a steady opponent of the institution of slavery, believing in the equality of all human beings, and in a broad construction of our national constitution in that particular. He was earnest in support of all war measures, and contributed freely, by money and personal influence, towards the suppression of the Rebellion.

In his business and church affiliations Hugh White evinced the same breadth of character and general usefulness that he manifested in his political career. At the time of his death, which occurred on Oct. 6, 1870, at the age of seventy-two, he was a trustee of the Presbyterian church at Waterford, where he went up for many years to worship God, and toward the erection of which he contributed with open-handed liberality. He lived a life of earnest, consistent "walking before God." He was also, at the time of his death, president of the Saratoga County National Bank, of Waterford, to which position he was elected in June, 1870, succeeding John Cramer. On the 5th of June, 1860, he was elected a director of this bank, and on June 14, 1864, was chosen vice-president. Resolutions expressive of his high character and many excellent qualities, as well as of sincere grief at his departure, and condolence with his family, were adopted by the board of directors on the day succeeding his death.

Hugh White was a large-hearted man, having a lively sympathy for the troubles and cares of others, and exhibiting that sympathy in practical contributions in the hour of need. There was nothing small in his character, in his feelings, in his deeds. Magnanimity was a ruling trait in his soul. He had a righteous hatred for all that was wrong, contemptible, and mean. He could suffer long and be kind, forgive and forget injuries to himself. He was a polished

gentleman, of stately bearing and graceful manners; a man excellent in judgment, true in his words, wise in forethought, and of good business sagacity; an accomplished man, whom politics never soiled, who frowned on all dishonesty and fraud, and who belonged to a class of men in the national Congress upon which the nation looks back to-day with utmost respect and pride.

CANVASS WHITE.

This gentleman was born at Whitestown, N. Y., on the 8th day of September, in the year 1790. He was a son of Judge Hugh White, of that place, from whose family the town derived its name. During the War of 1812, Canvass



Canvass White

White served as a soldier on the frontier for one campaign. He held the position of lieutenant in a volunteer corps, and was present at the sortie of Fort Erie.

As a practical as well as scientific engineer he had few equals, his sound judgment and strong native common sense peculiarly fitting him for that profession. He was one of the first and ablest engineers on the Erie canal, and while engaged on this, resided principally at Troy, N. Y. He subsequently resided in Reading and Bethlehem, in the State of Pennsylvania, and at the historic town of Princeton, Mercer Co., N. J. During this period he was engaged on the Union, Lehigh, and Delaware and Raritan canals.

In the year 1832, in company with his brother Hugh, he went to Cohoes, N. Y., and assisted in planning and erecting the well-known Cohoes works. His health at this time began to fail him. To repair his wasting vitality he visited the State of Florida, but his efforts proved futile to arrest the encroachments of disease, and he died at Angus-

tura, in that State, on Dec. 18, 1834, at the age of forty-four years.

Canvass White was married in the year 1820, to Louisa Loomis, of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y. Several children were the fruits of this union, of whom one only is now living, Charles L., who resides in the picturesque town of Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa.

The portrait of Canvass White may be seen above. Those who are accustomed to study the human face as an index to character will observe in his countenance the marks of an untiring energy, indomitable will, and strong executive ability. To will, with Canvass White, was to do, while his natural courtesy and gentlemanly bearing enabled him to combine in graceful proportions the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*. He led an honest, upright, conscientious, and Christian life, and dying while yet in the maturity of his manhood, left behind him a memory green with the recollections of a life well spent, of duty well done, of opportunities well improved, and in the hope of a richer life beyond.

JOHN CRAMER

was born at Old Saratoga, May 14, 1779. His father, Conrad Cramer, was of German descent, and settled upon a farm, about three miles southwest of Schuylerville, before the Revolution. Notwithstanding the surrender of Burgoyne in October, 1777, the Tories and Indians from time to time continued to make raids. In May, 1779, such a raid was made into the neighborhood where Conrad Cramer resided with his wife and four small children. On the 14th of May they hastily packed their wagon with what comforts one team could carry, and started on their flight southerly. They reached the river-road and proceeded as far south as the farm now owned by Lohnas, about five miles south of Schuylerville, when night overtook them. At that place there was a small house used as a tavern, but, as it was already full, the Cramer family were obliged to remain in their wagon, and on that same evening the mother gave birth to John Cramer. The next morning the family continued the flight to what is now known as the Fitzgerald neighborhood, about three miles south of Mechanicville, where they obtained a small house, in which they remained until it was considered safe to return to their home in the wilderness.

Young Cramer received a liberal education, and chose the profession of the law. About 1800 he opened a law-office in Waterford, and he continued to reside in that village during the remainder of his long life. Waterford was then the head of navigation upon the Hudson river, and no canals or railroads then extended into the interior. Farmers were in the habit of bringing their grain and produce from a great distance to Waterford, and in return carted goods from its stores. It was then the most important commercial place in this State north of Albany, and some of the leading men from New England and the lower counties of New York settled there about the beginning of this century. Among those may be named Ira Scott, John Stewart, John House, and Eli M. Todd. John Cramer at once entered upon a lucrative practice,

and within twenty years had accumulated \$100,000, which was an immense fortune for that period. At an early age he became an active politician, and in 1804 was elected a presidential elector, and voted for the re-election of Thomas Jefferson. He was elected a member of the State Assembly in 1806, again in 1811, and, finally, in 1841. In 1821 he was a delegate to the State Convention for forming a new Constitution, and took a leading part in that body, which consisted of such men as Martin Van Buren, Governor Tompkins, and Samuel Young. Although then a man of large wealth and conservative in his opinions, to the surprise of his associates he made a speech in favor of abolishing the property qualification of voters, and probably did more than any other member towards carrying that measure. As he took his seat on that occasion Van Buren said to him, "Is that not a little too Democratic?"

In 1823 he was elected to the State Senate from the Fourth district, which extended to the St. Lawrence river. Joseph C. Yates was then governor, and hesitated about appointing some person for judge who was recommended by Cramer and opposed by Halsey Rogers. Cramer thereupon stated to the governor that Rogers said that he dare not make the appointment. The governor replied, "Does Halsey Rogers say that? I will show him who is governor of the State of New York," and at once sent in the nomination, which Cramer induced the Senate speedily to confirm.

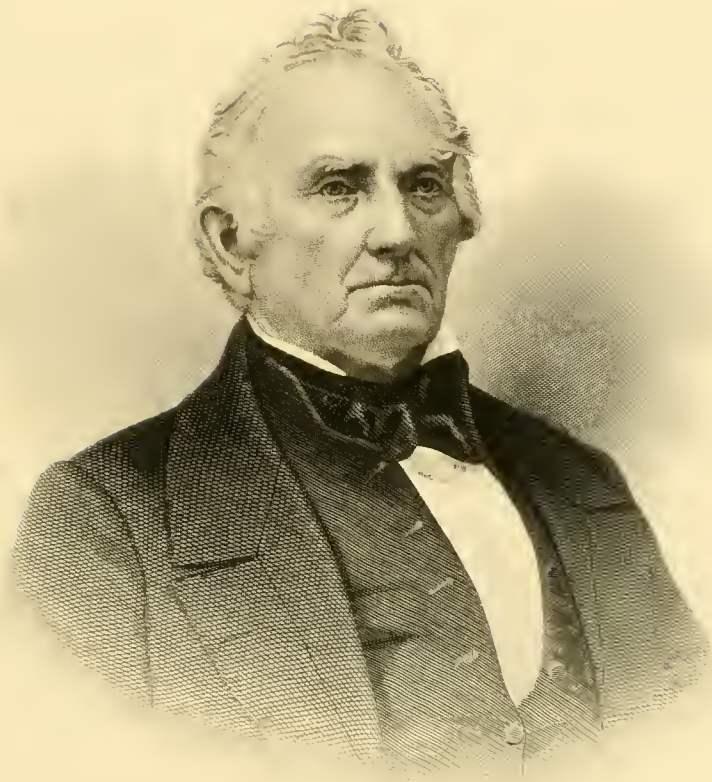
In 1824, Cramer brought forward his friend Colonel Samuel Young, of Saratoga County, for governor, and procured his nomination upon the Jackson ticket, while De Witt Clinton was the candidate upon the Adams ticket. As the State was carried by J. Q. Adams for President, Colonel Young failed of an election.

John W. Taylor was a member of Congress from this district from 1812 to 1832, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives, after Mr. Clay went into the cabinet. His great popularity and twenty years' service in Congress made him an almost invincible candidate. In 1832, John Cramer was pitted against him, and, after the hardest-fought political contest which the State had then witnessed, was elected member of the House from this district, and was re-elected in 1834. He served in the House with James K. Polk and other distinguished men, during the last term of Jackson's administration.

Although Mr. Cramer seldom took part in public debate, yet he exercised as much influence as any member, and he rarely failed to carry a point which he advocated. So well was this conceded by his colleagues that, after his term had expired, Mr. Polk sent for him to come to Washington at the organization of a subsequent House, to aid him in his canvass for the speakership. Polk was successful, and always remained grateful to Mr. Cramer.

The Whig party having carried the State in 1838, and also this Congress district, the Democratic party in 1840 put forward their strong men, and made a determined effort to redeem the State. To this end Cramer was nominated for Congress, Judge Linn, of Schenectady, being his opponent. After a hard-fought contest the latter was successful by a small majority.

Although then upwards of sixty years of age, his ambition would not allow him to retire under defeat, and the next



Amos

year, 1841, he accepted a nomination for the Assembly upon the same ticket with Halsey Rogers, and both were elected. During the succeeding session of 1842, he carried through the election law, which has remained substantially in force ever since.

When Mr. Polk was elected President, in 1844, a bitter contest arose as to the member of the cabinet to be selected from this State. Mr. Cramer sustained Governor Wm. L. Marcy, while Silas Wright, then elected governor, advocated a man representing the "soft" or anti-slavery wing of the party. Cramer proceeded to Washington. His superior skill in political diplomacy triumphed, and Governor Marcy was appointed Secretary of War.

Mr. Cramer never would accept the office of judge or any other minor appointment; his independent nature made him a natural leader, and he would never hold an office or act in what he considered an inferior station.

John Cramer was a natural leader, and exercised a powerful influence upon the politics of the State for more than fifty years, and for a longer period than any other one man. He was indomitable in his energy, and would overlook no point to secure success. He would stand by his friends in all extremities, but would go equally far to overthrow his opponents. He did probably more than any other man in early times to advance the fortunes of Mr. Van Buren; but previous to 1844 they differed, when he used all of his efforts to defeat his nomination that year. So with Colonel Young, of this county. He prevented his nomination in 1824, and in 1843 he defeated his election by the Legislature for Secretary of State. For more than fifty years he dictated nearly every nomination made by the Democrats in this county, and was conceded to be the Warwick of Saratoga.

Although he always adhered to the Democratic party, yet when the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter his patriotism at once arrayed him on the side of the Union, and he headed a subscription in the town of Waterford with the sum of \$1000 to aid in raising volunteers for the war. When the company from that town was organized under Captain Yates, and marched for the camp at North Troy, John Cramer, on foot, marched at the head of the column, although then upwards of eighty-two years old.

He died at his residence in Waterford June 1, 1870, aged ninety-one years and sixteen days. He left four sons and two daughters surviving him, and the children of Eliphalet, his oldest son, who died at Milwaukee before the death of his father. Mary, his oldest daughter, was the wife of the Honorable Edward Curtis, who was four years a member of Congress from New York city before 1841. Mr. Curtis was collector of New York under General Harrison, and was continued under President Tyler as long as his friend Daniel Webster remained Secretary of State. Mrs. Curtis was drowned on the ill-fated steamer "Ville du Havre" a few years since. Harriet, the youngest daughter of Mr. Cramer, is the wife of John K. Porter, formerly judge of the court of appeals. George H. Cramer, of Troy, president of the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad company, is the oldest surviving son of John Cramer. William E., another son, is the editor and proprietor of the *Wisconsin*, a daily paper published at Milwaukee. John C., the youngest son now

living, remains in the old homestead at Waterford. The fifth son, Charles, one of the best linguists in the country, died about three years since.

John Cramer accumulated a large fortune, which he left to his children; but during his life performed many acts of charity among the poor. Especially among the sick and suffering he was always sympathetic and generous, and many have reason to bless his memory.

SAMUEL CHEEVER.

Among the prominent men who, in the earlier part of their lives, became widely known while living outside the boundary of Saratoga County, yet later in life became permanent residents of the county for many years and at length died, there was Judge Cheever, late of Waterford.* Samuel Cheever was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Cheever, and was born at North Brookfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1787. His father was a farmer, and was thoroughly imbued with the then prevailing tradition that a son should yield duty and service to his father until majority; and young Cheever was kept at farm-work until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, and in the mean time he attended a district school during the winter months, and pursued his studies under self-tutelage at such odd times as he could while at work. Having a natural bent for the acquisition of knowledge, together with an excellent memory, he became well read in standard literature and proficient in Latin and Greek.

After attaining his majority, he left home and commenced the study of law, attending the lectures of Judge Gould, and at the same time maintained himself by teaching Latin and Greek to young men, and among his pupils were numbered several persons who have become men of celebrity in the nation.

In 1808 he left Massachusetts, and removed to Salem, Washington county, in this State, where he continued his legal study. Soon after he came to Troy and established himself at the corner of Congress and First streets, he commenced the practice of his profession. He was successful, and had the reputation of a reliable, studious, and conscientious lawyer.

In 1818 he married Mrs. Julia Jones, the wife of a former prominent and wealthy merchant of Troy. While at Troy he was elected to and ably filled the office of district attorney for Rensselaer county.

At the termination of his term of office he removed to Albany and there practiced law, residing during a portion of the time in the large and ancient mansion (built in the seventeenth century, and still standing). He retired from professional practice from Albany to his farm at Bemus Heights, Saratoga County, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to Waterford, at which place he remained until his death. Judge Cheever was always a member of the Democratic party, an associate and friend of Wright and Marcy, an active and influential politician.

Judge Cheever, during his later years, was a contributor

* Prepared by William H. Shirland, of Troy.

to a number of New York papers and periodicals, and aside from this employment, he occupied himself with the care of the McIntyre estate, for which he was agent, and which was owned in part by his daughter, Mrs. James McIntyre, and her children.

On religious matters, Judge Cheever was of very liberal opinions, and had devoted much study to the subject on the east side of the river, opposite Albany. At Albany he was elected county judge, or "First Judge" as it was called, and some of his excellent legal opinions, delivered at that time, will long survive him. Judge Cheever was one of the commissioners of the Boston and Albany railroad, and to him, more perhaps than to any other person, that road owes its existence. He was a practical surveyor, and assisted in the purchase of the land used by, and the laying out of the line. He was also, to a great extent, instrumental in the organization and equipment of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad.

Among other public positions filled by Judge Cheever was the presidency of the State Agricultural Society, of which society he was always a friend. He was one of the commissioners appointed to lay out the city of Brooklyn. He also served as State canal commissioner, and was director of numerous private corporations. He usually attended the Presbyterian church, of which society his family were members. He reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and his mental force and vigor were entirely unimpaired. His final brief sickness was the result of a cold, and he died at his home in Waterford, Sept. 25, 1874.

ISAAC C. ORMSBY.

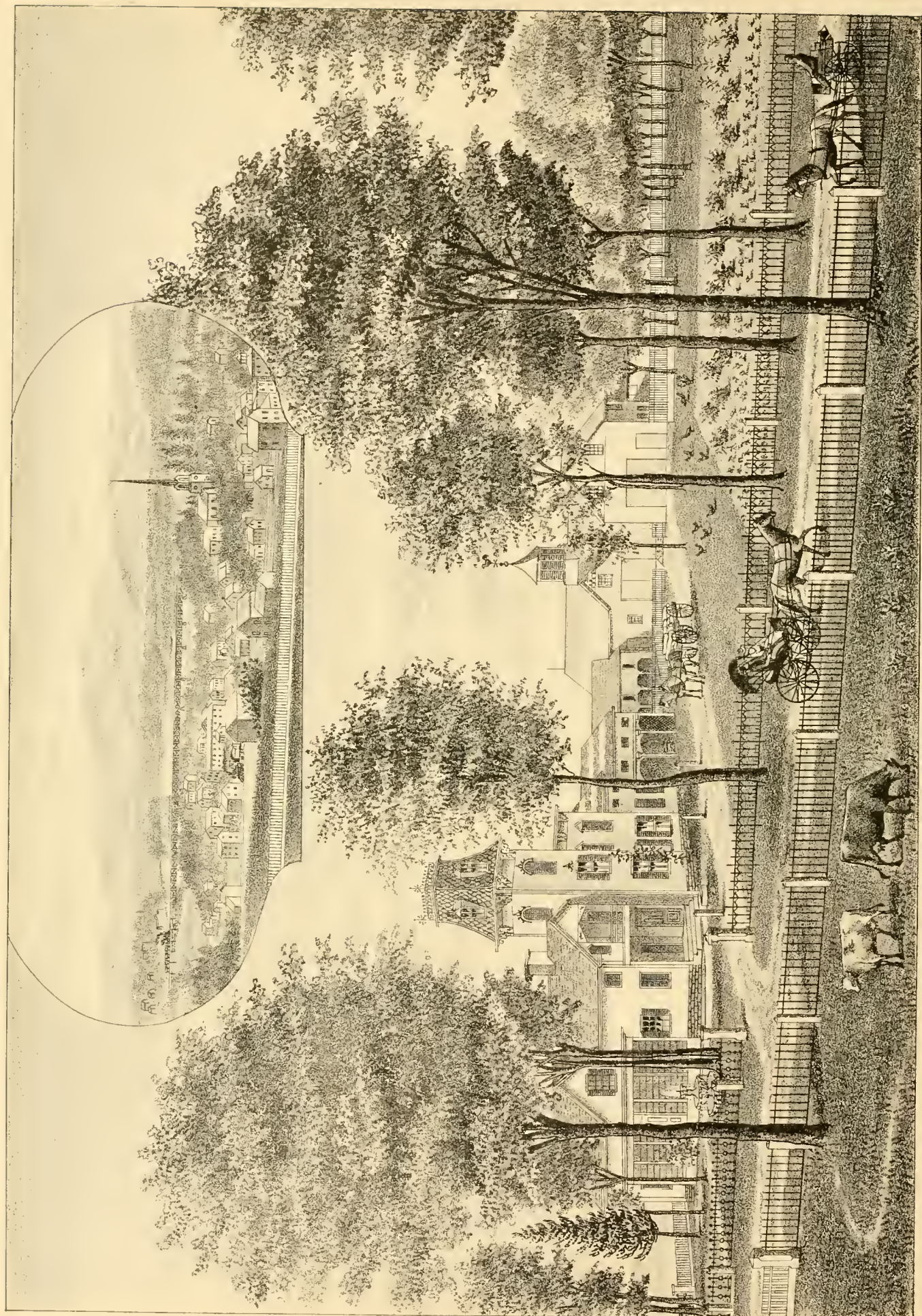
Isaac C. Ormsby, son of Ira Ormsby, was born in the town of Greenfield, this county, April 24, 1820. He was educated at the district school of his native town, Judge Boekes having been his last instructor. For several winters he himself "taught the young idea how to shoot," but subsequently (in 1845) entered the office of Ellis & Bullard, at Waterford, fully determined to follow the law. James B. McKean (afterwards judge) was pursuing his studies in the same office at the time. He made rapid progress, being admitted to the common pleas bar in 1846, and to that of the Supreme Court in June following. He was elected district attorney in 1862, and again in 1865. In 1871 he was again called upon to discharge the duties of the same office,

and was re-elected in 1874. His twelve years' incumbency of the office of district attorney proved him to be "a fearless and honest public officer and a faithful public prosecutor." Since his admission to the bar, Mr. Ormsby has gained and maintained a successful law practice at Waterford, his home. He is of medium stature, and possessed of a vital temperament and intuitive mind-qualities, eminently fitting him for his profession, and for the important office he has filled so long.

CHESELDEN ELLIS.

Cheselden Ellis, who has frequently been mentioned in these pages, was born in the State of Vermont, at New Windsor, in the year 1808. He was graduated from Union College in 1823, studied law with the Hon. John Cramer, of Waterford, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. He soon attained to a remunerative practice, but preferred to be known as a counsellor rather than as an advocate. Upon the resignation of Nicholas Hill, Jr., in 1837, he was appointed district attorney. He held this office until Sept. 11, 1843, then resigning to take his seat in Congress. General E. F. Bullard, his law-partner, used his influence successfully in securing for Mr. Ellis the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1842. He was elected. In 1844 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, Hon. Hugh White. In 1845 he removed to New York city, and resumed the practice of his profession as senior of the firm of Ellis, Burrill & Davison, which he continued uninterruptedly until his death, which occurred in 1854.

His *personnel* is thus described: "He was five feet nine inches in height, of splendid *physique*, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds. To a sound body was united a mind strongly imbued with fine literary tastes." He was naturally diffident, but a vigorous debater when aroused. He was a great admirer of Calhoun, and when in Congress was on intimate terms with the great "Nullifier." His personal influence with President Tyler was also great; sufficiently so, at least, as to place at his disposal the vacant seat on the Supreme Court bench, rendered vacant by the death of Judge Thompson. He designated Judge Cowen, who declined; Chancellor Walworth was then appointed, but rejected by the Senate; and Judge Nelson was subsequently appointed by President Polk.



FARM VIEW OF FRANK PRUYN MECHANICVILLE, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

HALF-MOON.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THIS town still borders both the Hudson and the Mohawk, notwithstanding the numerous changes in its boundaries; but the town of Waterford was cut from the extreme point, leaving to this town a tract of somewhat irregular shape, with no common central point. Its town-meetings are held and its public business transacted either at one extreme or another,—Mechanicville, Middletown, Crescent, and Clifton Park all claiming at times the honor of being the capital.

Half-Moon is bounded north by Malta and Stillwater, east by the county line, south by Waterford and the county line, west by Clifton Park.

It is mostly upon the Van Schaick patent, and contains 17,517 acres of improved land, 3264 unimproved land, and of this last amount 2113 is woodland.

The population in 1875 was 3176. Besides the geographical boundaries, we add the following legal description and definition of the boundary lines taken from the revised statutes of the State:

"The town of *Half-Moon* shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by Anthony's Kill, easterly by the east bounds of the county, southerly by Waterford and the south bounds of the county, and westerly by a line beginning at the outlet of Round lake; then running south to the east side of William Gates' grist-mill; then southerly through the centre of the mill-pond across the bridge over said pond; then southerly to the west side of Joseph Merrill's dwelling-house; then south to the Van Schaick line; then along said line to the Mohawk river, varying the same at the dwelling-house of Ephraim Stevens so as to leave the same on the west side of the line."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. There are portions of interval land along the river, half a mile wide at some points. The clay bluffs beyond these vary from sixty to one hundred feet in height. The small streams emptying into the Hudson are Anthony's Kill and Dwaas' Kill. Steena Kill empties into the Mohawk. The soil is a clayey and gravelly loam upland, and a fine quality of alluvial in the intervals. Some portions are sandy, but nearly all the town is of fair productiveness.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Just how early the first settlers entered upon the present territory of Half-Moon is a matter very largely of tradition; as already mentioned in regard to the name, it is certain that the junction of the Mohawk and the Hudson was a place known by white men soon after Fort Orange was established at Albany, and even earlier. From ancient Albany records, it appears that there were a few hardy pioneers on the banks of the Mohawk as early as 1680.

There is indeed one venerable relic of early settlement, known as the "old stone house," or the Dunsback place, about two miles above the village of Crescent. The walls of this house are very thick, nearly two feet, built of field stone without mortar, and in it are beams twenty-two inches deep. The old chamber floor was laid with splendid pine plank two feet wide. The roof boards were beveled together, and of such excellent quality that when the shingles were off rain could not penetrate. It was built by Killian Van Den Burg in 1718. The house bears upon it the date 1718, and the initials N. V. B.

Henry J. Dunsback states that he put on a new roof in 1855, and in his opinion that was the first time it had been reshingled,—showing the first roof to have lasted one hundred and thirty-seven years. The place was bought by the grandfather of Henry J. Dunsback in 1813, of the Haswells, and the latter purchased it of the Vandenburgs, descendants of the original settler; the initials on the building meaning Nicholas Vandenburg. A few rods from this building was, very evidently, an Indian burial-ground, preserved for many years, but now plowed over by late proprietors; also an Indian orchard, venerable old trees set irregularly. Not far off, too, is a singular high rock, in the vicinity of which the early settlers are said to have hidden their valuables from the Indians.

The Loudon ferry crossed the Mohawk about a mile and a quarter below Crescent, just within the limits of Waterford. From this point the Loudon road passed northward to Ballston and Saratoga Springs, and then through Wilton,—the Loudon Methodist church in that town being probably named from its position on or near that old road. In connection too with the "old stone house" described above, there was an ancient ferry,—so ancient as to have acquired rights by long usage, and not subject to license. Since 1813 this has been known as the Dunsback ferry.

On the river-road, along the Hudson, some very early locations were no doubt made. The present Powers place was owned by Mr. Peebles, probably in the time of the Revolution.

Some old people speak of Van Schaick in connection with the same farm. The earliest place in Mechanicville, south of the creek, was probably a public-house on the site of the present Burnap's tavern. It was kept in very early times by one Gates. About a mile below was another public-house, kept by Mills, but there was a still earlier proprietor, in 1788, Henry Bailey. In Mills' time there was an original genius by the name of Bloodgood living in Mechanicville, of whom many quaint stories are told. Calling on Mills and finding him lathered for a shave, he induced Mills to allow him to do the shaving. Seating his victim, he took off one side nicely, then drawing the edge

of the razor across the andiron, he left the man half shaved, and the only razor in the vicinity disabled. Mr. Mills' house was so ancient looking a building that it was jestingly called Noah's ark, and Mr. Hart, the present owner of the farm, insists yet that the garden of Eden must have been there, and says he can show an apple-tree old enough to prove it. Two miles farther down was the Fitzgerald place.

Ten Broeck was also an early settler on the river-road. At Middletown or Half-Moon village, Wm. Clark was about the first settler. He was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Traverse, now living there. Dr. German was probably there too, as early as the Revolutionary war. His old place was the present residence of Dr. Bottum. Dr. Sabin followed Dr. German at this point and Dr. Shaw.

There was a tavern at Middletown, established by Shubael Cross, before the Revolution. The barns now attached to the Sheldon house were built in 1800, by Mr. Woodin. An old house in Middletown was the Payne homestead, where Hollister now lives. This was taken down in 1832, by Luther Gates.

Devoe was a very early name in connection with pioneer settlement. His place was at Crescent, just above the canal aqueduct.

Crescent village grew up almost wholly under the capital expended there by Alfred Noxon, now of Ballston. His enterprise set everything in motion. Before his undertaking, in 1840 to '44, there was little besides a canal, grocery, and one or two dwellings. He established a foundry, paint-works, a block of stores, and a hotel, employing at times from seventy to one hundred men. Grain was shipped from this point, teams in a line half a mile long having been seen waiting for a chance to unload. Large quantities of moulding sand are shipped from this point at the present time. The lower grist-mill at Crescent is on the site of an old saw-mill, but neither go back of 1800 in history. On the Steena Kill was, however, a saw-mill in 1762. The name of Seouten is mentioned in connection with it. Just below Crescent is the mouth of Bouton creek, where the Indians coming down the Mohawk trail were accustomed to cross to go up the Hudson river; carrying their canoes overland, or leaving them to be used on their return.

Benjamin Rosekrans was an early pioneer; he lived where his great-grandson, Samuel Rosekrans, now resides. His wife lived to be very old, and her descendants relate many incidents told by her of the fearful times of border warfare. On one occasion during an Indian attack she managed to hide herself and children on a haystack, around which the Indians lay down to sleep after their labors in sacking the buildings.

Timothy Wooden, too, is a name of the early times. He settled about two miles north of Crescent in 1768. A grandson is still living near Round lake.

Thomas Flagler, who was an assessor for twenty years or more in the town of Half-Moon, now resides on the place formerly owned by his father-in-law, Peter Davis. Davis bought it probably about 1788-89. He had a large farm, bought at different times of Jacob and Cornelius Teachout, also of Lawrence and McConnery, showing that these men were also early settlers, perhaps before 1790.

Mr. Flagler supposes Richard Davis, the supervisor in 1792, to have been a nephew of Peter Davis. Thomas Flagler was born in what is now Clifton Park; his father, Richard Flagler, having moved there from Dutchess county about 1798.

Peter Ferguson was an early settler at Half-Moon, no doubt in 1780 to 1785. He lived on the present place of the Anthony brothers.

Jacob Miller was here about the same time. Indeed, quite a colony was in the same neighborhood very early, composed, among others, of John Vincent, Jerry Vincent (brothers), and Miller and Rosekrans, whose wives were sisters of the Vincents. In this same neighborhood Dr. Carey was an early physician, coming there soon after the Revolution. He lived on the present Wandell place.

Another early resident on the river was John Flinn. He kept a tavern as early as 1753. Jacob Wilsey must have been a pioneer before the Revolution on the present Husted place.

A grist-mill was built by Bradshaw on the Dwas Kill at the close of the Revolutionary war. This has since been known as the Steinburg mill, now owned by Hart. Before this settlers probably went to mill at Vischer's ferry.

In very early times Mechanieville was called the *Burrow*,—perhaps, as old people say, from some families that were not over-particular as to the title of their mutton, and burrowed out of sight occasionally along the river-bank,—or better, from the old English word "borough."

Mechanieville, on the Half-Moon side of the creek, is principally a place of modern times. It is said by citizens familiar with its history that as late as 1835 there were scarcely more than five buildings here, and these were the Episcopal church, the tavern at Burnap's, a house occupied by Dr. Tibbets, one near the site of the present Methodist parsonage occupied by Serviss, and a house about opposite the tavern; to these should be added probably a canal-grocery, and perhaps one or two more buildings. Dr. Cuerdon had a tavern just north of the brick store, opposite the Episcopal church, in 1788.

Another early settler not yet mentioned was Abraham Traverse, who lived on the present James Raymond place.

The Joshua Taylor spoken of in the list of innkeepers in the year 1788 lived opposite the Powers place, across the present canal. That he kept a tavern is doubted by his nephew, Shubael Taylor, of Clifton Park, but his name is in the list.

John Cuerdon was an early doctor at Mechanieville, as well as an innkeeper.

John Flynn, from Ireland, mentioned among the innkeepers of 1788, settled on the river-road below the present Fitzgerald place, in 1753. Colonel Fitzgerald was a son-in-law of Mr. Flynn.

Jacob Miller kept a public-house west of the Rosekrans place.

The Swarts saw-mill was just above Mechanieville, where the railroad now crosses Anthony's Kill.

The Snedikers, in 1788, lived southwest of Mechanieville; Andrew Evans, on the Van Veghten place. The Weaver family were in the Mott neighborhood,—that is, in what was called Newtown,—Zebulon Mott's place being



L. E. Smith

LEWIS E. SMITH.

Samuel Smith, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, originally came from the State of Connecticut, and settled on the east line of Ballston before the Revolutionary war, where he remained until his death. Lewis Smith, his father, was born Jan. 15, 1786, at Ballston, but afterwards removed to Stillwater, in which town he has continued to reside, living at the present time in Meehanville, on the Half-Moon side. He has always been a farmer, leading an active, out-door life, and is alive to-day at the mature age of ninety-two years, and so far possessed of health and strength as to be able to saw wood, work in his garden, and perform other similar labor. He was never specially interested in political affairs, and is a member of no particular church. His mother's name was Azuba Garnsey. She died in December, 1877, in her ninetieth year. She and her husband had lived together for sixty-nine years, having married Jan. 25, 1809; and at their death their combined ages made one hundred and eighty-one years. They had two daughters and five sons, viz., Esther, Silas G., Lewis E., Daniel G., Isaac M., Elizabeth M., and Charles, of whom the last three are dead, the remainder living in the neighborhood of their father's home.

Lewis E. Smith was born Dec. 23, 1815, in the town of Stillwater. He has always resided either in Stillwater, Half-Moon, or Meehanville. He received an academic education at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he went in 1835 and remained three years. On Nov. 6, 1839, he married Phebe E. Peters, daughter of William Peters, of Clifton Park, and took up his residence at Half-Moon, where he farmed until the spring of 1852. In the fall of 1851 he took stock in the American Linen Thread Company, located at Meehanville, and the only patent linen thread company then or now in America. He took charge of this business in April, 1853, and has had full charge of it ever since. This company manufactures all kinds of sewing and machine threads, finding a market entirely in this country. They employ about one hundred and fifty people, and are doing a thriving business. Mr. Smith has had three chil-

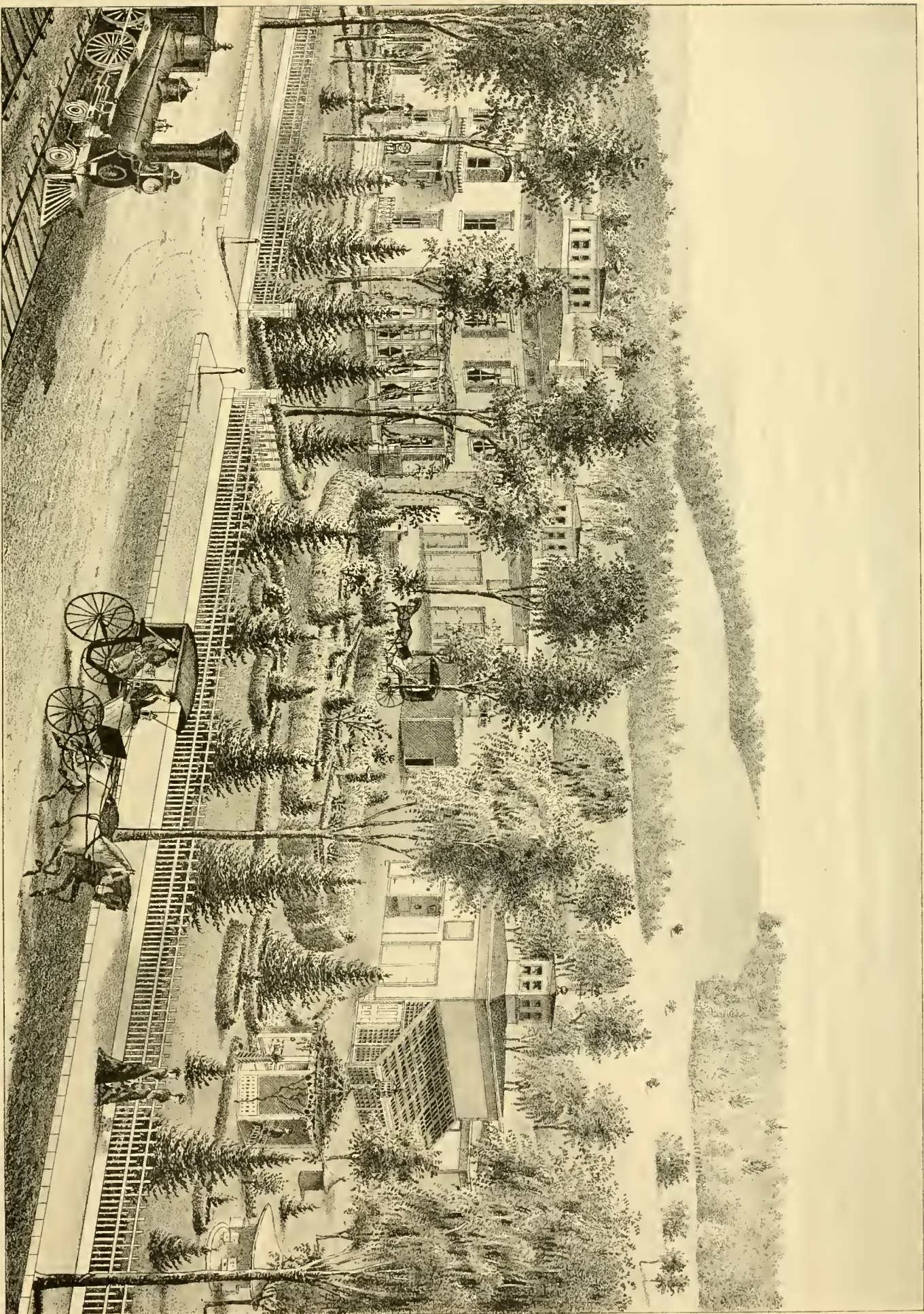
dren,—Daniel L., Josephine A., and Elizabeth G.,—all of whom are married and live in the vicinity of their old home.

Lewis E. Smith was formerly closely identified with the interests of the national guard of this State. In 1839, Governor William H. Seward appointed him quartermaster of the 144th Regiment, old State militia. In 1843 he was appointed major inspector of the Fifth Brigade of Infantry by Governor William C. Bouck, an office which he continued to fill until the militia was abolished. In 1861 he was named by Congress, with Generals Hooker, Wadsworth, and nine others, as suitable persons for brigadier-generals from New York; but he did not accept the position because of ill health.

In political affiliation, Mr. Smith was formerly a Democrat; but he was never a seeker after office. In 1843 he was elected a justice of the peace, and served as such for five years. After the firing on Fort Sumter he was a delegate to the convention held at Syracuse to nominate State officers without regard to party. From that time he identified himself with the Republican party, and was a firm supporter of the war.

In 1872, Mr. Smith was chosen president of the village of Meehanville, and has been elected every year since, most of the time without opposition. Many improvements have been made under his administration: brick sidewalks have been laid down, an engine-house built, a good fire-engine purchased, and other measures taken to make Meehanville one of the most attractive and beautiful villages in the State.

In 1877, Mr. Smith and his estimable wife made an extensive tour through Europe. He has been repeatedly urged to accept the position of commissioner to the Paris Exposition, but has firmly declined. He is an attendant upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Smith was sixty-three years of age in December, 1877, and bids fair to be spared for a long time to his family and to the community, for the material growth and advancement of which he has done so much.



RES. OF L. E. SMITH, MECHANICVILLE, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK

about a mile west of the cemetery, where stood the early Baptist church.

Richard Burtis kept a tavern on the site of the present one at Clifton Park village.

William Tripp was in the northwest part of the town. Ebenezer Landus was connected to the Woodins. The Woodin pioneer home was the present Hegeman place.

Abraham Deuel lived west of Mechanicville. Jonathan Lossing was a pioneer at Usher's Mills as early as 1780. His daughter, then a child of two years, is yet living at Stillwater village,—nine years older than the federal government.

Old records at Albany indicate that "Half-Moon precinct" had a population of one hundred and one as early as 1714. This statement of course includes Waterford, and how much more is uncertain, as, prior to 1772, the names of Half-Moon and Saratoga are exceedingly indefinite. The population of one hundred and one would indicate fifteen or sixteen families. Most of these were probably at the "Point," and in the vicinity of Crescent, with scattering families farther up the Mohawk, and also up the Hudson. Very little is known either of the names or the history of these families. The name of Taylor is given by some authorities as a settler at Mechanicville in 1763. This is probable, as Stillwater, above, was quite extensively settled from 1760 to 1765.

James Deyoe, from Tarrytown, came to Half-Moon about 1770, and settled about two miles west of Mechanicville, on what is well known in late years as the Deyoe farm. When he first came he leased six acres of land, for which he was to pay a rent of four ears of corn annually. He had previously spent a few months in Saratoga, about two miles west of the springs. This place was so infested with rattlesnakes that he decided not to remain. Near the High Rock spring the settlers were compelled to suspend their beds from trees to keep the snakes out. Mr. Deyoe died at the age of one hundred and three years, and his wife at the age of one hundred and five, their married life being continued for eighty-three years.

Among the early settlers of Half-Moon were George Ellsworth and Joseph Reynolds. They located before the Revolution, a mile and a quarter from Clifton Park village. George Ellsworth was a soldier of the Revolution, grandfather of Capt. Ephraim D. Ellsworth, now of Mechanicville. Reynolds also was the grandfather of the captain on the maternal side.

George Ellsworth, the pioneer, left four sons,—William, Charles, James, and George. William was drowned near Cohoes; Charles settled and died at Schuylerville; James in Northumberland; George married the daughter of the pioneer Reynolds and settled on the old homestead. In 1836 he moved to Dunning Street, Malta, and in 1837 to Rose, Wayne county, where he died. His son, Ephraim D. Ellsworth, married Phebe Denton, and settled in Malta. There the future Colonel *Elmer E. Ellsworth* was born. The family moved to Mechanicville when Elmer was seven years old, and his boyhood was spent in that village. The remarkable life of the young hero, his earnest purpose, his early military ardor, his struggles in business, his advancement in Chicago and at Springfield, his acquaintance

with Abraham Lincoln, his noble ambition, his splendid service and heroic death, have all passed into history, and will live forever upon its enduring page. His motto was, "There is nothing impossible to him who WILL."

As still further showing the names of early settlers, we add the following list of the founders of the old Baptist church of Newtown,—a venerable body, whose memory is cherished by early settlers still living, or by the descendants of others who received their earliest religious impression within the walls of the old meeting-house, a building long since removed, and the society that worshiped in it extinct; but though dead yet living in its two young successors,—the church of Middletown and the church at Clifton Park village.

These were the male members of the Newtown church in 1791: Peter Groom, Wm. Groom, Daniel Derbyshear, James Essex, Matthew Neally, Joshua Miller, Ephraim Dunham, Wm. Goslain, Richard Clute, Timothy Woodin, George Alford, Joseph Peck, Nathaniel Upham, Shubael Waldo, Peter Baker, John Bell, Moses Lent, Andrew Evans, Abraham Weldon, Thomas Mosher, George Ellsworth, Wm. King, and Philip King.

On the farm known as the old Colonel Tenbroeck place, there lived a family who were massacred there by the French and Indians in 1748. A short distance south of this place is a barn built in 1737.

In 1689 it was resolved by the authorities at Albany to remove the fort about the house and barn of Harme Lievese at Half-Moon to a more convenient place.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

NAME.

This town retains the name originally given to the territory around the northern bend of the Mohawk near the present village of Crescent. The territory between the Hudson and the Mohawk is irregular in shape, and not easily described by any single word. It is sometimes called the Triangle, but a portion of the water front, particularly near Crescent, is curving enough to render the name *Half-Moon* appropriate, and it no doubt received this designation far back, even to the first settlement of Albany. The junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson was a point of such importance, both for military purposes and for traffic, and was so near to Fort Orange, that it was no doubt known and named soon after the first voyage of Hudson up this noble stream,—a stream that repeats for every generation the name and exploits of the great discoverer. Indeed, Saratoga and Half-Moon are the two earliest names applied to civil divisions above the mouth of the Mohawk and south of the Great bend at Sandy Hill.

The original two districts—the foundation of the county—were Saratoga and Half-Moon, and they were erected in 1772. The names are one hundred and fifty years older than that date.

Half-Moon has step by step been reduced from its original size and its original importance to a town of only medium extent.

In 1816, Waterford was organized, taking from Half-Moon its oldest settled portion and its points of greatest

historical interest. Twelve years later, Clifton Park was set off, taking nearly all the river front upon the Mohawk. This reduced Half-Moon to its present extent. With reference to the name, it should be added that when Waterford was taken off, in 1816, the name of this town was changed to Orange; but in 1820 the old name, Half-Moon, was restored.

The district of Half-Moon was organized in 1772, and as districts were similar to towns, it would be interesting to trace the annual meetings and the officers elected in those earliest years; but the records are missing. This district organization lasted sixteen years, or until 1788, when Half-Moon was organized as a town, making, with Ballston, Saratoga, and Stillwater, the original four towns from which the remaining sixteen have been formed. Fortunately, the records of the town-meetings from 1788 down are complete, several books having been saved from the fire which destroyed the office in 1853. As Waterford was not taken off until 1816, and Clifton Park not till 1828, the town officers of the earliest years belonged indiscriminately to the territory of the three towns.

The first town-meeting in 1788 was held at the house of Cornelius Vandenburg. The officers chosen were Jacob Fort, town clerk; Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, supervisor; Adrian Hegeman, Jacob I. Lansing, Christopher Miller, Adam I. Van Vranken, Jeremiah Vincent, Israel Van Alstyne, and William Reeves, assessors; Gerret Lansing and James Jones, collectors; Jas. Dugan, Joseph Mosier, Jacob Miller, and Henry Brevoort, constables; Adrian Hegeman, Dan. Van Alstyne, and Cornelius Groat, poor-masters; Andrew Evans, Jacob Ostrander, John Slosson, John Clark, and Jeremiah Vincent, poundmasters and fence-viewers. Thirty-seven pathmasters were chosen, whose names are added, as showing early settlers in every part of the town: Johannes Fulmer, Aarie Banta, Noah Taylor, Jesse Brunson, Calvin Fuller, John Quince, Jacobus Pearce, Nicholas Vandenburg, Gerardus Clute, Jacob Hall, Peter Steenburgh, Chas. Hoffman, Timothy Woodin, Shubael Waldo, Jerry Cramer, John Devoe, Jr., Jesse Groat, Michael Bassett, John C. Connell, James Shaw, Gideon Close, Peter Faulkner, John Van Vranken, James Grooms, Jeremiah Vincent, Joseph Fowler, Stephen Wiley, John Bell, Abraham Deul, Jacob Clute, Gerardus Clute, Valentine Brown, Edward Rexford, Alexander Brevoort, Jacob Van Vranken, Nathan Evans, and Ezekiel Free.

At the second town-meeting, 1789, new names appear among the town officers and pathmasters as follows: Matthew Gregory, Edward Weaver, Benjamin Rosekrans, Nathan Garnsey, Andrew Seonten, Moses Scott, James Murray, Wm. Bradshaw, Jedediah Rogers, Josiah Taylor, Robert Eldridge, John Folmer, John Terpenney, James Scott, Thomas Smith, Benjamin Mix, John Way, Samuel Hicks, John Knowlton, Wm. Tripp, Solomon Burlinghame, John Carothers, John Darby, Hendrick Vanderwerken, Henry Efner, William Ash, John R. Van Vranken, John C. Connell, Nicholas Vandenburg, John Hamilton, Anthony Leversie, James Murray, Timothy Smith, John Barnes, Israel Brooks, Clemens Young, Ebenezer Landers, James Youngs, and Richard Burtis.

At the third town-meeting, 1790, we find still other

names: Henry Van Hyning, Martin Wilcox, Cornelius Doty, Richard Davis, James Teller, Moses Scott, William Teller, Jr., Valentine Brown, Philip Doty, William Brayton, John Way, William Hamilton, George Lane, Nicholas Jansen, Abial Kinyon, John Donaldson, Christopher Northrop, Thomas Little, John Cuerdon, Dirck Hurnstreet, John Rouse, John Miller, James Darbyshear, Stephen Ladue, Jonathan Lossing, Joseph Gilbert, Richard Peters, Matthew Shear, Francis Still, Isaac Doxey, Reuben Woodin, Samuel Sweetland, James Youngs, Alexander Brevoort, Israel Brooks, Robert James, and James Conklin.

We copy the following by-law of 1789: "Hoggs and swine that weigh more than forty pounds may run at large, but less than that must be yoked; but from the Widow Peebles down to Waterford, and from the river west to the first hill, none may be allowed to run."

This meeting was adjourned "to meet at the house lately occupied by Mr. Sibley, it being the most convenient and central place."

A few fragments in the old town books go back of the town organization two or three years, while Half-Moon was yet a district.

In 1785 the highway commissioners were Thomas Smith, Reuben Taylor, Jr., Isaac Fonda, and John Way.

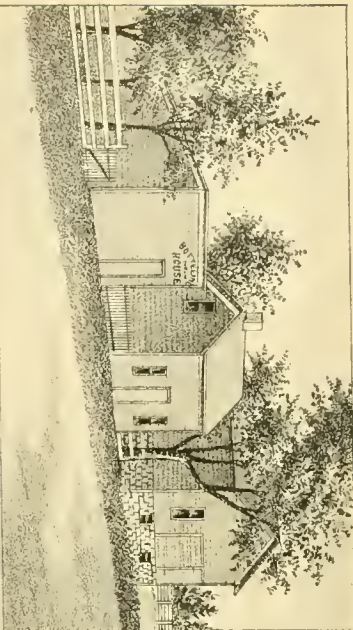
There is a bill of sale for saw-logs, sold by Jerry Armagher to Henry Bailey,—some of them at Swarts' saw-mill. This was in 1785, and the paper was witnessed by Jonas Delong and Garret Snediker.

There were *forty taverns* in the three towns for the year 1788, implying plenty of accommodation for man and beast. They were kept by the following persons, most of whom paid a license of £2: William Fuller, Elizabeth Peebles, Henry Bailey, Daniel Van Alstyne, Joshua Taylor, Benjamin Mix, Nicholas Fords, Christian Smith, Elias Van Steenburgh, Peter Faulkner, John Donald, John Cuerdon, Nicholas Teachout, John Flynn, Jacob Miller, Aaron Comstock, James Steih, Anthony Leversie, Coonrad Wesley, Moses and Ira Scott, Garret Hannion, Samuel Connery, Matthew Gregory, Joseph Potter, Adam Edson, William Ward, Joseph Sibley, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Richard Davis, Joseph Mosher, Simeon Groat, William Waldron, Hezekiah Ketchum, Jacobus Ostrander, John C. Connell, Dirck Flansburgh, Jedediah Rogers, John Burhans, and James Scott. There were also four retailers licensed: Robert Fullerton, John Arden, Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, and Samuel J. Hazard.

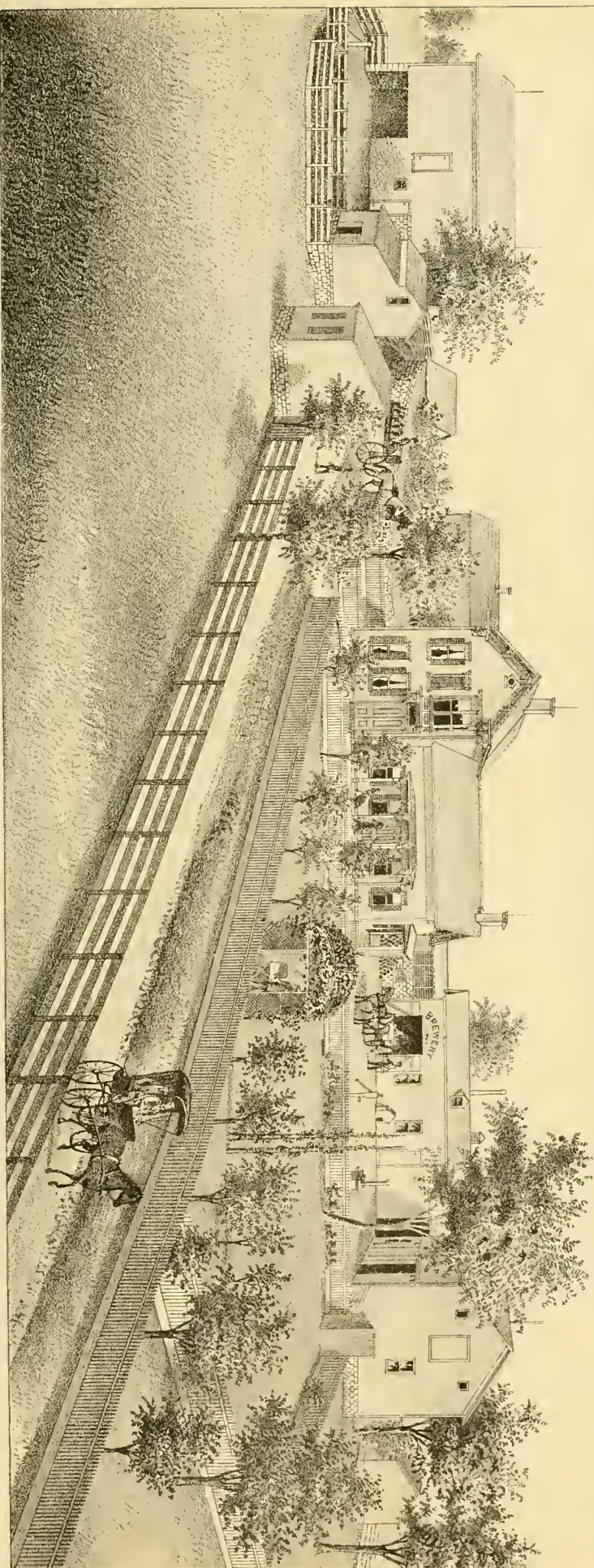
The following is the complete list of supervisors, town clerks, and collectors from 1788 to 1877, inclusive. The justices of the peace are also given from the time they were elected by the people:

TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1788.	J. Van Schoonhoven.	Jacob Fort.	Gerret Lansing, James Jones.
1789.	"	"	James Duggan.
1790.	"	"	Job Halstead.
1791.	Benj. Rosekrans.	Abraham Moc.	Martin Wilcox, Gerardus G. Clute.
1792.	Richard Davis, Jr.	"	"
			Nathan Garnsey, Jr.



REINHOLD WERNER.



"HALF MOON BREWERY," RES. OF REINHOLD WERNER, HALF MOON N. Y.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1793. Richard Davis, Jr.	Abraham Moe.	Corneli's Dougherty, Martin Wilcox.
1794. " "	" "	Nathan Garnsey, Jr.
1795. Benj. Rosekrans.	" "	Wm. Brayton and five others.
1796. " "	" "	G. A. Van Vranken.
1797. " "	" "	Peter Banta.
1798. " "	" "	Solomon Waite.
1799. " "	" "	" "
1800. " "	" "	" "
1801. Zebulon Mott.	" "	Nicholas Vischer.
1802. " "	" "	" "
1803. " "	" "	David Garnsey.
1804. " "	" "	David Emigh.
1805. " "	" "	" "
1806. " "	" "	Asabel Philo.
1807. " "	" "	Jeremiah Coon.
1808. " "	" "	" "
1809. " "	" "	" "
1810. " "	" "	Henry Claw.
1811. " "	" "	A. J. Van Vranken.
1812. " "	" "	Peter Van Sanford.
1813. " "	" "	" "
1814. " "	" "	" "
1815. " "	" "	Nathan A. Philo.
1816. " "	" "	Michael Welden.
1817. " "	" "	James Nessel.
1818. Nathan Garnsey.	" "	Campbell Kennedy.
1819. " "	Asabel Philo.	" "
1820. " "	" "	Samuel Cole.
1821. David Garnsey.	" "	Elisha Morse.
1822. " "	Ephraim Stevens.	James Swartwout.
1823. " "	Benj. I. Hall.	" "
1824. " "	" "	Wm. Clute.
1825. " "	" "	David Carpenter.
1826. " "	" "	John L. Davis.
1827. " "	" "	" "
1828. Asabel Philo.	" "	Peters Sickler.
1829. " "	" "	" "
1830. " "	" "	" "
1831. " "	" "	James Nessel.
1832. " "	Nicholas Emigh, Jr.	Isaac Clements.
1833. " "	Juo. P. Steenburgh.	" "
1834. " "	" "	Andrew Taylor.
1835. " "	" "	" "
1836. " "	Robert Forbes.	Philip Colchauser.
1837. " "	" "	H. H. Steenburgh.
1838. Isaac Smith.	Chaun'y Boughton.	Anson Badgley.
1839. " "	" "	Wm. Fitzgeralds.
1840. Platt Smith.	Nicholas E. Philo.	John Tripp.
1841. Chauncey Boughton.	" "	" "
1842. Abraham Travis.	" "	Wm. Ransom, Jr.
1843. " "	" "	" "
1844. Wm. Clute.	Nehemiah Philo.	Nath. H. Conklin.
1845. " "	" "	" "
1846. Benj. S. Cowles.	Henry L. Landon.	Milo Moxfield.
1847. David W. Wait.	Aaron A. Knight.	Isaac Shear, Jr.
1848. Lucius M. Smith.	Isaac Clements.	Christopher Snyder.
1849. James Noxon.	James T. Wiley.	" "
1850. " "	Lyman W. Clements.	David Merrill.
1851. Stephen Emigh.	J. B. Schermerhorn.	Garret Vanderkar.
1852. " "	" "	Platt V. Burtis.
1853. Benj. Wait.	" "	Clark Noxon.
1854. " "	Selar Knight.	" "
1855. Shubael Taylor.	" "	Clark Miller.
1856. Thomas Noxon.	Warren Rulison.	Peter S. Woodin.
1857. " "	C. J. Warrington.	Albert Smith.
1858. Nehemiah Philo.	" "	Isaac Shear, Jr.
1859. Wm. Cary.	" "	Elisha G. Moss.
1860. Thomas Noxon.	Henry Lape.	John Cassidy.
1861. " "	Daniel R. White.	Daniel Forbes.
1862. C. J. Warrington.	" "	" "
1863. " "	Martin Sherman.	Isaac Shear, Jr.
1864. Thomas Noxon.	Warren Rulison.	Luther Gates.
1865. " "	" "	Lowell K. Harvey.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1866. Thomas Noxon.	Warren Rulison.	Wm. A. T. Cassidy.
1867. John C. Greene.	" "	Lowell K. Harvey.
1868. Chas. H. Clute.	M. O. Caldwell.	Jacob A. West.
1869. Henry L. Haight.	James H. Clark.	Francis A. Lansing.
1870. M. O. Caldwell.	Jacob A. West.	Stephen Philo.
1871. " "	Warren Rulison.	John W. Post.
1872. Daniel R. White.	Jacob C. Defreest.	" "
1873. " "	" "	Gilbert H. Filkin.
1874. Jacob C. Defreest.*	S. S. Teachout.	John W. Post.
1875. Chas. H. Clute.	" "	Warren E. Sunims.
1876. " "	Henry Clark.	John W. Post.
1877. Henry L. Haight.	" "	Henry Danielson.
1878. " "	J. F. Terry.	Geo. W. Rosekrans.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1831. William Fowler.	1857. Henry I. Dunstock.
1832. William Clute.	Deodatus W. Hurd.
1833. Stephen Varnum.	1858. Harmon J. Quackenbush.
1834. Asabel Philo.	1859. Nathan Tabor.
1835. William Fowler.	1860. Abram Sickles.
1836. Nathan A. Philo.	1861. Samuel R. Mott.
1837. Stephen Vernam.	1862. Melvin Van Voorhees.
1838. Benjamin S. Curtis.	1863. Harmon J. Quackenbush.
1839. James Noxie.	1864. Nathan F. Philo.
1840. Nathan A. Philo.	1865. Charles E. Dillingham.
1841. James V. Bradshaw.	Smith L. Mitchell.
1842. Stephen H. Sherman.	1866. James Clark.
1843. Lewis E. Smith.	1867. Charles E. Gorsline.
1844. Nathan A. Philo.	Charles E. Gorsline.
1845. David W. Wait.	William Hicks.
1846. Benjamin S. Cowles.	1868. Lelar Knight.
1847. Moses Clements.	1869. Charles E. Dillingham.
1848. Eldert I. Vanwoert.	1870. Melvin Van Voorhees.
1849. David W. Wait.	1871. Charles E. Gorsline.
1850. Samuel A. House.	Charles E. Dillingham.
1851. John R. McGregor.	1872. Lelar Knight.
1852. Abram Sickles.	1873. William A. T. Cassidy.
1853. David W. Wait.	1874. Melbourn Van Voorhees.
1854. Charles H. Fowler.	1875. William L. Potter.
1855. William Ostrander.	1876. Lelar Knight.
John O. Mott.	William C. Tallmadge.
1856. Selar Knight.	1877. William A. T. Cassidy.
1857. William Hicks.	1878. Henry Clark.

V.—VILLAGES.

MECHANICVILLE.

Edward A. Morehouse, who came to Mechanicville in 1825, recalls a clear picture of the village fifty-two years ago. South of the kill, Dr. Cuerton; two Boillo families; a colored family; the old tavern; the blacksmith-shop, still standing and used; farther down, McMulligan. The Cuerton house was partly log, on the site of the present parsonage. On the Stillwater side, west of main street, Morehouse's tailor-shop, Vernam's store, John Cross' tavern; joining the store was Carrington's residence, then a house and store kept by Wm. Pierce. On the east side of the street, Skinner's blacksmith-shop, Farnum's store, where the meat-market is now, a brick house, Squire Hutton's residence, now Widow Boardman's, Carrington's harness-shop, over it Lockwood's shoe-shop, Synott Bloodgood's; at the corner old-fashioned hay-scales, wagon and all swung up by chains to be weighed; beyond these eight or ten other buildings, and in the rear the factory and grist-mill, as now. The factory had been erected by Squire Hutton many years before, had been burned, rebuilt, and in 1825 was owned by Bloodgood.

* Jacob C. Defreest was elected supervisor in 1874 and died, and Charles H. Clute was appointed.

Mechanicville was incorporated in 1867: Wm. W. Smith, president; James F. Terry, clerk; Alonzo Howland, Wm. M. Warner, Charles Wheeler, Dr. N. H. Ballou, trustees. Present officers, 1877, are Lewis E. Smith, president; George H. Moore, clerk; James Dougrey, Jr., Nelson Shontz, Daniel F. Ladow, James McBierney, trustees.

The *American Linen Thread Company* of Mechanicville was established in 1850 by a company of which Samuel Chase was president and Lewis E. Smith secretary, treasurer, and general manager. These positions Mr. Smith has actively filled from that time to the present. They employ about one hundred and seventy-five hands. Their line of work, twines, threads, salmon-lines, gilling, etc. The grist-mill belongs to the same firm. Both derive their power from Anthony's Kill. A preparing-mill west of the canal is also owned by them. They also have a saw-mill, sixteen acres of land, and about forty-five tenements. The flax used is largely imported from Ireland, Belgium, and Holland. J. L. Van Schoonhoven is president now, 1877.

These works are all in the town of Stillwater, but are conveniently mentioned here.

The village of Mechanicville, about a year since, provided against fire by procuring an engine and erecting an engine-house at an expense of \$3500. The company consists of about sixty men; H. S. Sheldon, captain. Another company is recently organized.

An instance of remarkable age in Mechanicville may be noticed. Lewis Smith, now living at the age of ninety-two, and his wife ninety,—their married life extending over sixty years.

The villages and hamlets are named as follows: *Mechanicville*, from the number of mechanics employed by the first proprietors of manufacturing works at the mouth of Anthony's Kill. *Smithtown*, from the number of Smith families that live in that vicinity. *Crescent* retains the early designation,—the synonym for half-moon. *Clifton Park*, partly in the town of Clifton Park, takes its name from the latter. *Middletown*, lying between Waterford and Crescent, seems to have had this name without any particular reason. It is now assuming the name of Half-Moon, which, indeed, has been the post-office name for years. *Newtown*,—this term was applied very early to the settlement in the neighborhood of the old Baptist meeting-house on the hill near John Boker's. It was a *new* town, compared with the old settlements at "The Point" and the Mohawk flats.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Under the earlier school law, school commissioners were elected in 1796–99. The following served one or more years: Guert Van Schoonhoven, Hugh Peebles, Benjamin Rosekrans, Benjamin Mix, Robert Kennedy, Solomon Waite, and Hezekiah Ketchum. There was evidently no further action by the town until the enactment of the general school law in 1812, the real commencement of the continuous school policy of the State.

From 1812 to 1843 the following persons served one or more years each, as school commissioner: Ira Scott, Asabel Philo, David Garnsey, Nathan Garnsey, Jr., Samuel

Reynolds, Nicholas B. Doe, John E. Vischer, John B. Miller, Elnathan Smith, Nathan Peck, Henry Clow, Nehemiah G. Philo, Silas Sweetland, Joseph Read, Benjamin Hall, Powell Howland, William Shepherd, John P. Steenburgh, William Vernam, Henry Fowler, William Clute, John F. Taylor, Anson Badgely, James Nettle, W. I. Groesbeck, Chauncey Cowles, G. W. Beal, Stephen Emigh, William Clute, Abram W. Van Wert, James V. Bradshaw, Hiram A. Ensign, Anthony Fitzgerald, Lucius M. Smith, and James Noxon.

During the same period the following persons served as inspectors of common schools, one or more years each: Daniel G. Garnsey, Henry Clow, Robert Kennedy, Elnathan Smith, Nicholas B. Doe, Samuel McCleary, Charles K. Whitmore, Samuel Reynolds, Nathan Garnsey, Jr., William Hamilton, Nathan Peck, Abraham Moe, Joseph Peck, Daniel Closs, Cornelius Van Santford, Silas Sweetland, William Scott, Silas Hamilton, William Shaw, William Hollister, John P. Higgins, Ebenezer Staats, Nehemiah G. Philo, Powell Howland, Solomon C. Peck, Garnsey Kennedy, William Shepherd, Asabel Philo, David Garnsey, Ephraim Stephens, Nathan Peck, William Fowler, Cornelius Failing, William Tibbits, Loring Kimball, Henry Philo, Cyrus Garnsey, Benjamin F. S. Stevens, Edward Kelly, David McShauber, William Fowler, Chauncey Boughton, Stephen Vernam, John Mott, George W. Beal, Anson Badgely, William W. Yates, William Clute, Hoffman Steenburgh, Anthony Fitzgerald, Nicholas E. Philo, Powell Howland, James Clow, Chauncey Cowles, Isaac Clements, James G. Bradshaw, Robert Forbes, Lewis E. Smith, and James B. McKean.

The town superintendents of common schools were as follows: 1844, James B. McKean; 1845, Reuben Stewart; 1846, Nathan F. Philo; 1847–50, George W. Peak; 1851, Nathan F. Philo; 1852, John O. Mott; 1854–56, John Cassidy.

This system was terminated in June, 1856, and supervision by Assembly districts followed.

The school report for 1840 shows the following statements:

Districts.	No. of Children.	Public Money.
No. 1.....	104	\$93.96
" 2.....	66	59.63
" 3.....	35	31.62
" 4.....	48	43.37
Part 4.....	6	5.41
" 5.....	5	4.51
" 5.....	104	93.96
" 6.....	37	33.45
" 7.....	21	18.97
Nos. 8 and 18.....	24	18.97
No. 9.....	46	41.56
" 11.....	6	5.41
" 12.....	28	25.30
" 13.....	49	44.30
" 14.....	28	25.30
	604	\$545.72

Middletown has a union school, organized Nov. 20, 1877. The first board of education consists of the following persons: A. P. Hawley, C. H. Clute, Daniel Knights, John Van Voorhees, Daniel R. White, William Lape, Washington Lansing. The district procured the building belonging to the old Half-Moon Academy, now extinct for some years, and repaired and remodeled it at an expense of about \$1500.

Mechanicville academy has a pleasant situation near the

river on Main street, surrounded by a beautiful grove. It was founded in 1860. The first officers were Lewis Smith, president; Rev. Edward Noble, secretary; J. Wesley Ensign, treasurer; with other trustees, Isaac Clements, B. B. Hutchins, Isaac M. Smith, Joseph Baker, John C. Holmes, Samuel B. Howland, E. A. Lindley, Bloom Baker, Robert Moon.

The present trustees are Rev. J. E. King, Fayette Baker, Dr. H. H. Ballou, S. B. Howland, Dr. B. W. King, Lewis Smith, Harvey S. Sheldon, Joseph Baker, Frank Pruyn, and James C. Rice. S. B. Howland is president, and H. Sheldon secretary and treasurer. Successive principals have been Andrews and Wetzel, C. C. Wetzel, Rev. B. D. Ames, and Mrs. S. E. King Ames.

The Clifton Park Female Seminary was established at the village of that name in 1863.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, HALF-MOON, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	84	\$52.14	\$57.77	\$50.47	\$2.80	\$163.18
" 2.....	45	52.14	30.95	26.83	1.47	111.39
" 3.....	18	52.14	12.38	11.71	.60	76.83
" 4.....	40	52.14	27.51	35.45	1.34	116.44
" 5.....	64	52.14	44.02	36.96	2.14	135.26
" 6.....	37	52.14	25.45	25.44	1.24	104.27
" 7.....	46	52.14	31.64	30.76	1.54	116.08
" 8.....	94	52.14	64.65	44.01	3.14	163.94
" 9.....	40	52.14	27.51	29.88	1.34	110.87
" 10.....	312	104.28	214.59	168.22	10.41	497.50
" 11.....	110	52.14	75.65	69.83	3.67	20.129
" 12.....	42	52.14	28.89	24.62	1.40	107.05
	932	\$677.82	\$641.01	\$554.18	\$31.09	\$1904.10

VII.—CHURCHES.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF STILLWATER,

being under the same pastorate as the church at Mechanville, the following account of it, written by Mrs. Stubbs, wife of the rector, is inserted here:

St. John's church, Stillwater, was incorporated Oct. 27, 1795, but a church organization had existed, with occasional services, many years prior to that time. The first recorded meeting of the vestry was held Oct. 7, 1795, when the following were elected officers: Ezekiel Ensign, senior warden; Ezra St. John, junior warden; Thomas W. Ford, Henry Bruerton, Warren Smith, Cornelius Vandenburg, vestrymen.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers became the first rector of the parish. It is a matter of regret that there are no records of the earlier services of the English church in this town. That they were held is no doubt true, for wherever England's sons wandered they took with them the Bible and the Prayer-Book, charters of Protestantism, which recalled the solemn worship of their own homes.

Some facts were obtained by the writer from an old lady named Shipman, whose parents resided at Bemus Heights when the great battle was fought. Her narrative was of

great interest. She could describe very minutely the position of each battery, and the personal appearance of the officers engaged. These things she had heard from her parents, who were well acquainted by trading with a little stock of vegetables, which brought them a munificent return. Mrs. Shipman stated that some weeks preceding the battle two or three British staff officers were quartered in the village of Stillwater, in a house since torn down, near the site of old St. John's church. During a week's occupation of the village by General Schuyler, they were concealed in the cellar. Mrs. Shipman stated that services were twice held in the sitting-room of the house by Chaplain Brudenell, of Burgoyne's command. This statement is involved in some doubt, as it is not known that the British forces ever held Stillwater village; yet these officers may have been concealed there as scouts, and it would be like the intrepid spirit of Brudenell, who so bravely stood amid the whistling bullets over the grave of General Fraser, in the cold twilight, to utter with Christian faith undimmed the then awfully solemn words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth,"—like him to brave a journey through the wilds to hold service in the little room at Stillwater.

Old St. John's church was erected in 1798, but becoming within later years unsuitable as a place of worship for the present congregation, was sold by the officiating rector, the Rev. Alfred H. Stubbs, and vestry to the Roman Catholics, and a tasteful and pretty chapel built with the proceeds. Still bearing the name, it is a young branch of the old tree,—brighter, fresher, newer.

The rectors succeeding Rev. Mr. Rodgers were Orange Clark, I. M. Tappan, William Alanson, Reuben Hubbard, William A. Curtis, Major A. Nickerson, Robert B. Fairbairn, John B. Downing, William B. Musgrave, Robert C. Rogers, E. S. Widdemer, Albert Danker, W. P. Walker, and the present rector, Alfred H. Stubbs.

The first marriage is recorded on the books in 1795, between Thomas Walker Ford and Betsey Patrick. There yet stands in the hall of the Patrick mansion, now occupied by Mr. Skinner, a quaint old mahogany table, around which Washington, Hamilton, and Burr dined amicably together, the horrors of the later years unforeseen. The first baptism on register is that of Sarah Hoskins, in 1776, and the first death that of "Betsey Ford, consort of Thomas Ford," on the 23d of October, 1795, an ill-fated bride of but twelve days. About the year 1835 the church was gladdened by the added membership of Mrs. Catharine Mancius. Born in the year 1777, in the city of Montreal, Canada, a most devoted daughter of the church, of good family, with large wealth, but with a pure, heartfelt love of her Master's work, she chose to shine in the charity which needed no vaunting, rather than to adorn the society to which birth and education gave her entrance.

Upon her removal to Stillwater, Mrs. Mancius at once began to interest herself in this church. Not satisfied with aiding it materially in her lifetime, she so willed her property that the church should suffer nothing pecuniarily by her death. At her home, Mount Livingston, about a mile from the village, she erected a little chapel, where, in old feudal style, she daily summoned her vassals, and in the

absence of chaplain, she read the service herself. The little building yet stands, though the estate has passed into other hands. Within its walls bishops and priests have officiated, and the announcement that the "Lord was in His holy temple" has sounded as solemnly here as in old Trinity itself. May it be long before she shall be forgotten in this communion of saints which we celebrate!

The present St. John's, as before stated, is a small edifice containing about one hundred and fifty sittings. Some of the descendants of the first vestry of 1795 gather there each Sunday in its congregation, and we trust another centennial anniversary will yet behold the good old stock animated with the brave Brudenell's spirit to succor and defend it against "the world, the flesh, and the devil."

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MECHANICVILLE.*

The first services of St. Luke's parish were held in a building that stood upon land now owned by the American Linen Thread company, in the rear of the engine-house.

The church was organized in the then residence of John C. Valentine, Esq., now owned by Joseph Kelso, and standing on the west side of Main street, opposite the engine-house, August 2, 1830, with the following officers: Wardens, John C. Valentine and William Gates; Vestrymen, Hugh Peebles, John Cross, Munson Smith, William L. R. Valentine, Lynott Bloodgood, William Tyler, William Tibbitts, and Cramer Vernam.

The church building erected during 1829 and 1830, on the east side of Main street, was consecrated by the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, third bishop of New York, August 24, 1830.

By mutual consent all religious bodies were permitted to worship in said building, and with this understanding the necessary funds were raised for its construction, with the proviso, however, that when completed it should be consecrated by the bishop of New York. Difficulties having arisen, the vestry obtained a release from all the denominations interested, and after July 15, 1835, the church property came under the sole ownership and control of St. Luke's church.

The services were first conducted by the Rev. Orange Clark, who probably opened the first Sunday-school. He was succeeded by the following clergymen, to wit: J. M. Tappan, William Alanson, Reuben Hubbard, William A. Curtis, Major A. Nickerson, Robert B. Fairbairn, John G. Downing, William B. Musgrave, Robert C. Rogers, E. S. Widdemer, Albert Danker, William B. Walker, and A. H. Stubbs, the last named being the present pastor.

The first baptism was that of Adeline Vernam, and the first marriage, David Fairbanks to Elizabeth Bradshaw. The early record of communicants is unfortunately lost, but Dr. William Tibbitts and William Tyler were undoubtedly among the number. The decease of the former of these communicants is thus mentioned in the 1875 convention address of Dr. W. C. Doane, present bishop of the diocese of Albany: "The death of Dr. William Tibbitts, of Mechanicville, removes a most honorable name from our roll. At the age of eighty-two he fell asleep, most un-

expectedly, with what was suddenness to every one but himself. Always active and generous, and by no means confined in his religious zeal, he had less than a month before his death transferred to the board of missions \$2000. His death was singularly beautiful. Kneeling in his accustomed place in church, he had joined in the general confession, and under the very words of the absolution he died, loosed by the voice of the Great High-Priest at once from the bondage of sins and from the burden of the flesh." Dr. Tibbitts had been a deputy to the Diocesan convention for a number of years; the above parish, which he represented, was admitted during the month of October, 1830.

The latter of the communicants named, William A. Tyler, was born Dec. 9, 1779, at Branford, New Haven Co., Conn., was baptized by the first bishop in the United States, Dr. Samuel Seabury, and died Feb. 22, 1876. He also was noted for his liberality and generosity, having contributed one-fourth of the sum required to build the rectory.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Rector, Rev. Alfred H. Stubbs; church-wardens, W. C. Tallmadge, Esq., and Philip Kiswood; vestrymen, Drs. Ballou and Garbutt, Joseph Knickerbocker, Madison Hart, Isaiah Massey, Harvey Dwight, and Job Viall.

Services are held now in connection with St. John's church in Stillwater, the rector of St. Luke's church, Mechanicville, being incumbent of both parishes.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF MECHANICVILLE.

This society has its house of worship in Stillwater, but its parsonage is in Half-Moon. The first class was organized in 1828, and consisted of the following: Cornelius Skinner, wife, and daughter, Mr. Phelps, Rebecca, Eliza H., and Mary A. Furnham,—just seven. They met first in an unused private building, next in the Union meeting-house,—when they could have the use of this for a quarterly meeting only on condition that there should be no *noise*. The unconverted husbands of some of the Methodist women were indignant, and declared their wives should have a place where they could *shout to their hearts' content*. This resulted in the first chapel of 1832. The circuit then included Ballston, Saratoga Springs, Quaker Springs, East Line, Lanswoorts, Schuylerville, Stillwater, and Mechanicville. The successive ministers were Rev. Messrs. Ensign, Dayton, Stebbins, Rice, Marietta, Luckey, Anson, Brayton, Newman, Pier Goss, Hammond, Burton, Meeker, Quinlan, Stevens, Chase, Coleman, Pomeroy, Houghtaling, Kelly, Ford, Sayres, White, Noble, Spencer, Mattison, Ford, Giddings, Trumbull, Ayres, McElroy, Spier, Coleman, Hitchcock, Morris, Frazier, Wade, Gregg, Dunn, Lytle, Squires, Harrower, Carhart, Loomis, Morehouse, Wicker, and the present pastor, William H. Washburn.

The present class-leaders are J. H. Prine, E. A. Morehouse, Nelson Shouts, Nelson Wood, Henry G. Edmunds, S. B. Howland, J. B. Orcott; stewards, S. B. Howland, D. S. Douglass, Lewis Howland, J. Cleveland, S. H. Clemens, C. E. Dillingham, and W. Mayhew; superintendent of Sunday-school, Lewis Howland.

The society have a convenient church, about on the site of the old chapel.

* By Rev. A. H. Stubbs.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MECHANICVILLE.

This society originally consisted of a few members of Presbyterian sentiments, worshiping in union with the Congregational church of Stillwater, located at the "yellow meeting-house." The present convenient church edifice was erected in 1854. The united organization continued down to 1871, and the names of the ministers preaching here will be found in the account of the old Congregational church of Stillwater. At the time of the separation, in 1871, Rev. Mr. Beman was pastor. He was followed, in 1872, by Rev. Charles D. Flagler, the present pastor. The present elders are William H. Sherman, Abram Van Veghten, George Lape, William H. Stevenson, Cyrus Gilbert, and George H. Flagler; clerk of sessions, William H. Sherman; clerk of the society, and also of the board of trustees, Charles A. Hemstreet.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH OF MECHANICVILLE (CATHOLIC).

Before any organized Catholic society existed here services were held by Rev. Father Coyle, who made missionary journeys up and down the valley, and was instrumental in founding several churches and erecting several edifices. He was succeeded by the Rev. Father Farley. Mechanicville services were first held in the barn of Mr. Short, near the present church premises. The society was formed in 1845. The church edifice was erected about 1852, and cost approximately \$10,000. The pastoral residence, with about four acres of orchard, a fine place, was secured at a cost of from \$5000 to \$6000.

The successive pastors of the church have been Rev. Lewis M. Edge, Rev. James D. Durragh, Rev. Philip Izzo, and the Rev. T. A. Field, present incumbent; all of the Augustinian order.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HALF-MOON, LOCATED AT MIDDLETOWN.

This society, organized about 1835, is a branch, or more properly, perhaps, one of the successors, of the old church at Newtown, two and a half miles west of Mechanicville. That house was taken down, and no church exists there at the present time. The first pastor of the society at Middletown was Elisha D. Hubbell, and the first clerk Chauncey Boughton. The first deacons Clark Noxon, N. G. Philo, Zebulon Mott, Chauncey Cowles. The successive ministers have been Elder A. H. Palmer, called April 30, 1836; D. A. Parmelee, May 20, 1837; G. J. Stockwell, June 6, 1846; G. C. Tripp, April, 1848; J. D. Greene, 1851; Elijah Lucas, 1853; B. F. Garfield, Sept. 17, 1855; M. Day, May, 1856; E. P. Weed, June 5, 1858; S. N. Barlow, Nov. 3, 1860; F. S. Parke, Nov. 3, 1866; R. R. Davies, April, 1868; G. S. C. Hanna, November, 1875.

The house of worship was built in 1834-35, and dedicated in 1835. It will seat about three hundred persons. A Sunday-school has existed from the organization of the church to the present time. The following are the present officers of the church: deacons, B. S. Cowles, Luther Gates, Wm. Fowler, John W. Filkins, and Stephen Morse; trustees, Alexander Button, Sanford Cowles, Abram Siekler; clerk, E. H. Philo; treasurer, Luther Gates. The number of communicants is one hundred and twenty. Super-

intendent of Sunday-school, E. H. Philo; assistants, Irving Button and Sanford Cowles. The attendance is one hundred to one hundred and twenty; volumes in library, four hundred.

The members from 1835 to 1840 were the following: Rev. E. D. Hubble, N. G. Philo, Chauncey Cowles, Clark Noxon, Silas Morse, Platt Mitchel, Peter Swartwout, Samuel Runfuss, John Swartwout, Elijah Brown, Peter House, Luther Benedict, Cornelius Teachout, John Smith, Joseph Harris, Daniel Forbes, Lewis Mills, Elisha F. Calkins, Zebulon Mott, Lewis Hawley, John Nestle, Adams Philo, Daniel J. Van Olinda, John Smith, Luther Gates, Nicholas Emigh, Mathew Groff, Zacheas Woodin, Wm. Shattuck, Porter Runsom, Alfred Noxon, Andrew Taylor, Isaac Calkins, Stephen Benedict, Stephen Morse, Stephen Smith, Wm. Toll, John Miller, Elbert Vanwort, Isaac West, George Welch, Wm. Gates, Richard Swartwout, Wm. R. Craver, J. Woodruff, Thomas Sayles, Philip Irish, Egbert Noxon, Depew Swartwout, Gilbert Smith, George Taylor, P. Holbrook, Lewis Mills, Chauncey Boughton, Andrew Shears, John Van Olinda, Abram Kipp, Peter Steenburgh, William Oakley, Abram Siekler, G. G. I. Lansing, John Mott, Westle Woodin, B. S. Cowles, Richard Vale, Albert H. Vandewerker, Joseph Beach, Silas Morse, Minor Morse, Lucius Ransom, Simeon Rupler, Peter Filkins, Philip House, Henry Clapper, Raleigh Grey, Peter Sanford, Jacob Lansing, Isaac Benedict, Elisha Welch, Benjamin Cowles, Isaac Lansing, Eli Benedict, Christopher Snyder, Charles Cooper, Henry Woodard, Samuel Irish, Reuben Irish, Charles Calkins, Elisha Smith, Thomas Platt, Cornelius Hawley, William Kidney, John Potts.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF MIDDLETOWN

was incorporated November 14, 1791. The elders and deacons mentioned in the certificate were John C. Connell, William Ash, Abraham I. Ouderkerk, and Francis Still, and the paper was acknowledged before Jeremiah Lansing, and witnessed by John Bassett. We have no other record of this society, and it has no existence at the present time.

CRESCENT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

At a meeting held at Creseent in 1852, by the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal church, it was resolved to elect a board of trustees for the purpose of procuring subscriptions and erecting a house of worship for said church, and the following-named persons were so elected: William Carey, John B. Schermerhorn, Silas H. Sweetland, Seymour Birch, and Nathan F. Philo. S. H. Sweetland was chosen secretary and treasurer. A committee was also appointed to select a site on which to erect the house, and Hiram Morse, Alfred Noxon, K. R. Kennedy, S. H. Sweetland, and J. B. Schermerhorn were so appointed.

At the next meeting, July 20, the work of the committee last named was approved, and proposals from builders being received, the contract for the carpenter work was given to James Schouton, and the mason work to Hiram Mosher.

* By Rev. B. M. Hall.

The building was erected in due time and accepted. It is a brick edifice forty by sixty feet, of good height, and standing firm until now. The house was dedicated to the worship of God in the winter of 1853, by Rev. Bishop Janes, who preached an able sermon, and Rev. Stephen D. Brown preached in the evening of the same day. The following-named persons composed the first board of stewards: John Dunsback, Nathan F. Philo, Isaac Hicks, S. H. Sweetland, and J. B. Schermerhorn. The house of worship has been kept in good repair and well and finely frescoed a few years since, and is now held to be worth \$6000.

From 1852 to 1859 Crescent stood alone as a pastoral charge, and the ministers who served the church in turn were Tobias Spicer, John Bannard, Daniel Marvin, W. W. Pierce, Ira G. Bidwell, and John Newman. The first of these was a retired clergyman, and served only from the organization of the church in the winter to the session of the conference in June, when Mr. Bannard served the church well, but at nearly the end of the year he was prostrated by sickness, and died while the annual conference was in session, in May, 1854, aged thirty-four years. He was greatly beloved, and gave promise of great usefulness to the church. Rev. W. W. Pierce remained but part of a year, when he chose to remove to the west, and Mr. Marvin served during the remainder of the year. Revs. Bidwell and Newman were connected with Union College, and gave but a part of each week to the pastoral work.

In 1858 Crescent was united to Half-Moon circuit, and Rev. S. W. Brown became the pastor. He was followed by S. W. Clemans, A. C. Rose, R. Fox, H. W. Slocum, J. B. Wood, B. M. Hall, G. C. Thomas, Bennett Eaton, R. Patterson, J. B. Searles, and D. Starks, who has just begun his service.

In the spring of 1865 Crescent was disconnected, and became once more a distinct pastoral charge in connection with an appointment two miles farther west, since which time the last six persons named above have been its pastors. Mr. Eaton closed his very useful life near the close of his first year in this place, aged sixty-four years. He left two sons in connection with the Troy conference, who are walking in his footsteps and doing good work for the Master.

The time of the organization of the Sunday-school cannot be given, but it was, at least, as early as the erection of the house of worship. It has been in operation ever since, and doing a good work, summer and winter. The officers and statistics are as follows: officers and teachers, 16; scholars, 104; volumes in library, 150; music books, 150; Bibles and Testaments, 95; value of books, \$125.

Names of Officers.—James H. Clark, superintendent; Warren Caswell, assistant superintendent; Mrs. Rachel Potts, lady superintendent; E. L. Haight, secretary; J. H. Clark, treasurer; Jas. A. Knight, librarian; Miss Carrie Lansing, organist.

The present officers of the church are H. Cady, H. Dummer, F. Taylor, Charles Dutcher, J. H. Clark, P. Potts, A. Clute, and W. Caswell, trustees; H. Cady, F. Taylor, L. K. Harvey, J. H. Clark, Philip Potts, and W. Caswell, stewards.

There is a small brick church two miles west of Cres-

cent, in which there is service every Sabbath afternoon, and a Sunday-school, except in winter. This place constitutes a part of the one pastoral charge, and for the whole field there is one pastor, Rev. Dr. Starks, and five class-leaders, N. F. Philo, J. B. Morrill, John I. Craver, H. Scouton, and S. M. Devoe. In these classes there are one hundred and fifty members, some of whom were the founders of the church in this place. One of these veterans is the venerable John Dunsback, ninety-one years old. He was long a member of the Methodist Episcopal church before coming to this place. N. F. Philo, another of the founders, is yet here, and is a veteran class-leader.

Crescent is situated in the town of Half-Moon, on the Mohawk river and Erie canal,—this last-named highway of commerce crosses the river at this place; and while we remember that it has never been a Sabbath-keeper, and that many of the citizens spend a large portion of each year upon it, and that many groceries on its borders are open seven days in the week, it is to the credit of the church that it can make so good a report.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SMITHTOWN.

This society is one of modern growth, occupying somewhat the ground formerly held by the ancient Baptist church. They have a neat chapel, standing some distance south of the Corners, formerly known as Newtown. The church is comparatively of recent origin.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF HALF-MOON.

This society is located at Clifton village; the one at Middletown and this are successors of the old Newtown church that was dissolved some years ago. That old church had its house of worship at the four corners by the cemetery, near the present residence of John Baker. Clifton Park village was an out-station, at which preaching was established for some time before the formation of a society by the pastors of the First Baptist church of Clifton Park, and under the labors of Elder F. S. Parke, assisted by Elder Parmalee, the movement developed into a new society in 1841. The early members of this congregation have been Elders Parke, Parmalee, Grant, Green, Capron, Stockwell, Keach, Greene.

A FRIENDS' MEETING

was established very early about three miles southwest of Mechanieville,—in the neighborhood of Smith, Dillingham, and Badgely. The society probably reached back towards the Revolution. The meeting-house itself was a venerable building.

Meetings were discontinued about 1850. The few Friends left in that neighborhood after that went to meeting at Quaker Springs and elsewhere. The building stood some years later. Among the old families of Friends were the Kirbys, Dillinghams, and Careys.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

is located at Coon's Crossing, in the northwest part of the town. Their house of worship has been located there about twenty years. Earlier than that it was farther west, near Usher's mills, and was known as the McKean church, being the home of that pioneer Methodist, Rev. Samuel McKean,



PETER WOODIN.



MRS. PETER WOODIN.

PHOTOS BY LLOYD, WATERFORD, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF PETER WOODIN, HALF MOON, SARATOGA CO., N.Y.

and the place of his labor for many years. Methodist work there perhaps dates back to nearly 1800.

The church is understood to be a distinct society, but preaching is supplied by pastors from Mechanicville.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The cemetery at Mechanicville is on a bluff commanding extensive views of the valley and the river. There is placed the monument to Colonel Ellsworth, whose name and heroic deeds are forever associated with the capture of the first rebel flag in the great civil war. Indeed, Mechanicville itself is better known throughout the Union as the burial-place of the brave young colonel than for any other reason. His parents reside there, and the horse the colonel rode, tenderly cared for, is still occasionally driven upon the streets of the village.

Southwest of Mechanicville, near the residence of A. D. Hart, is the old burial-ground connected with the original Newtown church. Many of the pioneer families are buried there.

The cemeteries at Clifton Park village are within the town of Half-Moon, and are also very old. In the northwest part of the town, near the place of A. R. Lindsley, there is a burying-ground. For the south part of the town the cemetery at Middletown is the principal one. In several other places in the town are small family burial-places.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, known as *Mechanicville North Star Lodge, No. 174*, was organized Sept. 4, 1845; James Lee, N. G.; John W. Cornell, V. G. The lodge continued to work about ten years. Their rooms were in the triangular building of Mr. Elmer, in the north part of the village.

A division of the Sons of Temperance existed at Mechanicville about thirty years ago. It had a flourishing existence for some years. Its hall was the present room occupied by the Temperance Reform Club. In later times, 1866, a division was organized with E. O. Howland, W. P.; Dr. F. K. Lee, W. A.; George R. Moore, Secretary; and J. F. Terry, Conductor. It continued until Feb. 25, 1869, when the charter was surrendered, and a Good Templars' lodge organized the same evening,—Union Lodge, No. 836. The first officers were J. F. Terry, W. C. T.; Miss Satie Shouts, W. V. T.; E. W. Simmons, W. R. S.; J. D. Terry, W. A. R. S.; James McBurney, W. F. S.; Miss Ruth Hobbs, W. T.; John Rice, W. M.; Miss E. Wheeler, W. G.; Joseph Layland, W. S.; E. C. Chase, P. W. C. T.; F. K. Lee, W. C.; Miss Nannie Lockwood, R. H. S.; Miss Rosalie Doty, L. H. S. This society only continued about a year.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Under this head there is nothing special to be mentioned except certain items that are embodied in the notices of early settlement. The ancient ferries, the old roads described in the county history, and the stone house above Crescent, constitute about all there is of importance. The American army, of course, crossed and recrossed this territory in its movements during the Burgoyne campaign of

1777; but there are no traditions of skirmishes or encampments during that year, though there must have been many such in the earlier colonial period. This town is in the lower portion of the triangle, where Indian trails and the routes of early French provincial armies must have converged and crossed either the Mohawk or the Hudson, or both.

On the Leland farm it is said that there was a family massacred by the Canadians and Indians in 1748. The next year a house was built on the same farm, and is still standing. The boards for the inside work were split and hewn from the bodies of pine-trees. The farm is better known, perhaps, as the old Ten Broeck place. A short distance south of this is a barn built in 1737. A Scotchman, who bought the farm in 1820, writes of it: "I am informed that there was once a good well a little southwest of the house, but that it was filled up by a Dutch family, on account of its being inhabited by the ghost of a woman without a head."

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The general occupation of the people is agriculture. The town has some very valuable productive farms, not only on the alluvial flats along the river, but on the uplands. Only a small portion of the town can be called sandy and poor. Brick-making has been carried on to some extent south of Mechanicville, a good quality of clay being found there. Industrial enterprises at Mechanicville have already been mentioned. Considerable moulding-sand is shipped from the southwest part of the town.

XII.—MILITARY.

For the correction of the soldiers' list for the war of 1861–65 we are under obligations to James H. Clark, of Middletown, whose own brave record, as well as his acquaintance with the men from this town, eminently fit him to prepare the roll.

WAR OF 1812.

The following are known to have been in that war from Half-Moon: Lieutenant-Colonel Shubael Taylor, Gilbert Williams, Samuel Coon, Oliver Waite, Genung A. Robinson, Elijah Brown, Peter Van Santford, Isaac M. Devoe, William Smith, James Houghtaling, Ezra Crittenden, John Potts, Jeremiah Francisco, German Van Voorhees, Henry Soper, Esau Wilson, Thomas Pollett.

WAR OF 1861–65.

Oscar L. Ackley, enl. July 22, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
Judson B. Andrews, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; capt.; not mustered; resigned July 16, 1862.
John M. Brewer, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
Joseph H. Bullock, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
Charles H. Betts, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
Ebenezer C. Broughton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
Augustus W. Bayard, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; served out time; died at home.
George E. Brockway, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
George W. Bortle, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
Charles Barham, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; pro. corp., March 3, 1863; killed in battle, May 6, 1864.
Rev. Fred. N. Barlow, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, Co. H, 115th N. Y. Vols.; Pastor Baptist church, Half-Moon; com. 1st lieut.; resigned.
James D. Clark, enl. July 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; 1st sergt.; pro. 2d lieut., Feb. 6, 1863; pro. 1st lieut., April 22, 1864; disch. Nov. 30, 1864; wounded in right side at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; pro. brevet capt. Dec. 11, 1865.

George D. Cole, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; five desperate wounds and legs shattered at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; captured and sent to Andersonville, and lived to get home—a wonder to all.

Sylvester W. Clemens, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; pro. to chaplain; served through; the only chaplain the regiment ever had; was pastor of M. E. church, Crescent circuit, when enlisted.

Wm. S. Clemens, enl. July 25, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded once.

George Carr, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Henry G. Craig, enl. Feb. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. F; trans. to Vet. Battalion, 77th.

Simeon W. Crosby, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.

Henry Clark, enl. Aug. 1862; musician, Co. H, 115th Regt., N. Y. Vols.; served time.

Aaron Dillingham, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; died of chronic diarrhoea at U. S. Gen. Ho-pital, Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Thomas Donahue, enl. July 23, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; served time.

Charles W. Duxten, enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

Henry B. Dummer, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th N. Y. Vols., Co. H; wounded; served time.

Thomas Empterus, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

William H. Evarits, Co. H, 115th N. Y. Vols.; died at home, fall of 1862, from sickness contracted in the army.

John W. Filkins, enl. July 23, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; sergt.; pro. 2d lieutenant, April 22, 1864; wounded at Petersburg; discharged latter part of 1864.

Ambrose Fowler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; sergt.

Peter Folsombee, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

E. Raymond Fonda, enl. July 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; pro. to sergt.-major; mortally wounded at Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864; died in hospital, New York city.

Abram Filkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Losee Filkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded in battle.

George Freeman, enl. July 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Isaac L. Fonda, enl. in some cavalry regiment early in the war; re-enl. twice afterwards.

Alfred Gould, enl. July 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; sergt.; served twice.

Fred. S. Goodrich, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; pro. to 2d lieutenant in 33d U. S. Cav. Regt., June 7, 1865.

Wm. H. Gorham, enl. July 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; served out time.

Edward Greene, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

Henry Haylock, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; corporal.

George T. Hoag, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; corporal; pro. to 2d lieutenant, April 29, 1865.

George A. Houghtaling, enl. July 24, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

James K. P. Himes, enl. July 22, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed in battle at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16.

James H. Hicks, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; died in New York city, Jan. 1864, dis. con. in army.

John Hoover, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

Henry Honeyer, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

Edward Holland, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; wounded, May 10, 1864.

Isaac V. Irish, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt.; lost one eye; served time.

John Irish, U. S. Regulars.

Patrick Kelly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

James T. Kennedy, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

George Killmer, enl. Jan. 7, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

John Kelly, enl. 1861, in 67th N. Y.; re-enl., and killed June 4, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Va., by a sharpshooter of the enemy.

Aaron Lewis, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.

William B. Look, enl. July 23, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Philip Link, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed in battle at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.

Abbott C. Musgrave, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; corporal; killed in battle at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864, while bearing regimental battle-flag.

John Mulligan, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Charles H. Millikeo, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed in battle at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.

Leander Milliken, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

John McGuire, enl. Dec. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

Alfred G. Noxon, Co. H, 115th Regt., N. Y. Vols.; 2d lieutenant; pro. to 1st lieutenant; resigned 1863.

S. Mitchell Noxon, commissioned a lieutenant in a western regiment.

Alfred Phoenix, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded in battle at Olustee, Fla.

George W. Pettit, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. Oct. 21, 1862.

Hiram Richardson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; died at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 8, 1862.

Wm. Ryan, enl. Feb. 13, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. B.

Frank Short, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.

Wm. Smith, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed in battle at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.

Henry Sampson, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Marvin Steenburgh, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; served time.

Henry Shouts, enl. July 23, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Andrew H. Smith, enl. July 22, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; served time.

John P. Silvermail, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Duane Shepherd, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; died in Waterford, N. Y., summer of 1863.

Almon E. Stone, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded in battles at Petersburg and Fort Fisher, N. C.

Jacob Sever, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Dewitt Sickler, enl. July 18, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Samuel W. Seymour, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Battery B, 1st U. S. Artillery.

Samuel D. Stevenson, enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 2d Rifles; captain; mustered out with regiment, Aug. 10, 1865.

John Smith, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

Solomon P. Smith, Capt. Co. H, 115th Regt.; breveted lieutenant-colonel for gallant service in the field; lost an arm at Deep Bottom, Virginia.

Chalsey W. Simmons, 77th Regt.; instantly killed while sleeping in front of a tree, at Petersburg, in summer of 1864.

Frank Smith.

Benjamin Thackrah, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded at Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30, 1864.

Elias D. Tuttle, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. C.

Thomas Thackeray, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

George Vandercook, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; corporal; lost an arm in battle at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Warren Van Olinda, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; musician.

George T. Van Hoesen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; wounded in two engagements; served time.

Van Dervort, capt. U. S. Colored Regt.

James Wilson, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; killed in battle at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.

John R. Watt, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; pro. sergeant; wounded at Fort Fisher, N. C.

Samuel A. Winslow, enl. Feb. 4, 1862, 25th Cav., Co. C.

James Wade, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.

Albert Wooden, enl. Jan. 3, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COLONEL E. E. ELLSWORTH.

It is difficult in the brief space allotted to this sketch to write the life of one whose every deed and word has been treasured by a sorrowing nation as a sacred memento. His life was short, but full of grand meaning and significance; his death was tragic and untimely.

Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth was born in the town of Malta, Saratoga County, eight miles west of the little village of Mechanicville, on the left bank of the Hudson, April 11, 1837. His boyhood days were spent amidst scenes rendered classical in American annals by reminiscences of the Revolution, the decisive battle of Saratoga, and the surrender of Burgoyne,—scenes often related to him at the fireside, the spirit and import of which he had a peculiar genius for receiving, and which, no doubt, exerted a powerful influence upon his after-life. We find young Ellsworth, as a school-boy, receiving his first lessons at the district school. He loves books; but, most of all, those which tell the story of wars, and the lives and deeds of men great in arms. He has a genius for drawing and sketching, but military figures, generals, and armies appear upon his canvas or start from his crayon or brush. As an illustration of this proclivity for military matters, even in early childhood, it may be stated that his mother has preserved an old fragment of a window-shade which he painted when only nine years old with common wagon-paint,—General Washington and staff is portrayed on one side, and General Jackson and staff on the other. He became, afterwards, a rapid and accurate sketcher.

Passing over his experience as a clerk at Mechanicville and in the city of Troy, we find him, in 1853, with "a purpose high and strong" to seek his fortune in the

metropolis of the nation. He writes, asking his father's consent, "I believe that faithful, honest clerks are wanted there, and that one who knows his duty and will do it cannot fail to succeed,"—a statement showing that, young as he was, he had remarkably mature and just ideas of the principles which should govern a young man seeking success in life. These principles became as strong and ruling



Photo. by Brady, New York City.

E. E. Ellsworth

in him as his military ardor. During the year which he spent in New York he attended every drill of the Seventh Regiment which it was possible for him to attend, read books of tactics, and first felt the breaking light of those ideas of his regarding military organization which afterwards came to such splendid fruition. Through all his struggles for place and position in the mercantile world, which followed for several years, this ruling idea was uppermost. Under the tuition of an accomplished swordsman—De Villiers—he became master of the several systems of tactics and of the use of the sword and bayonet.

He was quite young when he went to Chicago, and associated himself in business with Arthur F. Devereaux, of Massachusetts. Through the treachery of one in whom they reposed great confidence, they suffered severe loss, and were obliged to close their business. Ellsworth then sought the law. His first application, written to one of the leading attorneys, for some cause was rejected; but he persevered, and finally completed his studies with Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar, about three weeks before he became the escort of the President-elect to Washington, in the spring of 1861.

On the 4th of May, 1859, he had organized the United States Zouave Cadets, at Chicago,—the organization which

first gave his name to the world. The march of this celebrated regiment through the principal cities of the Union, in 1860, and the military enthusiasm it awakened, are well known. During the presidential campaign of 1860 he made many eloquent and earnest speeches for his party, reminding all who heard him of the early and palmy days of Stephen A. Douglas. To the Legislature of Illinois, that winter, he submitted a bill embodying his idea of militia reform, but no progress was made with it before that body.

The life-long friendship between him and Mr. Lincoln sprang up during the days when Ellsworth was a law student in the office at Springfield. Mr. Lincoln intended that he should be chief clerk of the war department, to which place he was recommended by letters from many leading men.

The central idea of his short life was the thorough reorganization of the militia of the United States, and he had drawn up a complete and systematic plan for the accomplishment of that object. He desired a place in the war department in order that he might effect the reform he had planned. In March, 1861, President Lincoln wrote a letter to the secretary of war, instructing that officer to detail Colonel Ellsworth to the "special duty of adjutant and inspector-general of militia affairs for the United States." The letter was never officially transmitted, on account of the jealousy of the officers of the regular army.

While Ellsworth was lying sick at Washington the cloud of war broke upon the country. He was aroused by the shock, and his ill health vanished. In a few days he was in New York, proceeding thither without assistance or authority. Organizing the First New York Zouaves, he was speedily back in Washington, with his men mustered into the service for the war. After a few days of drill and discipline they were ordered to cross into Virginia and co-operate in the attack on Alexandria. On the 24th of May, 1861, while descending with a rebel flag which had been flaunting treason from a house which had once sheltered Washington, he was shot by the owner of the house. A Union soldier, almost in the same instant, shot the assassin. Two lives thus went out into eternity, but how different the memory of each! One was the hero and martyr, dying for human liberty, to be forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen; the other dying the death of the traitor, to be remembered only with infamy.

Words can pay no fonder tribute than those from the pen of the sainted Lincoln, written to the father and mother of Ellsworth:

"In the untimely loss of your noble son, our affliction here is scarcely less than your own. So much of promised usefulness to our country, and of bright hopes for oneself and friends, have rarely been so suddenly darkened as in his fall. In size, in years, in youthful appearance, a boy only, his power to command men was surprisingly great. This power, combined with fine intellect and indomitable energy, and a taste altogether military, constituted in him, as seemed to me, the best natural talent in that department I ever knew."

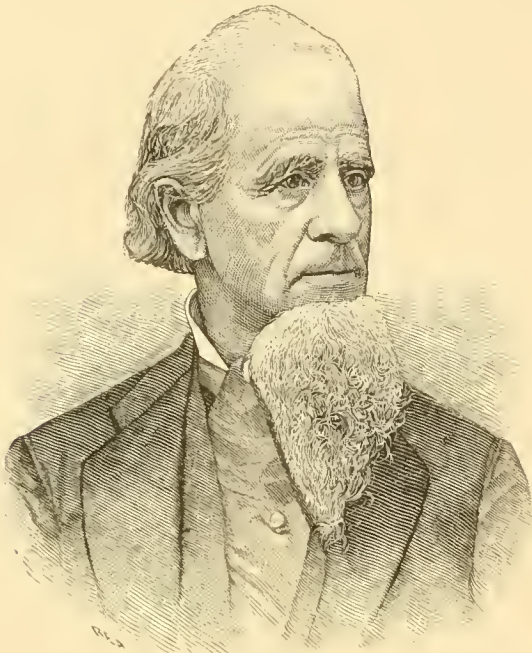
The personal appearance of Colonel Ellsworth at the time he organized the United States Zouave Cadets is thus described:

"At this time he was the picture of a soldier. His form, though slight, was of the size of the elder Napoleon; the head poised like that of a statue, covered by curling black hair; dark eyes, bright and serene; a nose like that you see on Roman medals; a slight moustache, just shading the lips that were continually curving into sunny smiles. His voice deep, but musical; his address soldierly, sincere, and courteous; his dress tasty and faultless; the fascination to gather friends and keep them; a cavalier of the days of romance, stainless, loyal, and brave."

In military matters he was a strict disciplinarian, especially in keeping up the moral tone of his men, prohibiting, under pain of dismissal, all intemperance and profligacy.

CAPTAIN EPHRAIM D. ELLSWORTH.

The Ellsworth ancestors came from England. George, the grandfather of Ephraim D. Ellsworth, was a resident of Half-Moon, Saratoga County, before the Revolution. When



Photo, by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

E. D. Ellsworth

Burgoyne invaded the territory he joined the Continental army, at the age of fifteen, and was in the battle of Bemus Heights, and at the surrender of Burgoyne, after that decided victory. He married Sarah Reynolds, a native of Rhode Island, and had fourteen children.

Ephraim D. Ellsworth, his son, and father of Colonel Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth, was born in the town of Half-Moon, Saratoga County, May 22, 1809. Previous to his nineteenth year he learned the tailor's trade in Waterford, and afterwards worked at it in Troy, and in Jonesville, in this county. In 1836 he married Phebe Denton, of Malta, and located for the prosecution of his trade at Mechanicville, where he has resided ever since, except an absence of about ten years, employed in the government service.

On the 16th of November, 1861, he was commissioned, by President Lincoln, captain in the ordnance department, and assigned to duty at Fortress Monroe. This position, however, he soon resigned, and was assigned to the charge of the Champlain arsenal, at Vergennes, Vt., where he remained about ten years, returning to his home in this county in the fall of 1871.

At the time of the Fenian raid he rendered prompt and efficient aid to the governor of Vermont by issuing arms and ammunition. By an accident, which happened to him at that time, he was disabled. The government has justly renewed his leave of absence from year to year, continuing his salary without requiring of him active service.

Captain Ellsworth had one other son besides Elmer, who died in Chicago, quite young.

REV. F. S. PARKE.

The life of the Rev. F. S. Parke is an apt illustration of the trials, privations, and hardships that have characterized the early lives of many of our most successful ministers.

Born at the town of Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., on Aug. 24, 1807, of pious, God-fearing parents, he early re-



REV. F. S. PARKE.

alized the blessings of religion and adopted a religious life. Brought up in the Presbyterian faith, he was at first inclined to unite with that body, but on the 3d day of June, 1827, he was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church at Egremont, Mass., by the Rev. Enos Marshall. The church to which he joined himself, feeling that he had especial gifts which called him to preach the gospel, recommended him to adopt the profession of the ministry, and on the first Saturday in November, 1830, voted him a license to preach. He immediately entered upon the work.

On Nov. 10, 1831, he was ordained in accordance with the regular forms of the church as pastor of the Baptist

church at Hancock, Mass. On Dec. 7, same year, he removed, with his invalid wife, to that place, and entered upon the active duties of his pastorate. His salary was but \$200 a year, \$50 of which went for rent and fuel, leaving the meagre balance to sustain himself, wife, and servant for a whole year. As a consequence, his life was a hard one, and his trials many. His entire capital at this time consisted of this salary and about fifty dollars' worth of books and clothing,—a striking contrast to the lives of the young members of the clerical profession of the present day. Yet amid all these privations Mr. Parke continued faithfully to discharge his duties, relying upon Providence for grace to sustain and guide him in the darkest hours.

The second pastorate of Mr. Parke was at Nassau, N. Y., where he had charge of the First Baptist church, at an annual salary of \$250. He assumed the charge on April 1, 1833, and continued pastor for two years.

His third pastorate was at West Troy, N. Y., where he remained as pastor of the Baptist church for four years. He entered upon the discharge of his duties in May, 1835, at a salary of \$400. Here the clouds of adversity that had hitherto overshadowed his life began to dissolve, and the years passed at West Troy were years of peaceful, calm enjoyment. In 1836 fifty persons were added to his church. He also supplied three stations from here, the one at Cohoes being in a prosperous condition, and the

seed from which grew the present influential church at that place.

In September, 1839, Mr. Parke received and accepted a call to become the pastor of the Baptist church at Clifton Park. This was a large and flourishing church. Elder Abijah Peck, who was the founder of this church, was as yet its acknowledged pastor. With this church Mr. Parke remained for eleven years, enjoying at times the special tokens of divine favor. He also preached in many school-houses in the vicinity.

On the 1st day of May, 1866, Mr. Parke took charge of the Second Baptist church of Half-Moon, where he labored for eleven years to this date, May, 1878, at the same time having charge of the First Baptist church of the same place for three consecutive years. He is still at the same place.

Mr. Parke has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-one years; he has been an ordained minister for forty-seven years; he has lived and labored in the county of Saratoga twenty-seven years, being pastor of five of its churches; he has been a member of the Saratoga Baptist Association thirty-three years, and has preached in every Baptist meeting-house in the county.

He has been three times married; his first wife living but seven years after marriage, his second for twenty, and his third is still living. All were excellent women and successful pastor's wives. He has four children now living.

G A L W A Y.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

GALWAY is one of the western towns of the county, a little south of the centre. It is bounded north by Providence, east by Milton, south by Charlton, and west by the county line. It contains twenty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-four acres of improved land and fifty-five hundred and twenty-one of unimproved, and of this last amount thirty-nine hundred and ninety-five are woodland.

The population in 1875 was nineteen hundred and forty-one. The town is wholly within the limits of the Kayadrossera patent, containing parts of the fourteenth and sixteenth allotments.

The following legal description of this town and the definition of its boundary lines is from the revised statutes of the State :

"The town of *Galwey* shall contain all that part of said county bounded easterly by Milton ; southerly by a line running from the southwest corner of Milton west, along the south bounds of the fourteenth allotment of the patent of Kayadrossera to the west bounds of the county ; westerly by the bounds of the county ; and northerly by Providence."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is gently undulating in the southern part, and in the north rises into rounded hills, of considerable elevation, forming a portion of the Kayadrossera range of mountains. Running through the town from east to west, a little north of the centre, is a strip of lowland, in which several small creeks originate and run to the east and west. Chnetenunda creek rises near the northwest corner of the town, flows southward, and is made to supply the reservoir of the Amsterdam mill-owners. This reservoir is one and a half miles west of Galway village, and when full covers about 530 acres of surface. Leaving the reservoir, the stream flows in a generally southwesterly course to Amsterdam, and empties into the Mohawk river. Feegowesee creek rises in the north centre of the town and flows easterly into the Kayadrossera creek. In the southeast a branch of the Mourning Kill rises, and flows eastwardly, emptying into the Kayadrossera, at Ballston. The soil is generally sandy, intermixed with considerable clay and some gravel, and is quite productive.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the town was made on Scotch street, about a mile south of Galway village. The settlement extended from the cemetery north of Galway village south through Galway and Charlton. The settlers were all Scotch emigrants, and from this fact the street became known by the name of Scotch street.

The first settlers were William Kelly, John and James Major, and John McHarg, who came in October, 1774. They were followed soon after by John and Moses McKindley, John McClelland, Joseph Newland, William McCartney, Mr. McWilliams, Mr. Bell, and others.

William and Helen Kelly settled about a mile south of Galway, and, with the industry and thrift for which the Scotch people are so famous, soon had a pleasant home started in the midst of the wilderness. This homestead, constantly improving, has passed from generation to generation, and is now owned and occupied by two of their grandchildren, William and Robert Kelly. The first white child born in the town was their daughter, Elizabeth, who was born November 1, 1774.

The Major brothers settled a little farther south. One of them, James Major, was killed by a falling tree, on Sept. 11, 1776, and was buried in the cemetery at Galway. His was the first death in town, and he was the first person buried in that cemetery.

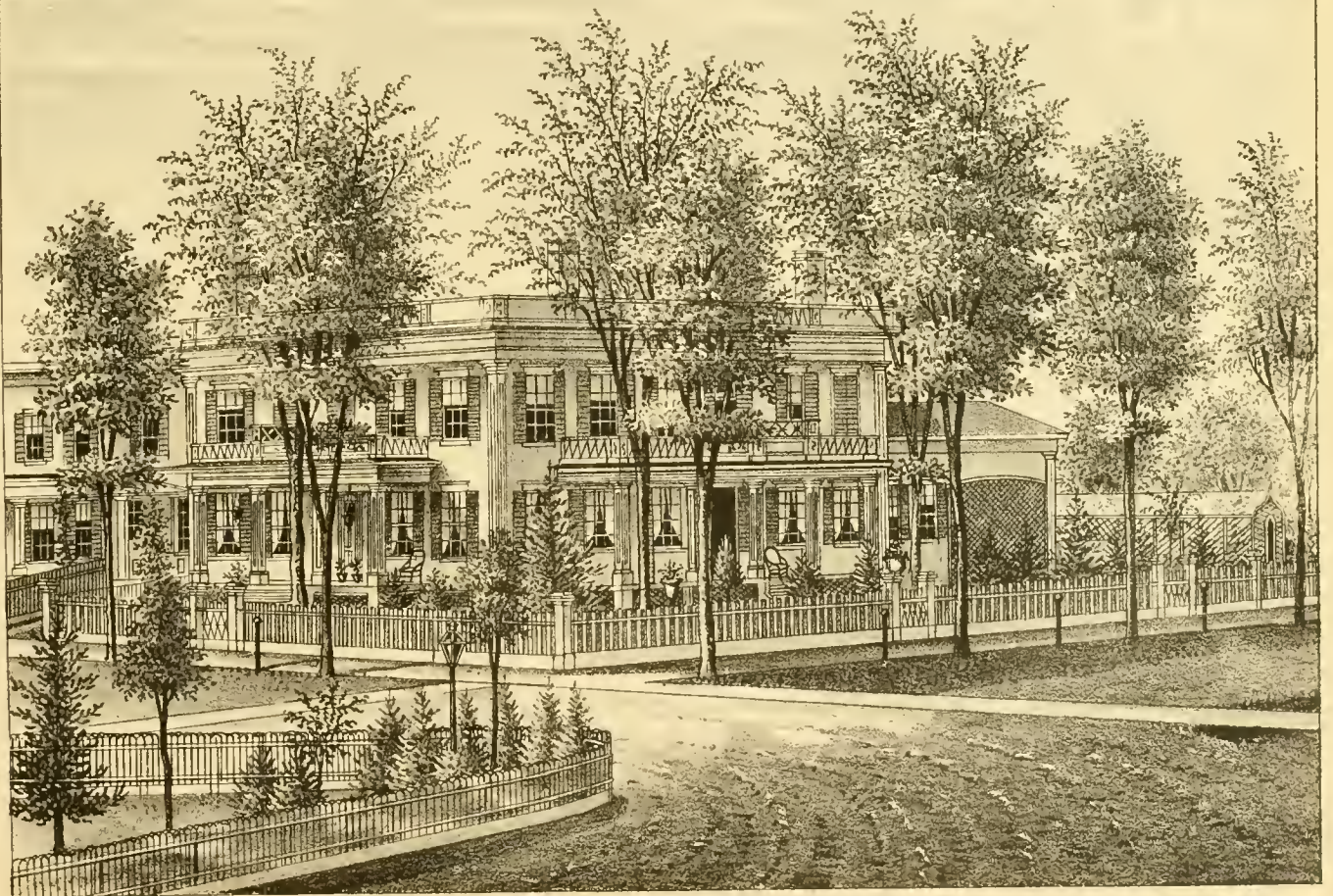
John McClelland was born in Glaston, shire of Gallo-way, Scotland, Dec. 21, 1754, and came to this country and settled in Galway when he was about twenty years old. He married his wife, Jane, in the mother country. She was born at Coal Hill, England, Dec. 2, 1755. They settled on the first four corners south of Galway, and the last house occupied by them stood on the northeast corner. John McClelland was a man of unusual capacity for business, and at once became prominent among his neighbors. In 1780 he embarked in the mercantile business, and opened the first store in town. He prospered greatly, and accumulated considerable property. He was often called to official positions by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and ever acquitted himself creditably of the duties of his position. He was the first supervisor of the town, and served three years. He was then, in 1794, elected as member of Assembly from Saratoga County. He served in this capacity in 1794, 1796, 1797, 1806, and 1808. He was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas in 1806. He died April 12, 1819, aged sixty-four years. His wife died Nov. 8, 1824. They lie side by side in the Galway cemetery.

About four years after, a colony of settlers came from Centrehook, R. I., and settled near York's Corners, in the northeastern part of the town. Rev. Simeon Smith was the principal man, and he was accompanied by his parents and three brothers-in-law, Simeon Babcock, Reuben Mattison, and Joseph Brown.

At a subsequent period, probably soon after the close of the Revolutionary struggle, a settlement was begun in the southwestern part of the town by some ten or twelve families from New Jersey. Among them were John Hinman,



THOMAS MAIRS.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS MAIRS, GALWAY, N. Y.

James Hayes, Richard Paul, Peter Anderson, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hedding, and Dudley Smith. They were nearly all from near Elizabeth, N. J., and the settlement at once received the name of Jersey Hill, which it still retains. Still nearer the southwest corner, Duncan Stewart, John McMartin, James Clizbe, and Mr. Ferguson settled about the same time.

James and Mary Hays were from Newark, N. J., and settled on the land southwest of the corners, at Jersey Hill. They came from Schenectady by an Indian trail, and brought their household treasures on pack-horses through the almost trackless forest. They had two sons and two daughters. But one, the youngest son, is now living. He, James D. Hays, resides in Galway. He was born about the time of his father's death, and was twenty years younger than his youngest sister.

Job Cornell lived near the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and married Sarah Wood. In 1788-90 they moved to Galway, and settled about three and a half miles north of Galway, near the town line of Providence. Job, Jr., was born in 1789, and lived on the homestead until he died, in 1837. His son, William Cornell, is the only descendant now living in Galway. He resides at Mosherville.

Pilgrim Durkee married Hannah Holmes, and at the close of the Revolution came and settled about one-half mile east of West Galway. They had a family of six sons and five daughters, of whom but one is now living in Galway. His name is Eber C. Durkee, and he resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Eunice Phelps, of Steuben county, and Mrs. Mary Wheeler, of Michigan, are two other living children. The rest are dead.

Augustus L. Stone was a son of Lewis Stone and Sally Warren, who were married in New York and came to Galway in 1794. He has been a contractor on public works for upwards of thirty years, and has now retired from active business to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

The families of the oldest settlers have nearly all become extinct, and but little is known about the early life of these hardy pioneers. That they had much to contend against, and that they by untiring industry and indomitable energy succeeded in creating homes, building up villages, establishing schools and churches, and redeemed the wild forests by transforming them into pleasant and productive farms, speaks their meed of praise. They are gone, but their works live after them, and the *Present* reaps the fruits of the harvest on the fields where the *Past* sowed the seed amid toil, privation, and hardship.

Thomas Mairs was a son of Thomas and Margaret Mairs, Argyle, Washington county, and settled in Galway in 1822. Embarked in the mercantile business in 1829, and is doing a general dry goods and grocery business at the same place in which he began forty-eight years ago.

The first church in the Scotch Street settlement was located in this town; and the first pastor, Rev. James Mairs, also resided here.

When the early settlers came through the woods from Schenectady they did not reach their destination till late at night, and said they were much annoyed by the "dogs" along the way, who kept up a continual howling and barking.

On being informed that the "dogs" were *wolves and foxes* they were quite alarmed, and felt thankful for their preservation from harm.

Prominent among the citizens of the town was General Earl Stimson. He was a large land-owner near the centre of the town; owned fine buildings on the hill known as Stimson's Corners, where he kept a store, hotel, and boarding-house, and engaged in the meat-packing business; he also owned two other stores, one at Fonda's Bush and the other at Galway. He was a model farmer, and kept everything about his farm in perfect order, and by his example stimulated others to a careful and improved style of farming. He was member of Assembly in 1818, and, being a presidential elector in 1840, cast his vote in the electoral college for William H. Harrison. He was a liberal, progressive, public-spirited man.

Colonel Isaac Gere was another prominent citizen who held several offices conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens. He was supervisor, one of the commissioners to build the county court-house, member of Assembly, and State senator, and always deeply interested in works and matters of public interest and utility.

Among those citizens of the town who have held public office, and not mentioned above, are James Warren, member of Assembly from 1799 to 1803; Othniel Looker, member of Assembly, 1803 to 1804; Nehemiah Cande, member of Assembly, 1809; Avery Starkweather, member of Assembly, 1812 and 1814, and associate judge of the court of common pleas, 1815; Ebenezer Couch, member of Assembly, 1832 to 1833; Jesse H. Mead, member of Assembly, 1841; Azariah E. Stimson, member of Assembly, 1843; Nathan Thompson, presidential elector in 1824, who voted for Henry Clay; Ira Brockett, member of Assembly, 1863 to 1864; and Lewis Stone, who was a judge of the court of common pleas in 1843.

Among the early settlers previous to 1795 we name Lewis Rogers, Hækaliah Foster, Eli Smith, Elias Stillwell, John Munro, James De Golia, Philo and Burr Dauchy, Asa Kellogg, Philip Green, Edmund Wait, Wait Palmer, Benajah Moon, Restcome Potter, Arnold Lewis, Samuel Jones, Isaac Fay, Josiah Bartlett, and William Waggoner.

Doctor Pixley was an early physician in Galway.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town was erected from Balls-Town, March 7, 1792. It then comprised the territory now embraced within the limits of the towns of Galway, Providence, Edinburgh, and the western part of Day. In 1796 Providence was taken from Galway, reducing it to its present dimensions. The name originally given to the place was "New Galloway," and it was so called as early as 1785. The name was given by the early settlers, who were Scotch people, and named it in honor of their former home, the shire of Galloway, in Scotland. When the act creating the town was passed, through error or oversight the name was *Hibernicized*, and the town called "Galway."

The first meeting of the new town was held in the April succeeding the passage of the act, and John McClelland was elected supervisor and Wait Palmer town clerk. The

record of this meeting was lost, and it is not possible to give any further proceedings. The town-meeting of 1793 was held at the store of Smith & Stillwell, on the 3d of April. The following town officers were elected, viz.: John McClelland, supervisor; Eli Smith, town clerk; Ebenezer Smith, John Munro, Thomas Disbrow, assessors; Lewis Rogers, Asa Kellogg, Joseph Wait, commissioners of highways; Ebenezer Smith, Philip Green, poormasters; Benajah Moon, Wilson Green, Ahira Smith, constables; Benajah Moon, Wilson Green, collectors; Ebenezer Smith, Wait Palmer, William Neal, James Freeman, Judah Chase, Joseph Garrison, fence-viewers and damage-prizers, at four shillings per day; Barnet Stillwell, poundmaster; and a list of forty-seven pathmasters. By-laws were enacted forbidding unyoked hogs to run on the commons between May 1 and November 1; forbidding rams running at large from September 1 to November 1; forbidding stallions over one year old from running at large; and authorizing the purchase of a copy of the laws of the State. The meeting was adjourned to meet in one year at the barn of David Brown. In 1795 the town-meetings began to be held at the Baptist church, then new, and after 1806 were held sometimes at the Baptist and sometimes at the Presbyterian church, and finally began to be held at the tavern at a somewhat later period.

On the 6th day of April, 1808, a black child (slave) was born at the house of Gershom Potter, in Galway. The fact was recorded the 1st day of January, 1809, by Martin Cook, who was town clerk at that time. There are several entries in the records relating to the vile curse of slavery, from which our land is now happily freed. In 1813, Abraham Fonda sold a "certain slave," known as "Lun," to John Pettit, and he entered into an agreement to free the said Lun in nine years from that date, and to "deliver to the said Lun," at that time, "two cows and ten sheep of a full middling quality." Lanton Hicks and Ebenezer Fitch witnessed the signing of the document, and Eli Smith, town clerk, placed it on record April 6, 1813. In pursuance of this article, in the year 1822, Abijah Comstock and Asa Cornell, who were then overseers of the poor, were called upon to examine Lun, and Kate, his wife, to see if they were of sufficiently ability to provide for and maintain themselves. In issuing the necessary certificate they took occasion to express their "anxiety to encourage acts of humanity," and their willingness "that all should enjoy the inalienable right of liberty."

Another one of these documents reads as follows, viz.: "Know all men by these Presents, That I, Thaddeus Jewett, purchased from Peter Yates a black woman by the name of Molly, together with her child, a boy by the name of Harry. The aforesaid child was born March the 17th, 1813."

And again, July 25, 1815, John Pettit and Abijah Smith, overseers of the poor, certified to the ability of William Reynolds, "a slave to Joseph Pinney," to take care of and maintain himself.

A special town-meeting was called, and met on the 26th of November, 1795, at the house of Hackaliah Foster, to consider the question of dividing the town. A motion to divide it by a line running parallel to and six miles north

of the southern boundary was voted down, and the distance of the dividing line from the southern boundary was finally fixed at seven miles and twenty rods.

A by-law passed in 1802 reads as follows, viz.: "Be it further enacted by the said town that there shall be the sum of Twenty Dollars paid in Said Town for the *Incorridging* of Killing Wolves; and that if any Person should Kill or *Ketch* a wolf in said Town they must Deliver the same or a *Skelp* of the said wolf within thirty-six *ours* to John McClelland and Adam Swan, Esqs., Who shall be Judge of the same, and Say Whether Such Person is entitled to the above Bounty or not."

The matter of estrays furnished by a perusal of the records affords considerable amusement. Among the animals advertised are the following, viz.: "A Brindle-*Callered* Bull-Calf, and a pale-Red *Heffier* Calf;" "A blaek heifer, with a white face two years old, and a blaek heifer, with a white tail one year old;" "A Dun-*Coulered* Stear;" "One Yew;" "A heifer with a loin back;" "One speckled pig;" "A Pail-Red cow, with a white stripe over her back, and on her belly a brown face;" and "A Read heifer, with a white face one year old, come into possession of John Gilbert about the 1st of October with a crop of the left Ear."

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Year.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1792.	John McClelland.	Wait Palmer.	
1793.	" "	Eli Smith.	Benajah Moon, Wilson Green.
1794.	" "	" "	Benajah Moon, Restcome Potter.
1795.	John Munro.	" "	" "
1796.	" "	" "	Reuben Cogswell. Rowland Green, Martin Kellogg.
1797.	" "	" "	Rowland Green, Pettit Smith.
1798.	" "	Ebenezer Smith.	Rowland Green, Nathaniel Keeler.
1799.	" "	John Fay.	" "
1800.	" "	" "	Joseph Brewster. " "
1801.	" "	" "	Rowland Green. Perez Otis, John Folliot.
1802.	" "	" "	" "
1803.	Isaac Gere.	" "	Perez Otis. " "
1804.	" "	Martin Cook.	Joseph Brewster.
1805.	Nehemiah Cande.	" "	John Folliot.
1806.	" "	" "	Richard Freeman.
1807.	" "	" "	Thompson Northrup.
1808.	" "	" "	Richard Freeman.
1809.	A. Starkweather.	Eli Smith.	Joseph Brewster.
1810.	" "	" "	" "
1811.	Perez Otis.	" "	John Munro.
1812.	" "	" "	Joseph Brewster.
1813.	Stephen Wait.	Martin Cook.	Ephraim Wheeler.
1814.	Perez Otis.	Eli Smith.	Joseph Brewster.
1815.	A. Starkweather.	" "	" "
1816.	Perez Otis.	" "	Enoch Johnson.
1817.	Gilbert Swan.	David Clizbe.	Joseph Brewster.
1818.	Perez Otis.	Philo Dauchy.	" "
1819.	Thomas Alexander.	" "	" "
1820.	Isaac Gere.	" "	" "
1821.	" "	" "	John J. Curtis.
1822.	Nathan Thompson.	" "	" "

Year.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1823.	Nathan Thompson.	Philo Dauchy.	John J. Curtis.
1824.	" "	" "	John Howard.
1825.	" "	" "	Abel Beers.
1826.	Perez Otis.	" "	" "
1827.	" "	" "	Philip H. McOmber.
1828.	Nathan Thompson.	Burr Dauchy.	
1829.	" "	" "	William Paul.
1830.	" "	" "	" "
1831.	" "	Eli Smith.	" "
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	" "	Philo Dauchy.	" "
1834.	Dudley Smith.	" "	" "
1835.	" "	" "	" "
1836.	George Davidson.	" "	" "
1837.	Azariah E. Stimson.	George Hanford.	" "
1838.	" "	Thomas Mairs.	" "
1839.	" "	" "	Francis Williman.
1840.	Jesse H. Mead.	Charles Thompson.	" "
1841.	Azariah E. Stimson.	" "	Nathaniel Briggs.
1842.	Lewis Stone.	Ezekiel O. Smith.	William Cornell.
1843.	" "	James Jones.	John S. Jones.
1844.	William B. Knox.	John Allen, Jr.	John E. Larkins.
1845.	John Whiteside.	George R. Knox.	
1846.	James Fuller.	James Stilwell.	William Paul.
1847.	" "	" "	" "
1848.	James M. Barkor.	John F. Stimson.	Orrin Mosher.
1849.	Josiah Pulling.	Alanson Mead.	John Radford.
1850.	Benjamin Blair.	Patrick H. Meehan.	" "
1851.	Aaron Cook.	James D. Hayes.	David Benedict.
1852.	" "	William N. Beers.	William Paul.
1853.	Alex. H. Hicks.	" "	Samuel Gould.
1854.	Morgan Lewis.	Nathan Briggs.	Nathaniel Briggs.
1855.	Thomas Mairs.	" "	Hiram Sexton.
1856.	" "	George H. French.	John Weeden.
1857.	" "	William N. Beers.	U. H. Benedict.
1858.	Benjamin Blair.	S. W. Green.	William Morehouse.
1859.	Thomas Mairs.	John N. Slocum.	Abner Wilcox.
1860.	Ira Brockett.	Jared W. Bell.	David Gifford.
1861.	Harrison Allen.	Henry J. Fishor.	William Radley.
1862.	John Whiteside.	Charles Fisher.	William Buckwell.
1863.	John N. Slocum.	Hiram Saxton.	Robert Shaw.
1864.	" "	Joseph E. Vines.	Matthew West.
1865.	Thomas Mairs.	A. R. Vibbard.	James D. Hayes.
1866.	Isaiah Fuller.	Marvin L. Rogers.	Edgar S. Hermance.
1867.	" "	" "	Mont'g'y Whiteside.
1868.	" "	Patrick H. Meehan.	Edgar S. Hermance.
1869.	" "	" "	James D. Hayes.
1870.	William Buckwell.	" "	Mont'g'y Whiteside.
1871.	" "	" "	Edward Shaw.
1872.	Samuel Cook.	" "	John H. Seabury.
1873.	" "	" "	George Hanford.
1874.	James D. Hayes.	" "	William Alexander.
1875.	William Crouch.	" "	James S. Beardsley.
1876.	" "	" "	Peleg Burdick.
1877.	Lauren O. Kennedy.	" "	Abram F. Conde.
1878.	James D. Hayes.	Rogers J. Whitto.	Hawley Tollett.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1831. Hugh Alexander, l. t.	1843. Ezekiel O. Smith.
Robert Spiers, s. t.	1844. Jeremiah Whitlock.
1832. Carlton Morehouse.	1845. Truman G. Younglove.
1833. John H. Dingman.	1846. John Vibbard.
1834. Hugh Alexander.	1847. Ezekiel O. Smith, l. t.
1835. Ebenezer Couch.	Stephen V. R. White, v.
1836. Carlton Morehouse.	1848. Jeremiah Whitlock, l. t.
1837. Eli Smith.	Aaron B. Baker, v.
1838. Platt B. Smith.	1849. " "
1839. Hugh Alexander.	1850. Stephen V. R. White.
1840. Jeremiah Whitlock, l. t.	1851. Ezekiel O. Smith.
William Beers, v.	1852. William Beers.
1841. Pascal P. Wheeler.	1853. Aaron B. Baker.
1842. Ebenezer Couch.	1854. Jacob Conklin.

1855. Abel S. Whitlock, l. t.	1866. Jeremiah H. Bidwell.
John G. Pettit, v.	1867. Abel S. Whitlock, l. t.
1856. William Beers, l. t.	Stephen V. R. White, v.
Patrick H. Meehan, v.	1868. Andrew Mead.
1857. " " l. t.	1869. John P. Smith.
Stephen V. R. White, v.	1870. Brightman Briggs.
1858. " "	1871. Abel S. Whitlock,
1859. Isaac Wilbur.	1872. William Crouch,
1860. William Beers.	1873. John P. Smith.
1861. Patrick H. Meehan.	1874. Stephen V. R. White, l. t.
1862. Stephen V. R. White.	John P. Smith, v.
1863. Abel S. Whitlock.	1875. Abel S. Whitlock.
1864. William Beers.	1876. Brightman Briggs.
1865. John P. Smith, l. t.	1877. John P. Smith.
William Beers, v.	1878. Stephen V. R. White.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

GALWAY.—This village was incorporated, by act of the Legislature, April 18, 1838. The territory embraced is one-half mile square, with the four corners for a centre. Upon the passage of the act the proper persons set the march of improvement agoing, and the village improved rapidly in its general appearance. The citizens who took the greatest interest in the prosperity and improvement, and contributed most largely to that end, were Thomas Mairs, Ira Brockett, P. H. Meehan, A. L. Stone, William B. Knox, and others.

The present officers of the village are as follows, viz.: President, James D. Hays; Clerk, Charles P. Saxton; Trustees, William Jackson, William Crouch, Alphonse Crota; Treasurer, J. H. Saxton; Collector, P. H. Meehan; Constable, Byron Peckham; Poundmaster, J. Fitzgerald.

Some trifling amendment to the charter was made in 1869, on the 27th of April.

YORK'S CORNERS (East Galway post-office) is a small village containing about twenty dwellings, two churches, one steam saw-mill, a hotel, school-house, etc.

GREEN'S CORNERS (North Galway post-office), on the north line of the town, **MOSHERVILLE**, in the north part, and **SOUTH GALWAY**, in the east part, are hamlets.

WHITESIDE'S CORNERS is a village of some country trade, having stores, shops, and a hotel situated in the north-west part of the town, near the line of Providence.

WEST GALWAY touches the western boundary, but lies almost wholly in Fulton county. It is locally known as "Top-Notch," and is said to have received this name at the time the first church was built there. After the frame was up one of the workmen climbed to the peak of the rafters, and, standing upright, shouted to those below that he now stood on "the very top-notch." The name seemed so appropriate that it at once became popular, and still clings to the village.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Perez Otis and Thomas Alexander, commissioners of schools, in 1815 divided the town into twelve school districts. The first apportionment of money for educational purposes was made in 1795, and for the town of Galway, as then constituted, the sum of £225 6s. was apportioned.

GALWAY ACADEMY.

On May 26, 1836, an act passed the Legislature incorpo-

rating the Galway Academy, authorizing the issuing of stock to the amount of \$1500, in shares of \$10 each, and naming Lewis Stone, Jesse H. Mead, Philo Dauchy, Hugh Alexander, Thomas Mairs, and Joel Root as trustees until the annual election, which was to be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year. At these elections eleven trustees were to be elected annually, and each share of stock was entitled to one vote.

In 1837 the act of incorporation was amended so as to allow an increase of the capital stock to \$2500, and a privilege of increasing it to \$3500 at any time within five years if thought desirable.

As soon as possible after the act of incorporation was passed the stock was issued, and work commenced on the buildings. It was the aim of the projectors to build up an institution for the higher education of the young of both sexes in one building, but in separate and distinct departments. With this end in view, the buildings were pushed forward to completion, and in the spring of 1838 the institution was opened for the reception of pupils. Rev. Gilbert Morgan was engaged to take charge of the male department, and have a general supervision over the female department, which was placed under the special charge of Mrs. Bazeley, formerly of Brooklyn Collegiate Institute.

The school at once became a success. Pupils from all parts of the State and some from other States filled the rooms, and all started off in a very successful and promising manner.

Mr. Morgan remained in the position of principal but one year, and then, having some difficulty with the trustees, started a private school, in the house now occupied by Nathaniel Briggs, which he styled "Union Academy," and which, after a year or two, he abandoned and moved away. He was succeeded in the principalship by Mr. Alexander Watson, who made a very successful teacher. The next principal was Paoli Durkee, and he was followed for a short time by Clark Beecher. The female department had meantime been under the control of Mrs. Bazeley, Miss Colton, Miss Watrous, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Thompson, and others. In 1850 the school was converted into a female seminary solely, and D. W. Smith assumed the control of it. From time to time additions were built on and repairs made, until it had become, in a financial sense, non-paying. In 1863 the school was discontinued, and Mr. Smith moved away. The property had been heavily mortgaged to a Mr. De Groot, of New York, who had advanced money for repairs and improvements. After lying empty and unused for eight years, on the 30th of November, 1871, it took fire and burned to the ground, and the enterprise, conceived in a noble spirit of public improvement and brought to such a promising degree of efficiency at such an expense of time and treasure, vanished in smoke and fell to the ground in ashes.

Among those who were most prominent in the conception of this laudable measure, and who devoted their energies, time, and means to secure its accomplishment, we may, without appearing invidious, mention Dr. Nathan Thompson, General Earl Stimson, Colonel Isaac Gere, Thomas Mairs, John Gilchrist, Jr., Edmund Hewitt, Daniel Carmichael, Joseph Newland, and E. O. Smith.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money According to the Number of Children.	Public Money According to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1...	8	None.	\$5.50	\$7.67	\$0.27	\$13.44
" 2...	5	"	3.44	3.22	17	6.83
" 3...	99	\$52.14	68.09	74.11	3.30	197.64
" 4...	44	52.14	30.26	47.58	1.47	131.45
" 5...	28	52.14	19.25	30.93	94	103.20
" 6...	22	None.	15.13	11.54	74	27.41
" 7...	24	52.14	16.50	25.27	80	94.71
" 8...	43	52.14	29.58	31.23	1.43	114.38
" 9...	35	52.14	24.67	20.45	1.17	97.83
" 10...	40	52.14	27.51	19.86	1.33	100.84
" 11...	42	52.14	28.89	30.05	1.40	112.48
" 12...	37	52.14	25.45	28.94	1.23	107.76
" 13...	34	52.14	23.89	19.85	1.13	96.51
" 14...	51	52.14	35.08	41.63	1.70	130.55
" 15...	41	52.14	28.20	24.27	1.37	105.98
" 16...	53	52.14	36.45	42.75	1.77	133.11
" 17...	42	52.14	28.89	33.15	1.40	115.58
	648	\$729.96	\$445.68	\$492.50	\$21.62	\$1689.76

VII.—CHURCHES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The records of this church now extant reach back to the year 1785, but speak of the church as an existing body for some indefinite period of time prior to this. Tradition fixes the date of its organization in the year 1778, and this date is generally received as correct, and was accepted as such by the Shaftsbury Association, of which ecclesiastical body this church was formerly a member.

It was first composed of twenty-seven members, who came in a body from Rhode Island, and settled in the north part of the present town of Galway. Feeling the need of religious meetings for consultation, instruction, and worship, they at once formed a church society, and Rev. Simeon Smith (not then ordained) assumed the pastoral charge of the church, which relation he maintained until 1790. He was ordained about 1787.

Organized in the midst of the wilderness, this church has led a varied and at times precarious existence, and yet God has carried it safely through its times of trouble and tribulation, and is able to continue his support and fostering care. The records show that the first membership was twenty-seven, in 1778; the highest was seventy-nine, 1825; the lowest was twenty-one, in 1853; and the present number of members is thirty-two.

The early meetings of the society were held at the house of the pastor, Rev. Simeon Smith. In a year or two the first meeting-house was erected. It was built of logs, but its exact location is left in doubt. In 1796 the second church was erected, on what was known as "Baptist Hill," a mile southwest of York's Corners. It was a commodious frame building, and remained in use until 1845, when it was taken down and rebuilt on its present site at York's Corners. It is a neat-looking edifice, well and substantially built, surmounted by a tower in which a fine bell is hung, and is valued at about \$3000.

The pastors of the church have been Simeon Smith, 1778-90; Abel Brown, 1795-97; Joseph Crow, 1798-1801; Elisha Carpenter, 1809; John Lewis (between 1810 and 1816), one year; Jacob St. John, 1823-25; Timothy Day, John C. Holt, M. L. Fuller, 1832-37; E. Westcott, 1838-40; M. L. Fuller, 1841; O. H. Capron, 1842; E. W. Allen, 1844-46; William Bogart, 1846-49; B. H. Barber, 1849-52; T. T. St. John, 1852-53; Timothy Day, 1854-55; William Bogart, 1855-57; George Fisher, 1858-64; S. M. Hubbard, 1865; Asher Cook, 1867; R. V. Collins, 1869; G. W. Starkweather, 1870-72; Levi Wheelock, 1872.

The pulpit is now supplied by Rev. Asher Cook, who is located at Hagedorn's Mills.

The present officers are—Deacons, Seth P. Brown, John Meredith, and Henry Clute; Trustees, Seth P. Brown, Wright Tompkins, John Meredith, Edmund P. Keeler; Clerk, Joseph McMillen; Clerk of Society, Jacob St. John.

There is a Sunday-school in connection with the church that was organized about 1845, and has an average of about thirty scholars. The library is quite small. Edmund P. Keeler is the present superintendent.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

Many years ago there was a society of the Friends in the north part of Galway. They had a church built of logs, but no record of the church has been preserved, and we simply know from tradition that such a society and building had an existence. It has long been numbered with the things of the past.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GALWAY.

In writing out the history of these early societies of Christian workers, one can but be deeply impressed with the spirit of devotion and submission to the authority of the church that marked their every action as a church organization. The comparative freedom of thought and action, and the liberty of opinion now quite generally accorded to professed followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, would have shocked our forefathers and caused them much anxiety of mind. Not only was it thought necessary that Christians should watch over themselves, but also that they should have a watchful eye over their fellow-members of the church.

Instances are common in the records of meetings where some of the brethren or sisters expressed dissatisfaction with some members because of what would now be deemed a trivial matter or not properly pertaining to church government. In such cases the matter was brought before the church and conversed upon until, almost without exception, the matter was satisfactorily and amicably adjusted.

Then, as now, the use of intoxicating liquors was a frequent source of trouble, and caused many to fall from their positions as Christians. In such cases where the man fell once he almost invariably fell again and again, until he became hardened and reckless and was excluded from the fellowship of the church.

In the records of this church many instances are related, which all tend to show the truth of these statements. One

instance is chronicled where a brother going to a neighboring city undertook an errand for a neighbor, and in making the purchase had too keen an eye to his own personal advantage and reaped a pecuniary reward disproportionate to the trouble he incurred. The case was brought before the church, and after much private laboring with him by the members and committees appointed he was brought to confess the wrong and make restitution. Absence from church was frequently the cause of a committee being appointed to "cite" the absentee "to duty."

The minister of those days was satisfied with a salary of £40 per year,—equal to about \$200 at the present time. Of course, considering the demands of society and custom, and the purchasing power of the money then and now, the apparent disproportion of that and the present ministerial salaries is much less than it casually appears to be. From \$12 to \$30 would then keep the church edifice cleaned, warmed, and lighted for a year. The church was organized at the house of James Warren, on the 27th of August, 1789. There were thirty-three members previous to 1790. They were brothers Abijah Peck, John Lamb, James Warren, Edmund Hewitt, Thomas Stilwell, Joseph Coats, Nathaniel Keeler, Wait Palmer, Elias Stilwell, James Greenfield, Abraham Waring, Isaiah Dean, Samuel Messenger, Thomas Wood, Enos Spencer, John De Golia, John Carpenter, and William Otis; and sisters Greenfield, Jenima Keeler, Beulah Lamb, Avis McMillan, Annie Waring, Lydia De Golia, Eleanor Dean, Susannah Brownell, Bethia Messenger, Mabel Messenger, Martha Stilwell, Mary Beal, Annie Davis, and Thankful Coats.

The first deacon was Abijah Peck, chosen April 29, 1790. The next was Wait Palmer, chosen May 10, 1794. In June, 1790, the church joined the Shaftsbury Association, and at a conference held at Galway (or New Galloway, as it was then called) on the 27th of February, 1790, it was received into fellowship by the churches of Stillwater and Newtown.

The first meetings of this church were held in houses, barns, and in the school-house. For some time two meetings a week, on Thursday and Sunday, were held. These meetings were addressed by ministers from other churches, or by some of the members.

The first steps towards the erection of a church edifice were taken at a meeting held Dec. 8, 1792. It was then resolved to build a church about fifty rods east of Elias Stilwell's dwelling and upon his land. The "meeting-house" was to be thirty-two feet wide and forty feet long, the "outside to be done and *floor* laid next summer;" i.e., 1793. Isaiah Dean, Nathaniel Keeler, and Thomas Stilwell were appointed as a building committee. The meeting-house remained in this unfinished state until the spring of 1794. Then it was decided to sell the pews (prospective) at public vendue, and apply the money thus obtained to finishing off the inside of the church. John Monroe, Wait Palmer, and Nathaniel Keeler were appointed to attend to the matter. The first board of trustees was appointed Dec. 12, 1795, and consisted of Wait Palmer, John Monroe, and Isaiah Dean.

The following action is recorded as having been taken at a meeting held Sept. 9, 1797, viz.: "A proposition was

stated and conversed upon concerning brethren in Christ joining the fraternity of Freemasons, and, after mature deliberation on the subject, unanimously voted that we would withdraw the hand of fellowship from all those that have already joined and persist in frequenting the lodge, and from all those that shall hereafter join, until satisfaction shall be given by such person or persons to the church."

The names of those who have preached to this church from its organization to the present time, as nearly as can be ascertained, and in their regular order, are as follows, viz.: Simeon Smith — Burris, Abijah Peek, Joseph Cornell, — Finch, Elias Stilwell, John Monroe, Samuel Rogers, Joseph Cornell, E. Kineaid, W. E. Waterbury, Stephen Wilkins, Jacob S. McCollom, Amasa Smith, Israel Robords, Levi S. Parmely, S. Ward, C. Randall, Robert Myers, William Garnet, H. L. Gross, George Fisher, S. M. Hubbard, A. Cook, J. W. Starkweather, J. Humpstone, Levi Wheelock, and George D. Douney, the present pastor, who began his ministrations here in 1876.

The present number of members is one hundred and thirty-seven. The present officers are Joseph Mosher, Samuel Hudson, William Crouch, Aretus M. Cox, Chauncey Cook, and Nathaniel Briggs, trustees; Aretus M. Cox, Chauncey Cook, and Richard Paul, deacons; Alonzo M. Hermance, church clerk; and Chauncey Cook, treasurer.

For about thirty years past there has been a Sunday-school connected with the church. Its present membership is one hundred and nine. Alonzo M. Hermance is superintendent; Miss Lillie Cadman, secretary and treasurer. The school has a library of some two hundred volumes.

The present church edifice was erected about thirty years ago, on the same site as the old one. It is a plain, neat-looking structure, and cost about \$2000.

FIRST ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GALWAY.

Three-quarters of a century ago, when the wild-flowers made fragrant the gentle breezes that swept over the green fields of Galway and sang praises amid the branches of the forest-trees, a few Christian people met together at the house of James Warren, Esq., and formed themselves into the "First Associate Presbyterian Society of Galway."

Haekaliah Foster offered an acre of land on which to build a church, which offer was accepted, and it was decided to build a church. This lot was the present church lot on the southeast corner of the four corners in the village of Galway. The church was not commenced until 1804, and the inside was not finished off until 1806. The society was small and its members not wealthy, and it was 1810 before the society felt able to purchase a store for the church.

When organized as a church, on the 24th of February, 1807, the body assumed the Congregational form of church government, but was allowed to become attached to Albany presbytery. There were seventeen persons who belonged to the church at this time. Their names were Jehiel and Mrs. Dean, Haekaliah and Patty Foster, Joel and Mrs. Smith, Nehemiah and Mrs. Cande, Justus Harris, Daniel and Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Abijah St. John, Theda Osborne, Mrs. Asa Kellogg, Experience Garrison, Mary Colwell, and Abiah West. In two years the membership increased

to one hundred and thirty-three. The first governing, or standing, committee of the church was appointed Feb. 6, 1808. It was composed of Joel Smith, Avery Starkweather, Justus Harris, Earl Stimson, Joseph Mather, Nehemiah Cande, Jehiel Dean, Daniel Dean, Israel Phelps, and Ezra Kellogg, and was called a "session" until, in 1832, presbytery directed that it should be so styled no longer. An effort was made at this time to change the form of government, but it failed. In 1834, however, the change was effected and the church assumed the Presbyterian form. Its first session was then chosen, consisting of Elders Perez Otis, Platt B. Smith, Benham Smith, George Davidson, Calvin Preston, William Beers, and William Cruttenden, and Deacons Enoch Johnson and Stephen C. Hays.

Isaac Hays, Stephen C. Hays, Cyrus Paul, William Jackson, Jesse H. Mead, John H. Hays, John Crain, and Abel Hoyt have been ordained as elders; and E. P. Kellogg, Alfred H. Avery, Joseph Bell, Morehouse T. Betts, Daniel Griffis, and George Davis have been ordained as deacons, at sundry times.

Elders Platt B. Smith, William Beers, Cyrus Paul, William Jackson, John Crain, John H. Hays, and Abel Hoyt, and Deacons Morehouse T. Betts and George Davis, compose the present session of the church. John H. Hays is secretary of the board of trustees.

A debt incurred in building the first church had, in 1809, increased to nearly \$1400, and it was then assessed on the members in proportion to their town-assessment, and was thus paid up.

In 1820, at a time when the church was without a pastor, a remarkable revival of religion occurred. It originated among the school-children, who, from discussing some doctrine of the Bible, fell to studying the Scriptures, and the interest grew until within the space of two months one hundred and fifty-two names were added to the church roll. Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, of Union College, was at this time supplying the pulpit.

From this church fifteen ministers of the gospel have gone out into the world. Three brothers named Osborn, Platt, Sanford, Cande, Gilbert, Powell, Lacy, Green, Kelly, James Hoyt, Zera Hoyt, Alexander Hoyt, and Charles Preston, making up the number.

The pastors' names, in the order of their service, are Rev. Sylvanus Haight, Rev. Noah M. Wells, Rev. William Chester, Rev. Samuel Nott, Rev. R. Deming, Rev. James Harper, Rev. Duncan Kennedy, Rev. Henry Lyman, Rev. J. L. Willard, Rev. Saurin E. Lane, Rev. — McFarlane, Rev. William H. Millham, and Rev. Oliver Hemstreet, the present pastor, who commenced his ministrations here in 1872.

The present church edifice was erected in 1853, at an expense of about \$6000, and was dedicated April 18, 1854. The sermon was preached by Rev. Saurin E. Lane, the pastor of the church. It is a commodious and handsome building, capable of seating five hundred people. A fine parsonage was built in 1874, and cost about \$2400.

There has long been a Sunday-school connected with this church, averaging about eighty scholars. John H. Hays is the present superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GALWAY.

The first Methodist Episcopal class in Galway was formed about the years 1820 to 1825, and was a small body of determined workers in the vineyard of the world. Their meetings were held in private houses, in school-houses, and in the upper room of a building near the four corners in Galway. In 1833 it formed part of the Galway circuit, which included churches in Galway, Charlton, Glenville, Hageman's Mills, Rock City, Milton, and Providence.

In the year 1836 it was made a station, and a minister was located here. David Benedict and Mathew West were prominent among the early members of this society.

The preachers and pastors of the church have been as follows, viz.: 1833, Charles Pomeroy, Braman Ayres; 1834, Charles Pomeroy, Gilbert Lyon, Henry Williams; 1835, Seymour Coleman, Daniel Brayton; 1836, Seymour Coleman, John P. Foster; 1837, John P. Foster (died in 1849), Roswell Kelly; 1838-39, Manley Witherel, — Fenton; 1840-41, Joel Squires, Joseph Conner, Manley Witherel; 1841-42, John Harwood, Amos Ripley, Abel Ford; 1842-43, Alanson Richards, J. B. Rodgers; 1844-45, S. Covel, Clark Fuller, A. C. Rose; 1845-46, S. Covel, W. A. Miller; 1847, Valentine Brown, I. Fassett; 1848, R. Brown, J. F. Burrows; 1849, I. Harris; 1850-51, R. H. Robinson; 1852, G. G. Saxe; 1853, I. Phillips, I. Haslam; 1854, Ira Holmes; 1855-56, O. E. Spicer, E. B. Collins; 1857-58, J. B. Wood; 1859-60, A. Shurtliff; 1861, M. B. Mosher; 1862-63, — Stebbins; 1864-65, Richard Meredith; 1866-67, D. N. Lewis; 1868-69, H. D. Kimball; 1870-72, W. D. Hitchcock; 1873-74, R. Fox; 1875-76, J. H. Coleman; and 1877, Rev. F. K. Potter.

The church edifice was erected in the year 1845, and at an expense of some \$3500. It will comfortably seat about two hundred and fifty people.

In 1837, at a meeting held by Rev. J. P. Foster, then pastor of this church, and David Benedict, an exhorter at High Bridge (Centre Glenville), a great number of people were converted. Among them were Abel Ford, S. S. Ford, William Ford, Israel Coggeshall, and Frank Doughty; all of whom became useful ministers of the gospel, and did good work for their Saviour. Some have gone to their reward, while others are still working in the Lord's vineyard.

The present officers of the church are Matthew West, Matthew Armour, Hiram Saxton, class-leaders; J. P. Crouch, William Cole, Newton Brown, James Jones, Thomas Jansen, William H. Mead, David Benedict, stewards; J. B. Crouch, John Seabury, William Foster, John Cunning, Samuel E. Kidd, trustees.

The present membership of the church is about one hundred and fifty. A Sunday-school, in connection with the church, has an average membership of one hundred. John Seabury is its superintendent and treasurer, George West is secretary, and Charles P. Saxton is librarian.

The library contains about two hundred volumes.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF EAST GALWAY.

This church was an offshoot of the church at Rock City, and the first class was formed at the school-house in East

Galway, by Rev. J. B. Wood, in 1858. It was composed of some twenty or twenty-five members.

The first trustees were Philip Smith, William Cole, F. Walter, W. T. Crouch, S. V. R. White, Enos Mead, John Tubbs, Peter P. Smith, Pardon Allen; the first class-leader was Philip Smith. The church was built and dedicated in 1859; Rev. Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Troy, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church is thirty-two feet wide by forty-four feet long, will seat two hundred and fifty persons, and is valued at \$3000.

The present officers are Theodore Allen, Zalmon Pulling, William Youngs, stewards; Banker Vedder, Philip Smith, class-leaders; Jeremiah H. Bidwell, clerk of board of trustees.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF GALWAY.

This society ranks among the first of the denomination in the State, and its house of worship is stated to have been the first erected in the State by this denomination. The society was formed June 11, 1814, and was composed of four members, viz.: William T. Wait, Pamela Wait, Maxson Mosher, and Elisha Potter. The church elected Reuben Wait and Jacob Capron to the office of deacon in 1815, Arnold Chase in 1835, and Rowland Green and Amos Mariheew in 1841. The most prominent among the pastors of the church was Elder Maxson Mosher. He was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry April 30, 1820, and preached to the society many years. Under his preaching in the winter and spring of 1840 seventy-five members were added to the church. The other ministers, who have officiated for longer or shorter periods, are J. S. Thompson, Jabez King, Philip Sanford, Richard Rider, Rufus D. Howes, George Burnham, Wellington Stearns, John Showers, D. M. Teller, D. P. Warner, William J. Huyek, J. W. Burghdurf, and Joel Gallup.

The first house of worship was built in 1814, on Mechanic street, about three miles north of Galway. As stated before, it was the first Christian church in the State of New York.

At the time when Second Adventism raged so wildly throughout the country, considerable trouble was caused this society by the course of some of its members, who embraced the new doctrine and went off with it. In 1855 it was thought best to reorganize the society, and it was accomplished at a meeting held on the 25th of August; Elders Richard Rider, Rufus D. Howes, and Charles I. Butler officiating. The reorganized society was composed of twenty-three members. Samuel G. Rider was elected clerk; Restcom Hall deacon; Daniel T. Hart, Reuben Wait, and Hiram Wait trustees.

In 1845 a church was formed at Barkersville by thirteen members of this church. Several churches in different parts of the country have been organized by the influence of members of this church who removed from here. The church was repaired in 1861, at a cost of some \$300 or \$400. William J. Huyek and Mordecai Gifford were elected deacons in from 1857 to 1859.

The present officers are Jared P. Brockett, clerk; Hamilton D. Jaynes, Samuel Mosher, and Daniel T. Hart, trustees; Rev. Joel Gallup, pastor.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

These are numerous, and may be stated as follows: 1st. Near W. Curran's, at North Galway. 2d. Farther east, at the place of J. T. Armitage, near Mosherville. 3d. North, near the town line, at the place of B. McGovern. 4th. Northeast of Mosherville. 5th. South from York's Corners, near J. O. Brian's. 6th. At South Galway. 7th. Southwest of Galway village, near the place of J. Bell. 8th. At West Galway, beyond the county line. 9th. North of Galway village. There are probably some other places of private burial.

IX.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Near the southeastern corner of the town a branch of the Mourning Kill rises, and runs eastwardly into the town of Ballston, finally emptying into the Kayadrossera Creek, near Ballston Spa. Where this creek crosses the road a sort of embankment causes it in times of flood to overflow several acres of land, forming a small *vlaie*. This *vlaie* was once the scene of a sanguinary combat between two hostile bands of Indians. Hon. George G. Scott, in his historical address, delivered at Ballston Spa, July 4, 1876, thus alludes to it: "At a later date, hostile parties of the same Indians" (*Mohawks* and *Algonquins*, *Hurons* or *Adirondacks*) "had an encounter by the banks of a small stream near the line between Charlton and Galway, and nearly all the defeated party were slaughtered. For many years, even after the whites had begun to settle in the vicinity, the survivors and kindred of the slain were accustomed to return to the spot upon the anniversary of the battle, and indulge in lamentations over the dead, according to the Indian custom. This circumstance gave the creek the name of 'Mourning Kill,'* which it has ever since retained."

There was an Indian camping-ground not far from the place settled by William Kelly, and one family is said to have been seriously frightened by a visit received from their dusky neighbors. The man of the house, seeing them coming, hid under the barn. The Indians noticed this evidence of his timidity, and, with the grim humor characteristic of the race, went into the house, procured a huge butcher-knife, and, coming to his hiding-place, ordered him to come forth, at the same time flourishing the dread instrument of death in the most approved and blood-thirsty style. Expecting nothing but a sudden and violent death, the trembling pioneer crept forth. His presence was the signal for a general war-whoop and a vigorous war-dance, in which he was forced unwillingly to participate, and during the continuance of which he momentarily expected to feel the stroke of knife or tomahawk. After having witnessed his trepidation and terror till their sense of humor was satisfied, they explained to the settler that their intentions were friendly, and departed, laughing in their deep, guttural tones at the success of their joke.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of this town are largely engaged in farming. Little wheat is raised, but large quantities of oats, corn, barley, rye, peas, beans, and buckwheat reward the toil of

the husbandman. Nearly all of the lands are under cultivation, and the appearance of the farms and buildings gives token of the industry, thrift, and prosperity of the inhabitants. But little manufacturing is done within the town, and agriculture is the principal occupation of the inhabitants.

The manufacturing interests of Galway are not very extensive. The water-power and facilities for manufacturing are quite limited. Among them we may mention a few of the most prominent.

Mosherville foundry and plow-shop is owned and run by William Cornell. It was built about 1847. Employs from two to five hands, and turns out about \$3000 worth of plows each year. The manufactures consist of plows and shovel-plows.

Levi Parkis owns a grist-mill on Feegowesee creek, with two runs of stone for custom grinding and flouring.

On the same stream, a quarter of a mile lower down, Lansing & Son have a carriage-shop and grist-mill. They employ from three to five hands, and do any kind of work pertaining to these branches of business.

There is also a grist-mill at Hoesville, in the western part of the town, and a steam saw-mill at York's Corners.

XI.—MILITARY RECORD.

In the War of 1812 the town had quite a number of soldiers, either for a longer or shorter period. No full lists were preserved. Lieut.-Col. Taylor names three from this town,—Ebenezer Olmstead, John McDonald, Wheeler Bradley.

During the Rebellion and in the year 1864 three meetings were held to provide means for filling the quota of troops under the calls of President Lincoln. The first was held April 2, 1864, and voted, by 188 to 19, to offer a bounty for volunteers. The second meeting was held July 27, 1864, and the vote was recorded as being 106 in favor of a bounty of from \$300 to \$600, 45 in favor of an unspecified bounty, and 2 against any bounty whatever. The third meeting, held on the 3d of September, voted, by an overwhelming majority, to pay to volunteers a bounty of \$1000 each.

SOLDIERS OF 1861-65.

Merritt B. Allen, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. at close of the war; lives at Burnt Hills.
 Samuel Allen, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; died of disease at New Orleans, La.
 Thomas Arner, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg.
 Gideon A. Austin, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 77th Bat.; disch. at close of the war; lives at Cohoes, N. Y.
 Orville W. Austio, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 77th Bat.; disch. at close of the war; died since of disease contracted in the service.
 Vernam Barber, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of disease in hospital at Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Henry Bertrand, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died in the service.
 George Bevin, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; died of disease at Petersburg, Va.
 Henry Boughton, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died in the service.
 Henry Bolton, 44th N. Y. Inf.
 Miles Bowen.
 Smith Briggs, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died in hospital, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, Va.
 Michael Brosnahan, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; lives in Charlton.
 Hiram Broughton, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. at close of the war; living in Charlton.

* Kil, or Kill, is the Dutch name for creek.



LEWIS STONE.



AUGUSTUS L. STONE.



RESIDENCE OF A. L. STONE, GALWAY, NEW YORK.

John E. Cavert, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Galway.
 Nicholas Cavert, wagoner, Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of disease at Beaufort, S. C., in 1863.
 James Clancy, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged.
 J. W. Clark, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to corp.; died of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.
 John Clifford, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Milton.
 John Clifford, Jr., priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Milton.
 George Colony, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C.
 Almonte Crater, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. with the regiment, July 2, 1865; living at Ashtabula, Ohio.
 David B. Crittenden, musician, Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. with the regiment, July 2, 1865; living in Orleans Co., N. Y.
 James Driscoll, musician, Co. A, 13th Ill. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of the war; living at Chillicothe, Ohio.
 Richard Dunberg, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Galway.
 Charles S. Fisher, orderly sergt., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed at Fort Gilmer, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
 Henry Fisher, priv., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in the west.
 Thomas Fitzgerald, priv.; enl. 1862; killed in battle.
 Edward Fossaire, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Albany.
 Frederick Foss, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Galway.
 William Foss, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. with the regiment, July 2, 1865; living at Galway.
 Alonzo Hermance, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. with the regiment, July 2, 1865; living at Galway.
 Alfred Hickok, priv.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; discharged; living in Broadalbin.
 John H. Hicks, priv.; enl. Sept. 7, 1862; disch. at close of the war; died in Providence, Aug. 1877.
 John P. Hudson, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; discharged; living in Galway.
 Nathan B. Hudson, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in the west.
 John Hunter, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment, July 2, 1865; living in Saratoga.
 James Ireland, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 William Ireland, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war; lives in New York State.
 Robert Kelly, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. on account of wounds; living in Galway.
 Oliver Lansing, priv.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; discharged; living in Galway.
 William Leach, priv.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Everts Lingenfelter, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living at Amsterdam.
 John Lowry, musician, Co. F, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. for disability, May, 1862; living at Galway.
 Joel McCouchie, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; discharged; killed in Galway, Aug. 1877, by being crushed beneath a horse-power.
 Terence McGovern, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at expiration of term; living in Galway.
 Thomas McGovern, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at expiration of term; died in Michigan since the war.
 Alonzo McKee, priv.; enl. 1861; discharged; removed to Schenectady Co.
 Samuel McKiney, priv.; enl. 1862; died of wounds.
 Ezra McOmber, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at close of the war; living in Iowa.
 George A. McOmber, priv., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Galway.
 Simeon D. Mirandeville, priv., 4th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; discharged; living at Galway.
 Henry Morgan, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Galway; was wounded at battles of Winchester and Petersburg, Va.
 Charles Mow, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Galway.
 John C. Mow, priv., 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Montgomery county.
 James Norris, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Troy.
 John Norris, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Galway.
 Benj. C. Northrup, priv.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; discharged; living in Galway.
 Wm. Orr, sergt., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. for disability; living in Nebraska.
 Charles Ostrander, priv.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; died in the service.
 Calvin W. Preston, musician, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Galveston, Texas.
 Frederick W. Putzar, priv.; Co. H, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga.
 Frederick Quant, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. at close of war; living in Galway.
 Patrick Ready, priv.; enl. 1862; died of wounds.
 James Reese, priv., 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in the service.
 James Reese, Jr., priv., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; discharged; died since the war.
 Matthew Relyea, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. with regiment; living in Ballston.
 Wm. Relyea, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; lost a leg at Fredericksburg; disch. for disability; living in Milton.

John L. Root, priv., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., in 1864.
 Seth B. Root, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to 77th Vet. Bat.; disch. at close of war; living in Galway.
 John Rubach, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. at close of war; living in Galway.
 Simon Ryan, priv., Co. A, 13th Ill. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Fairport, Monroe Co.
 Daniel Shayne, priv.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Illinois.
 Thomas Shayne, priv., Co. A, 13th Ill. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war; removed to Ohio, and has since died of consumption.
 Michael Sheehy, priv.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Ballston.
 Lucius E. Shurtleff, 2d Lieut., Co. G, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; appointed q.-m.; resigned; lost at sea.
 John A. Smith, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with regt.; lives in Illinois.
 Wm. Sullivan, priv.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Schenectady.
 Henry Tanner, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died in the service.
 Wm. Tompkins, Lieut., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed at battle of Olustee, Fla.
 Wm. Turner, priv.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Perth.
 Cornelius Tymeson, enl. 1862; living in Galway.
 Eldert Tymeson, died in the service.
 Charles F. Wait, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with regiment, July 2, 1865; living in Galway.
 George W. Welch, musician, Co. B, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 John W. Whitmarsh, priv., Co. A, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Illinois.
 Walter W. Zears, enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Charles Cornell, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 James Cowhey, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; discharged; living in Stillwater.
 Charles H. Crouch, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Christopher Hyer, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Lyman E. Miller, corp., Co. B, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Wm. R. Miller, priv., Co. B, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 W. W. Millman, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 C. Palmateer, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Horace A. Post, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 John Shear, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JUDGE LEWIS STONE AND HIS SON, AUGUSTUS L.

Judge Lewis Stone was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Dec. 28, 1779, and removed to New York city when about five years of age. At the age of fifteen he made a visit to Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., to see an uncle, and was so delighted with the country that he was induced to remain. At this early age he commenced as an apprentice at the carpenter and joiner trade. He was engaged as a mechanic on the Erie canal when it was being built, and later on the Delaware and Hudson canal. During a portion of this time he was a contractor, and was successful. When about fifty years of age he returned to Galway, and ever after made it his home.

He married Miss Sally Warren, a native of Connecticut, Jan. 6, 1800. Miss Warren was born May 16, 1783. By this happy union eight children were born to them, namely, Ulysses L., Sally, Augustus L., Ann M., Augusta L., Caroline M., Eliza Jane, and Lucien L. Of this large family only Augustus L. and Ann M. are living. Judge Stone settled two miles west of Galway, and owned a farm of some two hundred acres.

In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He held the offices of supervisor of his town and associate justice of the county court. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

After a long life of usefulness, Judge Stone died May 27, 1858. Mrs. Stone died Oct. 19, 1857. Their son, Augustus L., was born in Galway, Sept. 27, 1804. He was reared on a farm until he was about eighteen years of age, when he commenced working with his father on the Delaware and Hudson canal. He continued at this or similar business for some thirty years, the greater part of the time as contractor and builder. He was superintendent of the first railroad ever built in the State. He married Miss Sally Ann Foster, May 25, 1825. She was born in Galway, May 11, 1809. By this alliance one son, Charles H., was born. Mr. Stone purchased his present home in 1855, a fine view of which, with portraits of himself and father above, may be seen in another part of this work. In politics Mr. Stone is a Republican.

Mrs. Stone was a lady greatly respected by her neighbors. She passed away Nov. 30, 1873. Mr. Stone is now about seventy-four years of age, hale and hearty, surrounded by all the comforts of a happy home.

THOMAS MAIRS.

The subject of this sketch traces his descent from a Scotch-Irish origin, a combination of national characteristics, energy, and intellectual ability that has done much for the advancement of civilization and the best interests of society. His parents were from the north of Ireland, and emigrated to this country about the year 1790, settling in Argyle, where they passed the remainder of their days.

Thomas, their youngest son, was born in Argyle, Washington Co., in April, 1804, and left home when about twenty years of age to engage in mercantile pursuits, no suitable opportunity offering in his native town. He went to Galway, Saratoga Co., where his uncle, the Rev. James Mairs, a talented and widely-known minister, resided, and through whose influence he obtained a situation as clerk with General Earl Stinson, who at that time was largely engaged in mercantile as well as agricultural pursuits. Thomas entered upon his new occupation with zeal and energy, and soon became popular with all who knew him. After clerking for three years he entered into partnership with Mr.

Stinson, the only capital which he furnished being his thorough knowledge of the business. This partnership continued for a number of years, was successful, and closed satisfactorily. Subsequently, Mr. Mairs purchased the interest of Mr. Stinson, and also the store in Galway, which he replaced with a fine new building, and where he has continued business fifty years with different partners. The rules to which Mr. Mairs rigidly adhered in his business, and which have proved the foundation of his success, were never to recommend an article to be different from what it was, and to treat all alike in selling his goods, not taking advantage of a customer's ignorance.

In 1833, Mr. Mairs married Emma Thompson, eldest daughter of Dr. Nathan Thompson and granddaughter of Judge John Thompson, one of the early settlers of the county. They had six children, of whom three are living, —one son and two daughters. His wife died in 1871.

During the course of a long and active life, Mr. Mairs has been prominently identified with the educational and material development of his locality. He was one of the first subscribers to the fund which was raised to establish the Galway Academy, and was untiring in his devotion to its interests, being a trustee during the whole time of its existence.

In politics he was formerly a Whig, but united with the Republican party at its organization, and has firmly adhered to the principles of the party ever since. He has frequently been solicited to accept the nomination for Assembly from his district, but declined. He represented his town for several years in the board of supervisors, where his active business habits made him a valuable member.

He has been a regular attendant upon the services of the Presbyterian church, and has contributed liberally to its support, but is not a regular member.

At the age of seventy-four years Mr. Mairs is still living, engaged in active business, bearing upon his face the evidences of a life well spent and of duty well done, and the consciousness within that he has performed his allotted task on the stage of life with honor to himself and credit to his family. His life is a fitting exemplar to the young of how many and great things can be accomplished by fidelity to duty, honesty of purpose, and stability of character.



Lovisa Stark Squire Stark



RESIDENCE OF SQUIRE STARK, EDINBURGH, SARATOGA Co., N.Y.

EDINBURGH.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

EDINBURGH is one of the towns in the western tier, and the second from the north. The south half is square in form, the north half triangular. It is bounded north by Day; east by Day, Corinth, and Greenfield; south by Providence; west by the counties of Fulton and Hamilton. It contains fifteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven acres of improved land, twenty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-five of unimproved, and of this last amount fifteen thousand and sixty-four are woodland. The population in 1875 was fourteen hundred and eighty-one.

The town of Edinburg contains a part of the patent granted to John Glenn and others; also a part of the Northampton patent granted to John Mace and others; and the entire Livingston patent of four thousand acres granted to Philip Livingston and others, Nov. 8, 1760.

In the revised statutes of the State this town is described and its boundary lines defined as follows:

"The town of EDINBURGH shall contain all that part of said county bounded southerly by Providence, westerly by the bounds of the county, northerly by Day, and easterly by Corinth."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The Sacandaga river enters at the southwest corner of the town, and flows in an irregular northeast course across it. Along the river are flats averaging in width about one mile; back from these is an elevated plain of varying extent and gradually rising into lofty hills. The Kayadrossera ridge in the south is high, rough, and rocky. The soil is inclined to be light, but is stronger and richer than the lands of the lower valley.

There are no large bodies of water in the town. *Johnny-cake* lake and one or two other small ponds lie among the hills of the southeast part. The principal streams are Beecher's creek and Batcheller creek.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The fertile lands of the Sacandaga valley, covered with a heavy growth of pine-trees of great size and beauty and other forest-trees, attracted early settlers to the town. It began to be settled soon after the treaty of peace with England that ended the long struggle for Independence. Of the very earliest pioneers but little can be ascertained. The distance of time obscures the memory, and the drop-curtain of death shuts down and out the view. The earliest settler of whom any definite information can be gained was Abijah Stark, a nephew of Gen. John Stark, the hero of Bennington. He came in 1787 with wagons and horses from Coleraine, Mass., *via* Ballston and the Fish House, and settled on the east side of the Sacandaga river, near the west line of lot 23 of the Northampton patent. At that

time the country was an almost unbroken wilderness; here and there a small clearing or natural opening might be seen, but the face of the country was almost universally covered with the primitive forest. Stark was accompanied by his wife (formerly Elizabeth Newell) and two children. Here he began his labors and carved out a home for himself and his descendants. He sowed his first wheat in the spring of 1788, and it is believed to have been the first wheat raised in this town. He and his family were subjected to all the discomforts and perils of frontier life. At one time a fierce hurricane swept down the valley, laying prostrate everything that stood in its track. His cattle were in the woods, and, unfortunately, in the path of the storm. At night they did not come home, and search was begun. Soon, by the aid of the tinkling bell and subdued lowing of the cattle, they were discovered penned in among the fallen timber. Axes were brought and the timber cut away till they were reached, when it was discovered that they had entirely escaped injury, and with grateful lowings were soon wending their way homeward. He had a family of ten children,—eight sons and two daughters. Three sons and one daughter are still living. Allen N. Stark and Mrs. Olive Wait live in Watertown. Stephen lives in Warren county. Squire married Lovisa Higley, and lives on the homestead. His family consists of six children, two of them living at home. An old Indian and his squaw lived on the flats about two miles northeast of the Fish House at the time of Stark's settlement, and continued to reside there for some years.

Nathaniel Bass, Jonathan Anderson, Samuel Randall, and Sylvanus Westcot were early settlers in the Stark neighborhood.

James and Amy Partridge moved from Connecticut in 1795, and settled on lot 7 of the Northampton patent. They had nine children: Thomas, Rebecca, Ruanna, Polly, Frederick, August, Roxa, Eunice, and James. James, the youngest child, was born in 1797, and still lives at the age of eighty years, hale and hearty, on the homestead, within a stone's throw of the site of the house in which he was born. He is without doubt the oldest resident of the town, having lived in it for eighty years. His wife was a granddaughter of Philip Fraker, an early settler of considerable prominence in Day.

Doctor Gaylor, Hezekiah Ranney, Willard Trowbridge, Jordan Sprague, and William Davis were early settlers in the Partridge neighborhood. Isaac Denning settled very early in the east part of the town, near the Day line. It is said that he built the first grist-mill in town, in 1793. It is certain that it was built before 1800. It stood on the north bank of Beecher's creek, at the river-road crossing, on the present site of the brick mill. It was a small mill,

built of hewed logs. Isaac Deming died in 1816, aged fifty-eight years.

John and Mehitable Sumner, with their five sons and their families, and five daughters, came into Edinburgh from Ashford, Connecticut, some time previous to 1800. They settled near the road that crosses the river below Batchellerville, on the north side of the river. John, Jr., lived a little farther down the river. Robert, still farther down the stream. Amasa lived about one-third of a mile north of Beecher's Hollow, on the State road. Benjamin lived about half-way between Beecher's Hollow and the Fish House, on the farm now occupied by William Partridge. John Sumner built the first saw-mill in the town, about 1800. It was located on Batcheller creek, near the site of Noyes & Early's measure-factory. Robert and Benjamin served in the Revolution; Benjamin was taken prisoner and conveyed to England in chains. The long confinement and galling fetters produced fever-sores from which he never fully recovered, and which eventually caused his death. He was buried on his farm, and the spot where rest the bones of this unsung hero is unmarked by stick or stone. Robert Sumner was the first supervisor of the town, and served in that capacity for four years. There were five girls in the family. Polly married Jonathan Smith, and lived to reach the age of one hundred years, dying in 1862. Betsey married George Bradford, and lived to the age of ninety-four years. Mehitable married Willard Trowbridge. Sobrina married a Benson. Percie married James Perry, and died in 1861, aged seventy-nine years. John Sumner was a cousin of the father of America's great senator, Hon. Charles Sumner. Solomon Sumner, who lives near Beecher's Hollow, is a relative of John Sumner.

Samuel Cheadle was an early settler in the part of the town west of Beecher's Hollow. He married Rhoby Sprague about 1797. This wedding is supposed to have been the first in the town.

Samuel Downing was another settler in the western part of the town, living close to the county line. He lived to the great age of one hundred and three years, and died but a year or two since. On his one-hundredth birthday he shouldered his axe, marched to the woods, and felled a tree in honor of the occasion. A large crowd had gathered to witness the event, and the tree was quickly split up into walking-sticks and carried away for mementos.

John and Betsey Hill came from Saratoga to Edinburgh in 1801, and settled northwest of Beecher's Hollow. They had five children, Elizabeth, William, Phoebe, Asa, and Lucy. Phoebe, wife of John Akley, is still living in Edinburgh, near Beecher's Hollow.

Other early settlers in this western part of the town were Abel Brown, Charles and John Rhodes, John Hamilton, George and Oliver Edmonds, John Cook, and Timothy Miller.

Ely Beecher was one of the most prominent individuals in the affairs of this town during its early existence. He was a young man, connected with John Fay in a store at the Fish House, or, more properly, Northampton. He married there Diadama, a daughter of Sylvanus Westcott, and moved to Beecher's Hollow about 1802. He bought the

Isaac Denning grist-mill, and built a store a little northwest of the present store occupied by T. D. Yates. He was a very stirring, energetic, and clear headed business man, and his ventures were generally well planned and successful. He also purchased the Ellithorp distillery, which stood on the site now occupied by Cameron's tannery. In 1808 he owned the first carding-mill. This was afterwards, in 1817, replaced by a larger one, but the business declined, the machinery was disposed of, and the building is now used as a cabinet-shop. In 1827 he built the present brick grist-mill on the site of the old one. In 1825 he built the present store. He was quite prominent in town politics, and was supervisor seventeen years, and served in several other offices. His family consisted of eleven children, all of whom are numbered with the dead. He has but three living descendants bearing his name. George and Emma Beecher, his grandchildren by his son Callender, live in Saratoga Springs, and Emily Beecher, daughter of Ely T. Beecher, lives in Northville, Fulton Co. Beecher's creek and Beecher's Hollow were named after this pioneer, and perpetuate his name and fame. He died in 1865, at the age of eighty-eight, full of years, honored and respected by his fellow-townsmen.

James Goodwin was one of the first settlers at Beecher's Hollow. He lived where Lemah Partridge now does, was justice of the peace for many years, kept an inn at an early day, was prominent in church and town matters, and respected by all. Israel Woodford was the first town clerk, lived a little south of Goodwin's, and moved to Onondaga county about 1812.

Anson Fowler kept an early store, lived on the river-road near Beecher's Hollow, and removed to the west.

Samuel Stinson lived near the present hotel at Beecher's Hollow, and had the first blacksmith-shop in town, about 1800. He afterwards removed to Galway, and died there in 1823, aged eighty-four. Several of his grandchildren are living in Day, and Mrs. Susan Copeland, living in this town, is a grandchild.

Daniel Washburn, Asahel Trumbull, Ezekiel Harris, Joseph Olmstead, and Guy D. Culver were early residents near Beecher's Hollow.

Benjamin Akley came from Cossackie to Edinburgh in 1801. Settled about one mile southwest of Beecher's Hollow, on the river-road, in about the centre of the Livingston patent. Of his seven children, two sons are now living, Ananias, in Stony Creek, Warren Co., and John on the homestead. He is a well-preserved old gentleman of eighty-six years, who superintends the work of the farm, and even turns in and works, when circumstances require, with remarkable strength and vigor for one of his age. To his active mind and retentive memory we are indebted for many important facts in this history.

Azariah Ellithorp and his wife, Elizabeth, removed from Guilford, Vt., in sleighs, and arrived in Edinburgh in the month of February, 1802. They settled on lot 10 of the larger Livingston patent, on the farm now occupied by his son Solomon. Their family was made up of five boys and three girls. Two of these children are living, Azariah, aged eighty-seven, and Solomon, aged seventy-eight, both in Edinburgh. Solomon has served four times as supervisor,

and was a member of Assembly in 1824. Peter Van Vleck came to Edinburgh from Schenectady in 1800 or 1801. He settled on the river-road, pretty well towards the present line of Day. While living here the first religious meetings in the neighborhood were held in his barn. In 1807 he moved to the Samuel Rogers place at Day Centre.

Jonathan Smith, Sampson Hosley, Aaron Van Patten, Hudson Benson, and Philander Hewitt were early settlers along the river-road northeast from Beecher's Hollow.

John Gordon, a native of Hesse, in Germany, was impressed into the army, and with his fellow-soldiers hired out to the British government to fight the battles of the Revolutionary war. He was placed in Colonel Baum's command and marched against Bennington. He was among the prisoners captured by the American forces, and soon after joined the American army, and fought with them through the war. At the close of the Revolution he married Susan Whitman, in Massachusetts, and removed to Henniker, N. H., where he lived till, in 1804, he came to "York State," and settled in Edinburgh on the south side of the river, on lot 4 of the larger Livingston patent. His children were named Mary, John, Elizabeth, Daniel, Zachariah, Susan, Edward W., Thomas, Andrew, Hollis, and Sally. None of these are now living in this town. Edward W. married Abigail Wight about 1816, and had nine children. Of these John, Alvah, Daniel Y., and Sally A. live in Edinburgh. Daniel Y. lives on the old homestead.

Isaac Noyes, with his wife, Sarah, and seven children, settled in Edinburgh in 1807, near Batchellerville. He was a farmer, and bought the Sumner saw-mill. Soon afterwards he sold a half-interest to Ambrose Batcheller. He also owned a grist-mill that stood a little farther down the creek. He was very prominent in church matters, and the success of the Congregational or Presbyterian church was largely due to his untiring efforts and unselfish devotion. He died Sept. 6, 1826, aged sixty-one years. His wife survived him, and died in June, 1847, in her eightieth year. Their family were named respectively Levi, Isaac, Henry, Jane, Enoch, Sarah, and Percy G. Of these Levi lives in Broome county, at the advanced age of eighty-five. Isaac lives on the homestead near Batchellerville, and is a worthy successor of his esteemed father. He served as supervisor five terms. Jane Noyes lives in Batchellerville; Percy G., in Edinburgh; Joel lives in Illinois; Hon. Isaac Noyes, Jr., who served as member of Assembly in 1875-76 and 1876-77, lives at Batchellerville, and is engaged in manufacturing measures and barrel-covers, in connection with his brother-in-law, Stewart Early. He has served as supervisor.

Patrick Cain was an early settler about one mile south of Batchellerville, on the river-road.

Elias and Mary Manning settled in Milton in 1793. They removed to Edinburgh in 1808, and settled near the county line west of Beecher's Hollow. Elias Manning was a carpenter, and noted for his skill in handling the broad-axe. He helped to hew the timber for the Fish House bridge, and the smooth timbers bear testimony to his careful workmanship. He removed to Broadalbin after living here a few years. Two of his sons—Samuel and Melzor—live in Edinburgh, at Batchellerville.

One of the oldest citizens of the town is Mr. Samuel Snow, now over eighty-eight years old. He came to Edinburgh in 1815. His children are living in the town.

The Batcheller family have contributed largely to the interests of the town. They started and for many years have carried on the business that created the village which bears their name. Ambrose and Sally Batcheller came from Vermont in 1808, and settled about a mile from Batchellerville on the south side of the river. They began farming, and Ambrose purchased one-half of the mill-property of Deacon Isaac Noyes and engaged in the manufacture of wooden-ware. They had five children,—Sherman, Samuel, Lucy, Sally, and Rensselaer. Sherman and Lucy are dead. Samuel and Rensselaer live at Batchellerville, and Mrs. Sally Shiles lives in Hamilton county.

Sherman Batcheller left two children. Helen M. Conkling lives in Saratoga Springs. George S. graduated at Yale College, and began the practice of the law. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 115th Regiment New York Volunteers, and went with them to the front. He was afterwards appointed inspector-general of this State, and served in that position for some time. Subsequently he went to Egypt, and is now a judge in the Khedive's court.

Samuel has three children. Hiland G. is a lawyer in New York; Ada T., wife of Hon. Isaac Noyes, Jr., and Marion A., wife of Stewart Early, reside in Batchellerville.

Rensselaer has three children. John and Albert live in the town of Day. Oliver H. was a student at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., at the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was graduated soon after with the rank of midshipman, and placed on board one of the ships of the fleet that sailed against Mobile, Ala. He participated in that action, and afterwards in the fight at Port Hudson. He was there on board the ill-fated "Mississippi," which ran aground in point-blank range of the rebel batteries, and had to be abandoned. Midshipman Batcheller was detailed to fire the vessel, and was the last man except the captain to leave its deck. He passed through the battle uninjured, and was promoted for meritorious services. He is now lieutenant-commander in the United States navy, and is stationed at the Charlestown navy-yard, near Boston, Mass.

The Batcheller family came originally from West Brookfield, Mass.

Anthony De Golia came to this section from Steuben county. He lived in Edinburgh, then in Northville, and finally settled about one and a half miles south of Batchellerville, on lot 21 of the Northampton patent, in 1837. He was a carpenter, and worked at his trade in addition to attending to his farm. There were nine children. Mrs. Samuel Batcheller, Mrs. Thomas Wren, Mrs. Tabor, and Lucien De Golia are the only ones residing in Edinburgh. Henry M. and Jane B. Torrey came from Vermont in 1827, and settled in the Gordon neighborhood. They had six children. Silas H., David A., and Emily, wife of E. D. Ellithorp, are still living in Edinburgh. Silas has served as supervisor for three years, and was chairman of the committee appointed to examine and report on the books and accounts of Mann, the defaulting county treasurer.

Among the early settlers in the Gordon neighborhood were Justus Olmstead, Abraham B. Walker, Jacob and James Armstrong, Joseph King, and Daniel Deming.

In the north and northwest part of the town Joseph Corey, David Cole, John Greenfield, Thomas Grimes, and John Kinnicut were early settlers.

Other early settlers whose residences are unknown, but all of whom resided in the town previous to 1805, and most of them as early as 1802, were Thurston Wells, Ephraim Potter, Joshua Wells, Jonathan Townsend, Elisha Mix, William Feller (all previous to 1801), James Cooper, Jacob Groat, Ebenezer Getchell (previous to 1802), Amos Cook, Dr. George Benham, Samuel Darance, Stephen Walker, Jesse Worden, Job King, Andrew Petty, Moses Crane, Jacobus Filkins, Ezra Bartlett, Jesse Barker, and a man named Parmenter, who was carried off by the Indians.

The first woolen-mill or clothiery was built by Palmer Monroe, in 1808. It was located near the foot of Beecher's Hollow. In 1821 it was sold to Isaac Brewster. Martin H. Butler afterwards purchased it. It is still standing, and is used by Chester D. Butler as a machine-shop.

The first tannery was built in Beecher's Hollow, in 1825, by Lyons & Prindle. It passed through many hands, and is now owned by George F. Cameron. Tanning, currying, and shoemaking are carried on there now.

Arad Copeland built a carriage- and blacksmith-shop at Beecher's Hollow in 1870.

The first bridge across the Sacandaga river, in Saratoga County, was built in the fall of 1801 and the winter following. It was about two miles below the Fish House, was built of hewed timber, in three spans, and was between two and three hundred feet long. Robert Sumner, Daniel Washburn, Jr., and Jordan Sprague were the building committee, and their bills were audited by James Goodwin and Willard Trowbridge. This bridge was destroyed, and in July, 1827, a floating bridge, built of logs and plank, and chained to the bank at either end, was built, at an expense of \$150. It was built where the present bridge stands. Azariah Ellithorp, Samuel Noyes, and Ely Beecher were the committee in charge of the work. In 1844 the bridge was built as it at present stands.

Daniel Washburn and Ely Davis went with their teams, and carried soldiers of 1812 to Waterford, which was the place of rendezvous for this section.

The first distillery was built by Azariah Ellithorp, in 1801, on the present site of Cameron's tannery. It was sold to Ely Beecher, within a few years of its erection.

Dr. Edson was an early physician in the Washburn neighborhood.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This town, the third in the county in extent of surface, was originally a part of the town of Providence. In the spring of 1801, on the 13th day of March, it was erected into a separate township, and was called "Northfield." How this name came to be conferred is not known, but it was a very appropriate name for the broad fields of the Sacandaga valley, that lay stretching away to the north from the more thickly settled part of the town of which it had been a part. In 1808, however, it was decided to

change the name, because of another township having previously adopted it, and an informal meeting was called at the residence of Esquire James Goodwin to decide upon its future appellation. Two stories are told as to the derivation of its present name. One is that Mrs. Goodwin agreed to brew a mug of steaming flip for the company if she could have the privilege of naming the town; that her offer was accepted, and that she called it Edinburgh. The other is that George Bradford, a Scotchman who lived in Hadley, wished it to be called after the capital of his native land. At any rate, whichever be true, it is certain that "Edinburgh" was the name chosen, and that the new town was christened with the beverage prepared by the housewife's skillful hands.

Upon the passage of the act erecting the town, an election was called to choose officers and transact the necessary town business. It was held at the house of Esquire James Goodwin. Following is a copy of the record of the proceedings of the first meeting:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Northfield, assembled for the purpose of choosing town officers, at the dwelling-house of Esquire James Goodwin, elected Israel Woodford town clerk for the year ensuing.

"Robert Sumner, supervisor.

"Willard Trowbridge, Jordan Sprague, Jonathan Smith, assessors.

"Thurston Wells, Sampson Hosley, Ephraim Potter, commissioners of highways.

"Daniel Washburn, Jr., John Sumner, overseers of the poor.

"Jordan Sprague, collector of the town tax.

"Jordan Sprague, Abel Brown, constables.

"Daniel Washburn, Jr., Charles Rhodes, Joshua Wells, David Cole, Jonathan Townsend, John Hamilton, Arba Perry, Samuel Rogers, James Andrus, Reuben Cornwell, Nathaniel Bass, overseers of highways.

"Esquire James Goodwin, Elisha Mix, Daniel Washburn, Jr., fence-viewers and damage-prizers.

"William Fellow, Isaac Deming, pound-keepers.

"Legally voted to raise fifty dollars for the support of the poor.

"Also voted that hogs shall run at large.

"Likewise that the next annual town-meeting is to be held at the dwelling-house of Esquire James Goodwin.

"ISRAEL WOODFORD, *Clerk*.

"NORTHFIELD, April 7, 1801."

The following items of interest are from the records of the town:

In 1802 it was decided that hogs might run at large, but it specified that they should wear "a good and sufficient *yok*."

A bargain was also made with Jordan Sprague to keep one William Clark for one year, at the rate of \$2.12½ per week.

A bounty of \$5 was offered for every wolf killed in Saratoga County in 1803.

The town was divided into eight school districts in 1813, by Ephraim Potter, John Younglove, and Guy Culver, commissioners appointed for that purpose. They reported June 10, 1813.



L De Golia



Amiro Degolia



RESIDENCE OF L. DE GOLIA, BATCHELLERVILLE, SARATOGA CO., N.Y.

A sorrel mare strayed from her owner's premises in 1814, and was "took up" by Daniel Rhodes. In pursuance of the directions of law, as well as in accord with the customs of the people, he advertised the fact, and appended a description commencing as follows: "a sorrel mare, with a large, *squire* Dock, a small white spot just back of her fore-shoulders," etc.

At the town-meeting of 1817 it was voted to hold the next town-meeting "in Ely Beecher's barn." This showed the democratic principle of the people. But the growth of their aristocratic tendencies cropped out in 1822, when they repudiated the barn as a place of meeting, and adjourned to meet "in Ely Beecher's wood-house." In 1824 the Congregational church was built, and after that the elections were held there.

In 1849 a bounty of \$10 was offered for every panther killed in the limits of the town.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Year.	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1801.	Robert Sumner.	Israel Woodford.	Jordan Sprague.
1802.	" "	" "	" "
1803.	" "	Ely Beecher.	Thurston Wells.
1804.	" "	" "	John Rhodes.
1805.	Ely Beecher.	James Goodwin.	Azariah Ellithorp.
1806.	" "	Israel Woodford.	" "
1807.	" "	" "	Philander Hewitt.
1808.	" "	" "	" "
1809.	Will'rd Trowbridge.	Robert Sumner.	" "
1810.	" "	" "	" "
1811.	Ely Beecher.	Andrew Comstock.	Auson Fowler.
1812.	" "	" "	" "
1813.	John Hamilton.	Stephen Jackson.	Isaac G. Brewster.
1814.	" "	" "	John Cook, Jr.
1815.	" "	" "	John Brown.
1816.	" "	Ely Beecher.	John Cook, Jr.
1817.	Amos Cook.	" "	" "
1818.	" "	" "	" "
1819.	Ely Beecher.	Robert Sumner.	Solomon T. Scott.
1820.	" "	Amos Cook.	James L. DeLoog.
1821.	" "	" "	Elisha Oakley.
1822.	" "	Martin Butler.	Nathaniel Griggs.
1823.	" "	" "	" "
1824.	Amos Cook.	Flavel Greenleaf.	John L. Graves.
1825.	Ely Beecher.	" "	James Partridge, Jr.
1826.	" "	" "	" "
1827.	" "	" "	" "
1828.	" "	" "	" "
1829.	" "	" "	" "
1830.	Amos Cook.	James Barker.	John Hudson.
1831.	Solomon Ellithorp.	" "	Enoch Scribner.
1832.	Amos Cook.	William Prindle.	John W. Sprague.
1833.	Ely Beecher.	Danford Edmonds.	Amos Beecher.
1834.	Isaac Noyes.	" "	" "
1835.	" "	Martin H. Butler.	James Partridge, Jr.
1836.	Solomon Ellithorp.	" "	Samuel C. Scribner.
1837.	Isaac Noyes.	" "	Samuel Suow.
1838.	Samuel Manniog.	" "	" "
1839.	Sherman Batcheller.	William S. Butler.	Arba W. Berry.
1840.	" "	Geo. B. Robertson.	" "
1841.	Isaac Noyes.	Chester D. Butler.	Levi S. Kinnicut.
1842.	Joseph Covill.	" "	" "
1843.	" "	" "	" "
1844.	Samuel Batcheller.	Walter G. Vaughan.	John Ellithorp.
1845.	Isaac Noyes.	Ely T. Beecher.	Elisha G. King.
1846.	Samuel Batcheller.	" "	" "
1847.	Henry M. Torrey.	Joseph L. Snow.	John W. Gordon.
1848.	Joseph L. Snow.	Robert Keonedy.	Zenas Whitney.
1849.	Solomon Ellithorp.	" "	George H. Wheden.
1850.	" "	" "	Leman Partridge.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1851. Ira Beecher.	Arad Copeland.	Leman Partridge.
1852. " "	" "	Henry Eglin.
1853. Samuel Batcheller.	" "	Squire Stark.
1854. John K. Anderson.	" "	" "
1855. Sherman Batcheller.	Levi S. Noyes.	John Y. Wheeler.
1856. " "	Arad Copeland.	Robert T. Sumner.
1857. James Partridge.	" "	" "
1858. Joseph Covill.	" "	Levi S. Noyes.
1859. Eugene Damon.	Henry Eglin.	Arba W. Perry.
1860. Levi S. Noyes.	George F. Cameron.	J. M. Ellithorp.
1861. " "	George Wrigot.	William Vanavery.
1862. William W. Hunt.	" "	William E. Snow.
1863. Winslow E. Suow.	Lchman Partridge.	James R. Steers.
1864. Isaac Noyes, Jr.	Arad Copeland.	John W. Barker.
1865. Leman Partridge.	Henry S. Barker.	John G. Batcheller.
1866. Winslow E. Suow.	" "	Holden Tenant.
1867. Cyrus Sumner.	Walter D. Butts.	" "
1868. " "	Albert Allen.	John Steers.
1869. Winslow E. Snow.	John G. Pettit.	John Partridge.
1870. Silas H. Torrey.	Amos E. Barker.	" "
1871. Winslow E. Snow.	John C. Olmstead.	David A. Torrey.
1872. James Green.	David L. Bowman.	Foster S. Taylor.
1873. John W. Latcher.	Edmund C. Quimby.	Falkner E. Noyes.
1874. Lucien De Golia.	Leonard Hyer.	Calvin S. Edwards.
1875. Silas H. Torrey.	" "	" "
1876. " "	" "	Leonard Lyon.
1877. Leman Partridge.	" "	Levi Akley.
1878. Ervin De Golia.	Joseph W. Allen.	M. H. Frasier.

A few of the earlier justices of the peace, before election by the people, were the following: James Goodwin, 1801; Jordan Sprague, 1801; Robert Sumner, 1805; Willard Trowbridge, 1807; Thomas Grimes, 1807; John Kinnicut, 1812; Solomon Slate, 1814; Azariah Ellithorp and Philander Hewitt, 1816; John Hamilton, 1818; Samuel Stimson, 1820; William Capron, 1822; Amos Cook, 1826; Solomon Ellithorp, Samuel Noyes, 1829.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1831. Amos Cook.	1855. John Barker.
1832. Jacob Wight.	1856. Joseph Fulton, long term.
1833. Samuel Manning.	W. G. Vaughan, short term.
1834. Jas. Trowbridge, 4 years.	1857. William W. Hunt.
Martio H. Butler, 3 years.	1858. Russell Smith.
1835. Amos Cook.	1859.
1836. Walton Hamilton.	1860. Joseph Fuller.
1837. Samuel Manning.	1861. William W. Hunt.
1838. Ira Beecher, 4 years.	1862. Russell Smith, long term.
Solomon Ellithorp, 3 years.	G. F. Cameron, short term.
John Hamilton, 2 years.	1863. Eliphaz D. Ellithorp.
Joseph Covill, 1 year.	1864. G. F. Cameron, long term.
1839. Harvey Mattison.	H. R. Colson, short term.
1840. Henry M. Torrey.	1865. " "
1841. Samuel Manning.	1866. Silas H. Torrey.
1842. James Partridge.	1867. Henry Hamilton.
1843. Harvey Mattison.	1868. Leman Partridge.
1844. Joseph Covill.	1869. H. Ransom Colson.
1845. Henry M. Torrey.	1870. Norman M. Stark.
1846. William Easterly.	1871. John Ford.
1847. Obadiah Wood.	1872. James M. Ellithorp.
1848. Jno. K. Anderson, 4 years.	1873. H. R. Colson, long term.
N. L. Barker, 3 years.	James Green, short term.
1849. Joseph Covill, 4 years.	1874. F. E. Noyes, long term.
Sol'n Ellithorp, 2 years.	" " short term.
1850. Joseph L. Snow.	1875. Holden Tenant.
1851. Henry Hamilton.	1876. Leman Partridge.
1852. Eugene Deming.	1877. James B. Manning.
1853. John K. Anderson.	1878. J. M. Ellithorp.
1854. Russell Smith.	

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Beecher's Hollow is an old settlement near the centre of the western half of the town, and contains about twenty dwellings, one store, two blacksmith-shops, one cabinet-shop, one carriage-shop, one grist-mill, one tannery and shoe-shop, one machine-shop, a hotel, school-house, and church, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Business is conducted on a small scale. Batchellerville is a thriving village a mile and a half southeast of Beecher's Hollow. It lies on the southeast side of the river, contains about seventy dwellings, some of them of a superior quality, three woodenware manufactories, two stores, a hotel, a school-house, and a fine church. It has about five hundred inhabitants.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Daniel Abbott, from Connecticut, taught the first school, in 1794. A school was kept in Abijah Stark's house in 1812. It was taught by Titus Andrews.

The Liberty Hill school-house was built about 1816, the Sand Hill school-house still earlier.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money According to the Number of Children.	Public Money According to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1...	1		\$0.69	\$0.72	\$0.03	\$1.44
" 2...	38	\$52.14	26.14	35.38	1.27	114.93
" 3...	25	52.14	17.19	15.06	.83	85.22
" 4...	49	52.14	33.70	37.54	1.64	125.02
" 5...	34	52.14	23.39	24.48	1.13	101.14
" 6...	33	52.14	22.69	26.75	1.10	102.68
" 7...	34	52.14	23.39	22.68	1.13	99.34
" 8...	118	52.14	81.16	91.21	3.94	280.59
" 9...	41	52.14	28.20	29.29	1.37	111.00
" 10...	27	32.14	18.57	25.89	.90	97.50
" 11...	18	52.14	12.38	10.87	.60	75.99
" 12...	26	52.14	17.88	11.68	.87	82.57
" 13...	62	52.14	42.64	50.94	2.07	147.79
	506	\$677.82	\$348.02	\$382.49	\$16.88	\$1425.21

VII.—CHURCHES.

The first church was organized in 1798, by Rev. Mr. Muroee, from Galway. It was a Baptist church. They built a church in 1816 opposite the house now occupied by Allen Ohnstead. It was a square building, two stories high, with a gallery around three sides of it. The pews were box pews, wherein one-half of the congregation were forced to sit staring into the faces of the other half, while the minister, from some hidden corner, mysteriously thundered forth his expositions of the law and the gospel, unseen by the larger part of his congregation. That our fathers were a church-going people speaks volumes in praise of their devotion and self-sacrifice. In 1852 the church was torn down. Early religious meetings were held in houses, barns, school-houses, or in the woods, as circumstances dictated or allowed. Among the early preachers were Samuel Covill, Asa Cummings, and Rev. Mr. Meeker, who held services before 1802.

EDINBURGH HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was first organized previous to 1824, but had no house of worship till some time about 1835, when a church was built. It was a frame building, about thirty-six by forty feet in dimensions, and had no belfry or tower. This building was torn down in 1871, and a new church erected, at a cost of \$1400. This new church was dedicated in 1872, Rev. J. K. Wager delivering the sermon on that occasion. It is a good wooden building, well finished and tasty in appearance.

Among the first members of the society were Peleg Tenant, David Rhodes, John Hill, David Nicholson, Mrs. D. Rhodes, Betsey Hill, Thomas Francisco, and Norman Rhodes.

The ministers who are known to have ministered to this church are Rev. Mr. Potter, Rev. Mr. Miner, Rev. Mr. Sherman, Rev. Mr. Stead, Rev. Mr. Lake, Rev. Mr. Moranti, Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, Rev. Mr. Coville, Revs. George W. Farrington, J. K. Wager, H. Slocum, S. M. Williams, J. W. Butcher, Amos Osborne, F. K. Potter, John Sumner, E. L. Arnold, and H. H. Smith. The first Sunday-school in this neighborhood was organized about 1830. Norman Rhodes was the first superintendent. It was a quite small school, and has grown a little from year to year, until it now numbers about fifty scholars. Henry Van Avery is the superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BEECHER'S HOLLOW.

The first religious meetings connected with the incipient stages of the growth of this church were held at various times and places previous to 1815. One of the most prominent places of meeting was the house of Mr. James Barker. At the times when quarterly meetings were held there the attendance would be very large, many people coming ten, fifteen, or twenty miles to attend the services. At such times the hospitality of the brethren was freely given, and it is said that at one of these meetings Mr. Ichabod Barker housed and fed forty persons and cared for their teams.

The church was not organized till several years later, and held its meetings in the school-house until the church was built. The church is a plain, square, wooden structure, with a belfry and bell, and is valued at \$2500. Its first cost was about \$800, but additions, improvements, and repairs have increased its value to the above amount. Rev. Mr. Brayton and Rev. Mr. Stead were among the earlier preachers.

Rev. H. H. Smith is the present pastor. Newman L. Barker, John Steers, Lysander Edwards, and Arad Cope-land are the stewards.

Except for a short time immediately after its organization, a Sunday-school has been maintained, in connection with the church. Amos Barker, superintendent, and John Steers, assistant superintendent, are the present officers.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BATCHELLERVILLE.

The second religious society formed in the town of Edinburgh was the Edinburgh Congregational society. A meeting was held on Sept. 5, 1808, at the house of James

Goodwin, Esq., at which twenty-one people were present. James Goodwin, Esq., was chairman, and Israel Woodford was clerk. Rev. Mr. Haight, of Galway, instituted the church, which was composed of the following members: Daniel, Lydia, and Lucy Knight, Isaac and Sally Noyes, David and Lydia Stoddard, Phineas and Polly Warren, David C. and Eunice Jones, John and Susan Gordon, Ebenezer and Sarah Sherwin, Lydia Beecher, Sally Houghtalin, Abigail Stinson, James and Abigail Goodwin, and Israel Woodford.

Occasional meetings were held at school-houses and private houses till 1813-14, when a revival was experienced, and a large number of members added to the church. Most of these new members lived at the Fish House (Northampton), and in 1815 a church was built by the society in that village. Meetings were held alternately there and in Edinburgh. Meantime, the society had become Presbyterian in form and doctrine. In 1824, by the aid of many citizens of the town, who desired a place in which to hold town and political meetings, the society was enabled to build a church in Edinburgh. The edifice was erected on the road that crosses the river near its junction with the river-road from Huntsville to Beecher's Hollow. The foundation and grave-yard are still there to mark the spot. This church was built in the old style,—wide and low, with a steep roof. There was a gallery across the rear end. Mrs. Alexander Armstrong made a pencil sketch of the building just before it was torn down, and this sketch has been photographed, and several pictures are preserved in the neighborhood.

This church, dedicated in 1824, was occupied until 1866, when it was abandoned and torn down. In 1824 the society divided, part going to the Northampton church, and part remaining in Edinburgh. In 1831 the church received permission to change its form of government, and became a Congregational society, though still maintaining its relations to, and connection with, Albany presbytery.

This state of affairs continued until the year 1866, when the church gave up its mixed character and became a purely Presbyterian society.

At this time they abandoned the old house of worship, and, procuring a site in the village of Batchellerville, erected there a very fine church at a cost of \$8000. The outside of the building presents a fine appearance. The inside is finished in black walnut, and the walls are beautifully frescoed. The bell, weighing one thousand and forty pounds, was purchased from Meneely's bell-foundry, in Troy, at a cost of upwards of \$500. It is of fine tone and quality.

The list of church officers comprises the names of James Goodwin, Isaac Noyes, Sr., Abraham Beecher, Isaac Noyes, Jr., Joseph Corey, Henry Bartlett, John Ford, Henry Herrick, and Willis Noyes, who were deacons; and Isaac Noyes, Sr., Phineas Warren, Wm. W. Elliott, Harvey Goodwin, Abraham Beecher, Willard Trowbridge, Salmon Hunt, Godfrey I. Shew, and Isaac Noyes, Jr., were elders.

The first minister who is recorded as sustaining the pastoral relation to this church was Rev. N. M. Wells, who preached for them in 1814. He was followed in order by Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, Rev. Mr. Williams, Rev. Joseph Farrar, Rev. Halsey A. Wood, Rev. Mr. Monteith, Rev. M. Donalds, Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman, Rev. Royal A.

Avery, Rev. P. R. Burnham, Rev. H. Rinker, Rev. S. P. Rollo, Rev. L. H. Pease (who served several months in the army as chaplain of the Forty-fourth New York Infantry), Rev. Isaac De Voe, Rev. B. P. Johnson, Rev. Henry Lancashire, Rev. H. C. Stanton. Rev. Mr. Bryant is the present pastor.

The total number of names appearing on the church rolls show that at different times over six hundred persons have been members. These have dropped off in various ways, and the membership is about one hundred and seventy.

The Sabbath-school has about one hundred and thirty members, and is in a very prosperous condition. Wm. S. De Golia is the superintendent, F. E. Noyes the assistant superintendent, and Wm. W. Davenport secretary and treasurer.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The first burial was Alfred Perry, a child of James Perry, two or three years old. This was about 1802. There was no road for wagons, and Azariah Ellithorp carried the coffin before him on horseback to the Hewitt burying-ground. There, surrounded by a group of mourning friends and sympathizing pioneers, the little one was laid to rest, waiting the resurrection of the just.

IX.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

In the eastern part of the town, on the south side of the river, near the line of Day, traces of an Indian burying-ground are seen. Bones and skulls have frequently been brought to the surface by the plow and harrow. Arrow-heads, tomahawks, and other warlike implements have frequently been found there. It is supposed that at some early day a party of Indians camped by the river, or, attempting to cross it, were attacked by another party, and a fierce battle fought.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The town is not favorable to agriculture, and general farming is only limited in extent. Some portions of the town afford good pasturage for stock-raising and for dairy purposes. The people are, however, largely engaged in wood business, in lumbering, mills, tanneries, and manufacturing.

Batchellerville in 1833 consisted of two dwellings, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. The water-power and mills at that time passed entirely into the hands of Ambrose Batcheller. In 1837, Sherman and Samuel Batcheller came to this place and built a new shop where the present Noyes & Early shop stands. This shop has been twice burned and rebuilt, once in February, 1851, and again in 1859. In 1848 the saw-mill that stood on the site of De Golia's shop was torn down and a larger shop built. In 1853, Sherman Batcheller built the present King, Snow & Co.'s shop. The one shop was sold to Lucien De Golia in 1858. The other remained in Samuel Batcheller's hands until 1865, when it was sold to Benjamin R. Jenkins. In 1876 it passed into the hands of Samuel Batcheller, and from him to Noyes & Early, the present occupants. This shop manufactures half-bushels and smaller measures, and barrel-covers. It employs from ten to twenty men.

The shop built in 1853 by Sherman Batcheller was, in 1860, sold to Henry C. Whitney. In 1864 it was sold to Cyrus Sumner. In 1868, George S. Batcheller bought it, and in 1869 sold it to King, Steers & Persons. In 1870 it was sold to the present owners, King, Snow & Co. They employ about fifteen hands, and turn out an annual product of four hundred to five hundred dozen nests of flour-buckets, five thousand lard-tubs, and five thousand tobacco-pails. They use an overshot water-wheel, about seventeen feet in diameter, with eleven-feet wide buckets.

In 1858, Lucien De Golia and Levi Porter began the manufacture of washboards in the old shop he purchased of S. & S. Batcheller. In 1863 high water carried off the dam and shop. Lucien De Golia then went to work and rebuilt the shop a little farther down than the old one, and resumed business on an enlarged scale. In 1867 he took out a patent on what is called the "Combination Washboard," one side being zinc and the other wood. In 1876, on the 26th of July, this shop was destroyed by fire, and a heavy loss fell on its proprietor. It was immediately rebuilt, however, and the business resumed with vigor. The present firm is L. De Golia & Son. They manufacture about a dozen different kinds of boards. Their power is furnished by a sixty horse-power engine, with one large boiler. The engine-house, which is built of stone and is fire-proof, is about thirty feet square. This engine drives about thirty different pieces of machinery, which take the lumber in the log and send it out in finished boards. They use about five thousand market logs each year. They are hard wood, spruce, and basswood. They also use from one hundred and twenty thousand to one hundred and forty thousand pounds of sheet zinc in a year. They employ thirty-five hands, and turn out an annual product of twenty-five thousand dozen finished boards.

Joseph L. Snow kept the first store in Batchellerville. Henry C. Whitney kept the first hotel. The latter also built and ran a small wooden-ware shop in 1855 and 1856.

There was a shoe-peg factory here at one time.

XI.—MILITARY.

Of the heroes of the Revolution, several came and settled in this town. Among them we find the following names: Jonathan Smith was a captain in the continental army. Azariah Ellithorp served under Washington in Pennsylvania; was at the battle of Trenton, and passed the winter at Valley Forge. Samuel Stimson was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Isaac Noyes, Sr., Sampson Hosley, John Gordon, Samuel Downing, Robert and Benjamin Sumner were all veterans of that fateful struggle.

The War of 1812 also called out a good many citizens of the town. The following is as perfect a list as we have been able to obtain: Orderly Sergt. Silas Washburne removed to the west and died there. John Akley lives in Edinburgh, aged eighty-six years. Ananias lives in Stouy Creek, Warren county. Wm. Vanavery died in Waterford. Daniel Buckalow died in Fulton county. Myron White died in Edinburgh. Nathaniel Robinson died in Edinburgh. Ephraim Potter moved to Black river country and died. Wm. Hill died in Orleans county. Solomon Scott moved to the west. Lieutenant John Brown died in

Ballston. James Rhodes died in Edinburgh. Stephen White died in the State of New York. John Gordon was one of General Porter's aids.

SOLDIERS OF 1861-65.

- Wm. Heary Ames, corp., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863; living in western New York.
- Thomas Andrews, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. 1861; disch. with regiment; re-enl. in 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav., and served till the close of the war; mustered out with regiment; living in Albany.
- Thos. Barney, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. with regiment, and lives in Warrensburg, Warren Co., N. Y.
- David W. Barry, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; discharged.
- George S. Batcheller, lieut.-col., 115th N. Y. Inf.; was afterwards made inspector-general of N. Y. State, and is now serving as a judge in Egypt.
- Oliver H. Batcheller, lieut.; graduated from U. S. naval academy at Annapolis, Md.; served with Farragut at Mobile and Port Hudson; pro. to be lieutenant-commander, and is now at Boston in command of Charlestown navy-yard.
- Preserved A. Benson, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. with the regiment; living at Batchellerville.
- Wesson Benson, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed in action.
- George W. Bidwell, priv., 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 4, 1865.
- David L. Bowman, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; wounded; discharged with regiment; living at Batchellerville.
- Amos O. Brown, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. with regiment; living at Jackson Summit when last heard from.
- Calvin Brown, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; discharged; living in Edinburgh.
- Daniel W. Barney, wagoner, Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Amos Burk, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Carmi Betts, musician, Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. with regiment; living in Batchellerville.
- John Booth, priv., enl. 1861; living in Edinburgh.
- Daniel Cady, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; discharged; living in Batchellerville.
- Timothy Cady, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1862; died in the service.
- John G. Casey, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; removed to the west.
- Lorin Cole, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in hospital at Georgetown; friends live in the west.
- Wm. T. Conkling, 1st lieut., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; mustered in June 1, 1861; died in hospital, of disease; is buried at Rensselaerville, N. Y.
- Charles D. Cozens, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. with regiment; living at Mayfield, N. Y.
- Addison L. Davenport, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of yellow fever, at Smithville, N. C., June 22, 1865; buried at Batchellerville.
- John S. Dean, priv., 14th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; discharged.
- Asa Deming, priv., Co. B, 2d H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; discharged; living in West Day, N. Y.
- Asa Deming, priv.; substitute for Chas. H. Barker; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; discharged; living at Carthage, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
- Deming, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1862; died of disease while in the service.
- Ezekiel Deming, priv., 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Edinburgh.
- Horace Deming, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. in 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. at the close of the war; died since.
- John H. Deming, priv., Co. B, 2d H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living at West Day.
- Mansfield A. Deming, priv., Co. B; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in service, at Perrysville, Ky., in 1863.
- Simeon Deming, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. in 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. at close of the war; living in Edinburgh.
- James B. Douglas, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania, and died of wounds in 1864; at Washington, D. C.
- Anson J. Downing, priv.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Edinburgh.
- Geo. T. Downing, commissary; living.
- Morris J. Dryman, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died on the battle-field.
- Wm. Dullard, sergt., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; deserted at Bull Run; re-enl. in the regular army.
- Geo. M. Evans, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Flack, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1861; died in service, of disease.
- George Fox, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; discharged; living in Edinburgh.
- John Freeman, priv., U. S. navy; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at expiration of term of service; living at Conklingville, N. Y.
- Leman Frost, priv., Co. D, 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June, 1865; substitute for Leman Partridge; living in Edinburgh.
- Otis Frost, priv., Co. D, 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 15, 1865; disch. with regiment, July 9, 1865; living in Edinburgh.
- John G. Graves, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1862, at second battle of Bull Run.
- Julian W. Graves, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. E; disch. with regiment; living at Greenfield.

Wm. Graves, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1862, at second battle of Bull Run.

Wm. Greenfield, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. with regiment; living at Huntsville.

Abner Hall, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Wm. B. Hall, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.

Emery W. Hosley, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died of disease while in the service.

George L. Hayden, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; fell overboard from U. S. steamer "Knickerbocker" and was drowned; the body was recovered, and buried May 17, 1862.

Charles D. Herrick, corp., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861; pro. to be 2d lieutenant; disch. with the regiment; living in Michigan.

Jos. M. Herrick, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to be 1st lieutenant; disch. with the regiment, and living in Michigan.

Wm. Douglass Herrick, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. to be 1st lieutenant; disch. with regiment; living in Ohio.

Charles J. Houghtalin, priv., 193d Inf.; enl. April 4, 1865.

John H. Hulburt, corp., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864; living near Albany.

George W. Hutchinson, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Chas. W. Jenkins, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; discharged with regiment; living in Day.

Wm. H. Jenkins, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease at Saratoga Springs soon after enlistment.

Nicholas Jenser, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died in hospital from wounds received in battle.

David W. Jones, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; was wounded and left on battle-field; taken prisoner, and has not been heard from since; supposed to have died from wounds.

Willard Jones, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. July 25, 1862; died of starvation at Andersonville prison, Ga.

George B. King, sergt., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with regiment; died in Edinburgh since.

John S. King, priv.; enl. Feb. 16, 1862; captured at Gettysburg and paroled; he was again taken prisoner, Aug. 19, 1864, and confined in prison at Salisbury, N. C.; exchanged Feb. 27, 1865; disch. at close of the war, and lives at Conklingville.

Samuel W. King, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Edinburgh.

Warren E. Kinney, priv., U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. at close of war; living in Batchellerville.

Charles W. Knight, sergt., Co. M, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; he enlisted early in the war, served two years, and re-enl. for three years; served till he was disch. for disability; living in Edinburgh.

Jesse Lewis, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; discharged; living in Edinburgh.

Wm. H. Lewis, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Oct. 18, 1863, for disability, caused by an affection of the spine; living in Edinburgh.

James Lockwood, musician, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1863; disch. at close of war; living in Edinburgh.

Jesse Low, priv., 1st Metropolitan Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Stony Creek.

David E. Lyon, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.

Louis Mackay, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; was taken prisoner at the seven days' fight before Richmond; exchanged; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1862; wounded at Antietam; participated in about twenty different battles; disch. July 7, 1865; lives in Edinburgh.

Henry C. McCuen, priv., 14th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; disch. at close of war; lives in Edinburgh.

James McLean, musician, Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. with regiment; died in the west since the war.

Jonas McLean, sergt., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; enlisted about 145 recruits, mostly for three years; disch. at close of war; lives near Northville, Fulton Co., N. Y.

Jesse Moore, priv., Co. D, 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 3, 1863; was wounded in the knee-joint, at the Wilderness, and made a cripple for life; disch. May 30, 1865; living in Batchellerville.

Franklin Morrill, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; discharged; living at Saratoga Springs.

Edward Mott, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.

Levi Myers, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. with regiment; living in Edinburgh.

John H. Noyes, priv., Co. D, 4th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; served with his regiment as infantry at Cold Harbor and Petersburg; disch. at close of war; living in Edinburgh.

Newton S. Noyes, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; served in the ambulance corps of the Army of the Potomac; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864; living in Brattleboro', Vt.

Charles A. Perkins, priv., U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.

Henry P. Perry, musician, Co. D, 4th Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1865; living at Batchellerville.

Franklin Priest, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; served with regiment, participating in several battles; disch. June 10, 1865; living in Edinburgh.

George R. Priest, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. for disability in 1863; living in Gloverville, Fulton Co.

Peter S. Putnam, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; mustered out with regiment; living in Batchellerville.

Edwin C. Resseguie, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; he lost his health while in service, and became an invalid; disch. with the regiment; died in Edinburgh of disease contracted in the service.

Henry Rhodes, priv.; enl. 1861.

Samuel Rhodes, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living near Northville, Fulton Co.

Wm. Rhodes, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. 1863.

Francis Rice, priv., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; living.

Michael Rice, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; living in Schenectady.

John Ross, priv., 2d H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; living in Day.

Hayden Shew, priv.; enl. 1861.

Mahlon Robinson, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861; living at Gloverville, N. Y.

Amasa D. Shippey, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th Regt.

Robert P. Smith, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. July 24, 1862; disch. with regiment; living at Huntsville, N. Y.

Joseph H. Snow, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. with regiment; living in Albany.

George Steele, sergt., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; at the expiration of his term of enlistment he re-enlisted in the 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; pro. to be 1st lieutenant; disch. at close of the war; living at Gloverville, N. Y.

Lyman Steele, priv., 1st Metropolitan Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died in the service.

Wm. F. Stewart, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of disease in hospital at New York.

James Tabor, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Edinburgh.

Foster Taylor, sergt., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; served till expiration of time; re-enl. in 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav. as q-m-sergt.; disch. at close of war; lives at Batchellerville.

Charles E. Thorn, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.

Smith Travis, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. at close of war; lives in Hope, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

James Varney, priv., 4th H. Art.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Nebraska.

Russell Varney, sergt., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; was wounded at second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. with regiment; lives in Batchellerville.

Thomas J. Wheaton, priv., U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. at close of war; living in Northampton, Fulton Co.

John H. Whitaker, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; was taken sick, came home on furlough, and died March 27, 1865.

Henry Wm. Whitaker, priv., U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; served on U. S. steamer "Mahopac;" participated in battle of Dutch Gap; disch. Nov. 16, 1864, for disability; living in the west.

Myron White, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at the South-Side Railroad, and died from effects of wounds, April 11, 1865, in Army Square hospital, Washington, D. C.

Wing A. White, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Ballston.

Frank Whitney, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; participated in the battles of Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Antietam, South Mountain, first and second battles Fredericksburg, Wilderness, and before Petersburg; disch. Dec. 27, 1864; living in Batchellerville.

Hartwell H. Whitney, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded in front of Petersburg; died in hospital.

John H. Wickus, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; re-enl. in 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; killed in battle.

Paul R. Williams, priv.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; substitute for Henry Wadsworth.

John Wood, priv., Co. K, 14th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 28, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865; living in Edinburgh.

Norman B. Wood, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. with regiment; living in Northampton.

Theodore Worden, priv.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; substitute for Chas. H. Barker; disch. at close of war; lives at Carthage, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES PARTRIDGE.

James Partridge, Esq., was born May 28, A.D. 1797, in Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., N. Y. (formerly the town of Northfield), and is now in the eighty-second year of his age, having from childhood resided on the farm he now occupies. He was married March 28, 1819, to Miss Clarissa Colson. They have lived together over fifty-nine

years, and have had born unto them fourteen children, two of whom have died. Her first-born son, Heman, died August 27, aged two years seven months and eleven days, having been born Jan. 8, 1820. Arnold P., another son, was born Feb. 23, 1830, and died Jan. 3, 1874, leaving a wife and three children. The remaining twelve are living, and all reside in the vicinity of their parental home.

Mrs. Partridge believed the death of her first child to be the result of the bad management of the physician; she therefore dismissed him, and treated the others, sick with the same disease, herself, and their lives were all saved, and for the succeeding fifteen years no doctor was called to visit any of the family.

The father of Mrs. Partridge was Wm. Colson, of Rupert, Vt., where she was born Dec. 3, 1798. He was a farmer by occupation, and a native of that State. He subsequently removed to Edinburgh, and died Aug. 13, 1845, aged seventy-six years one month and nineteen days, leaving a wife and eleven children, his wife having outlived him about nine years. She died April 25, 1854, aged seventy-seven years nine months twenty-one days. Mrs. Partridge is now in the seventy-ninth year of her age, and in excellent health for a matron of her great age. Her mother's name was Huldah Fraker.

The father of Mr. Partridge, whose name was also James, was born in Connecticut, March 9, 1748, and subsequently removed to Greenbush, N. Y., and afterwards to Northfield, now Edinburgh, where he raised a family of nine children.

The grandfather, Thomas Partridge, was born in England, and with a brother removed to America and landed in Philadelphia, about two hundred years ago. His wife's name was Geers, who also was born in England. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose name was Ama, was a daughter of Nathan Herriek, of Connecticut. They were married Feb. 8, 1776, and of the nine children James was the youngest.

The *oldest* sister of James, whose name was Rebecca, was born Jan. 4, 1778, and was married to Marcus Goodin, and became the mother of eight children.

The *second*, a sister, whose name was Ruama, was born Nov. 14, 1780, and married Stephen Jackson, and became the mother of six children.

The *third*, a son, and oldest brother of James, was born May 23, 1782; his name was Thomas, and married Miss Katie Bank, but had no children.

The *fourth*, a sister, whose name was Polly, was born April 8, 1784, and married Augustus McKay, and became the mother of six children.

The *fifth*, a son, whose name was Frederick, was born Feb. 4, 1786, and married to Hannah Burnette, by whom he had two children.

The *sixth*, a son, whose name was Augustus, who was born April 8, 1789, and married and had eight children born unto him.

The *seventh*, a sister, whose name was Roxa, was born Oct. 5, 1790, and married Samuel Walsworth, and became the mother of six children.

The *eighth*, a sister, whose name was Eunice, was born March 28, 1795, and was married to Solomon Demming,

and became the mother of five children. James was the *ninth* and last.

The surviving children of Mr. James Partridge and Clarissa Colson are as follows:

Truman, born Jan. 1, 1821, and married Miss Pamela Brundage, of the town of Hope, by whom he has had four children, two of whom have died. Truman is a farmer.

Ruama was born Jan. 24, 1822, and married John C. Olmsted, cabinet-maker and undertaker. Eleven children have been born unto them, three of whom have died.

Huldah was born July 11, 1823, and married Jacob W. Ellithorp, of Edinburgh. They have had five children, one of whom has died. Mr. Ellithorp was a farmer, and died April 22, 1866.

Leman was born Nov. 27, 1824, and married Miss Grace Ann Gorthy, by whom he had three children. She died May 25, 1863, and the three children survive her. He subsequently married Miss Isabel Gorthy, sister of his first wife, by whom he has two children.

James S. was born May 28, 1827, and married Adelina Little, of Orleans county, by whom he had three children.

Emily M. was born Nov. 21, 1828, and was married to Wm. Jenkins, a farmer, of Edinburgh, by whom she has had no children.

The wife of Arnold P. was Miss Lillie Cook, of Northampton, by whom he had three children.

William was born July 6, 1831, and married Lorancy Mason, by whom he had seven children, three of whom, with his wife, have departed this life. She died July 1, 1873. He married Susan A. Waleh, of Day, Nov. 27, 1875, by whom he has had one child.

Darius Wright was born April 10, 1833, and married Anna W. Mackay, by whom he has had three children, one of whom has died. He is a farmer by occupation.

Jane was born Aug. 19, 1835, and was married to John A. Cole; they have no children.

John H. was born March 8, 1837; is not married, but resides at the parental home in care of his aged parents.

Hollis Augustus was born Sept. 2, 1838, and married Miss Martha J. Wemple. No children survive.

Polly was born Aug. 23, 1840, and married Henry Goodin; they have no children.

The mother of James Partridge, and grandmother of the above children, Ama Herriek, lived to the great age of ninety-nine years nine months and twenty-nine days, and her companion died at the age of eighty-two.

Mr. Partridge has been a prominent business man and active citizen of Edinburgh for many years. In his earlier life he was engaged in farming and purchase and sale of cattle,—often driving large herds to Stonington, Conn., and mules to New Haven, for the West India market.

He has shared largely the confidence of his fellow-citizens, having been elected to the office of constable for eighteen years, and for seventeen years of this time he served in the office of town collector.

He held the office of assessor for eight years, and was justice of the peace for four years. He has held the offices of school-commissioner and poor-master. He was supervisor for the town of Edinburgh for one term, and held the office of deputy sheriff for twelve years. For years he was



MRS. JAMES PARTRIDGE



JAMES PARTRIDGE.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES PARTRIDGE EDINBURGH, SARATOGA COUNTY NEW YORK.

appointed one of the judges of the State fair, and elected a member of the Democratic State Convention. For the last twenty years he has been afflicted with rheumatism, and compelled to use crutches, and yet most of his life he has possessed a strong constitution and enjoyed excellent health.

Mr. Partridge had the contract for building the bridge across the Sacandaga at Bachellerville, and also at Day Centre, and was mail-contractor from Ballston to Northampton in 1840, and ran the first stage over the route. He had the route also from Northampton to Luzerne, and also from Galway to Schenectady, and over these routes carried the United States mail.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been connected with the order fifty-nine years. His sons are also members of the order, and seven of them are members of the Fish House lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 298, and the father and six of the sons belong to the Sacandaga Chapter, No. 116.

There were no deaths in the family for fifty-five years after the death of the first, and on the mother's side there were no deaths for the same length of time among her brothers and sisters.

It has been the custom of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren to observe the anniversary of his birth, and also of his marriage, by a gathering of all these, together with the wives of his married sons, at the parental home. For the year 1875 there were present sixty-four persons, whose united ages amounted to one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five years.

At the last anniversary of their marriage the venerable patriarch lay upon a bed of sickness, from which it was feared he would not recover. On the evening of that day he was surprised to find all his children gathering around him. The pastor of the church near by was invited, and, after an earnest conversation with the venerable man, he requested that prayer should be offered. The clergyman, after a few appropriate remarks, bowed with the children around the bed of the aged father, and offered up an earnest prayer to God for his blessing upon the aged couple and their children. The table was spread, and refreshments provided, at which the venerable matron sat at the right hand of the minister, but the father could not leave his bed. Since the above gathering he has been partially restored, and able to sit at table with his family.

MALTA.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Malta includes a part of Saratoga lake, and is southeast of the centre of the county. (This expression, centre of the county, is used so often, it may be well to indicate it, as the centre of a tract with an irregular outline is perhaps open to some question. Draw diagonals upon the map of the county, and they will intersect near Jamesville; draw perpendiculars, and their intersection will be only a little farther east. In either case the centre will be found about on the north line of Milton, and not far from the central point of that line.) Malta is bounded north by Saratoga Springs, east by Stillwater, south by Clifton Park and Half-Moon, west by Ballston. It contains thirteen thousand nine hundred and three acres of improved land, three thousand one hundred and six acres of unimproved, and of this last amount one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six are woodland. The Kayadrossera creek forms the northern boundary line, though several maps in use erroneously give Drummond creek as part of the north line, and include Malta Ridge in Saratoga Springs. Malta includes a small portion of the Saratoga patent, but is mostly within the Kayadrossera patent. Population in 1875 was twelve hundred and fourteen.

In the revised statutes of the State this town is described, and its boundary lines defined, as follows:

"The town of *Malta* shall contain all that part of said county comprehended within the following bounds, to wit: beginning in the north bounds of the town of Half-Moon, at a place where a small creek, known by the name of Dwaas Kill, empties into Anthony's Kill, and running thence northerly on a straight line to a place where the most easterly small creek empties into the south end of the Saratoga lake; then northwesterly through the middle of said lake to the southwesterly corner of Saratoga; thence westerly along a continuation of the north line of Stillwater to the easterly bounds of Milton; then south along the easterly bounds of Milton and Ballston to the southeast corner of Ballston; then on a straight line to the place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Its surface is chiefly an undulating upland, sixty to eighty feet above the level of the lake, and broken somewhat by the deep gulleys of the small streams.

The principal stream is the Kayadrossera, which forms part of the northern boundary.

The Mourning Kill is the main tributary from the south, though its course in this town is only for a short distance across the northwest part. There are two smaller creeks flowing into the Kayadrossera at points below the entrance of the Mourning Kill. Near the upper end of Saratoga lake there are no less than five small creeks flowing in from the town of Malta, not of sufficient importance to be given names. But north of these Drummond creek, a long, winding stream, flowing across a large portion of the town, finds its way into the lake.

The outlet of Ballston lake, flowing into Malta at East Line, becomes an inlet of Round lake. There are also five small rivulets that empty into Round lake. And Anthony's Kill, a more important stream, the outlet of the lake, forms a part of the southern boundary of the town. Round lake derives its name from the fact that it is very nearly circular. It is about one mile in diameter, and in the dense forest of olden times must have been a sparkling gem of rare beauty, as it is indeed even now.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is stated in gazetteers that the first settlements within the present limits of the town of Malta were made by two men named Drummond and McKelpin. They were here before the Revolution, were loyalists, and obliged to leave during the war. Little is known of them, and it is believed they never returned. The name of Drummond creek is no doubt derived from the settler of that name, and suggests also the part of the town where they located.

It is by no means certain, however, that they were here in advance of John Hunter and Ashbel Andrews. John Hunter came with the Connecticut colony to Stillwater as early as 1764, and settled near Round lake, on what is now the Scotland place. Robert Hunter was, no doubt, a connection, and settled in the same neighborhood about the same time. From the frequency of the name of Andrews in the early annals of that Connecticut church, and from other circumstances, it is inferred that Ashbel Andrews, Sr., was also with the Hunters a pioneer at that early date. Unless, therefore, the loyalists were really here before, or in the year 1763, the members of the Connecticut colony pushing back from the Hudson were, no doubt, the earliest, especially as the colony very likely came in 1762.

Michael Dunning, with six sons and three daughters, came from Connecticut in 1771 or 1772, and settled on the site of what is now Dunning Street Corners, or Malta Post-Office. His pioneer farm included a large tract of land at that point, and his first house was erected on or near the site of the present store of Zachariah Seddon. Michael Dunning joined the Presbyterian church at Ballston Centre at an early day.

John Rhoades was an early settler on Malta Ridge.

Timothy Shipman settled northwest of Malta Ridge, on the present farm of Joseph Rowley. Hiram Shipman was a son of Timothy.

Jehial Parks was probably in Malta about the time of the Revolutionary struggle. His sons were John and Patrick. His homestead was a little east of Maltaville.

The list of town officers chosen at the first meeting, 1802, affords information as to the pioneers about that time.

Samuel Clark, the first supervisor, lived at East Line,

south of the present Corners, on the farm now owned by Henry Van Hyning. He was a man of great prominence, a presidential elector in 1792, voting for George Washington at the second election under the new constitution. His homestead is a venerable relic of the past, opposite the old Smith place, and is noted, as elsewhere shown, for having been the place of the first court for Saratoga County.

Luther Landon was an early settler north of Malta, on the farm now owned by Charles Sickler.

Dean Chase lived at Malta Ridge.

Ebenezer Valentine, south of Malta, on the present Van Arnam place.

Ebenezer Dibble, on the farm now owned by George Rogers, Esq.

Ebenezer Millard lived northwest of Malta, on the Eighth farm.

Obadiah Tompkins settled on Malta Ridge.

Reuben Doolittle was an early pioneer on the farm still in the family, owned by a son, Harvey Doolittle.

Cornelius Abeel lived a little east of Round lake, on the farm now occupied by a daughter, Mrs. Parks.

Stephen Ireland settled near Saratoga lake, on the place now owned by Joseph Smith.

Robert Hemple, father of A. H. Hemple, of Malta, came to the town about 1804. He bought a part of the Dunning tract, including the Dunning tavern, on the site of Seddon's store. Mr. Hemple kept a public-house fifteen years. A noted circumstance of this family is stated, that Robert Hemple was the eldest of *eighteen children*; that there was no death in the family until the youngest child was fifteen years of age. The name is frequently spelled Hemphill.

We add the following, obtained of James H. Clark, East Line: His grandfather, Samuel Clark, came from Newburg, on the Hudson, about 1776 or 1777. He had been the owner of property now covered largely by Newburg itself, and if retained, would have been an immense fortune for his descendants. Selling that, he came to East Line, and settled first on the Ballston side of the road. Soon afterwards, however, he bought a tract of six hundred acres, and built the well-known dwelling-house which is now standing on the Malta side of the line. The house is therefore nearly or quite one hundred years old. The sons of Samuel Clark were Jebial, who settled in Sullivan county; Samuel, in Saratoga County; James (father of James H.), also in Saratoga County. The daughters were Charlotte, who became Mrs. Miller, of Ballston; Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. Wm. Anson, who finally settled on her father's old homestead; Lydia, Mrs. Cooper, of Cayuga county, and Patty, who became Mrs. Valentine, and settled in Michigan.

Samuel Smith kept a tavern on the Ballston side of the line, opposite the Clark place.

Noah Olmstead was an early settler in Malta, near East Line; also Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Benediet lived in Ballston, near East Line.

Wm. Marvin was an early settler in Malta. His deed, dated in 1761, would indicate him to be the first settler, provided he came at the time of the purchase. Judge Marvin, of Saratoga Springs, is a grandson.

While the courts were held at Samuel Clark's, there was a building near the road and just opposite the Smith Hotel, that was used and was called the court-house,—though it is the opinion of James H. Clark that the legal business was mostly done in the dwelling-house. One room in the latter was used to keep the prisoners brought from Albany county jail for trial.

The country near Round lake had a touch of the oil excitement, which broke out so violently in almost every town in the land about the time the great discoveries in Pennsylvania were astonishing the world. There was thought to be an oil spring northeast of the lake, near the place of J. Deyoe, and a well was sunk in the search for oil south from the lake, but no decisive results were achieved that could satisfy any one that there was oil worth working for.

The early mills in this town were on the various small streams that have become of little importance in later years, since the clearing up of the country has so much diminished their volume. There was a grist-mill on the site of the present one at Maltaville. It was run by the water-power of one of the Round lake streams. There was also a saw-mill near the present place of Mr. Lent; another on one of the Saratoga lake streams. At the Stillwater line, and near the upper end of the lake, was both a grist-mill and a saw-mill. It is somewhat uncertain just what year milling operations began at these points, but in several cases it was no doubt before 1800.

REMINISCENCES OF LEWIS SMITH, NOW OF MECHANIC-VILLE.

He was born Jan. 15, 1786, at East Line, being now (1878) in his ninety-third year. He states that his father, Samuel Smith, came from Norwalk, Conn., to Ballston somewhat earlier than the Burgoyne campaign. He is not certain of the exact date. The family came by water to New York, and up the Hudson to Albany.

From there the pioneer with his wife and one child went on foot to Schenectady, and then made their way to Ballston. When they reached their destination they had twenty-five cents left, and no tools for work or housekeeping furniture. Samuel Smith was a blacksmith, and he told his neighbors, among whom was Noah Olmstead, that if they would go to Stillwater and procure blacksmith tools from Burgoyne's surrendered camp he would do their blacksmithing until they were satisfied. They went and procured an English bellows, a vise, two hammers, and two pair of tongs. Brought them on a pole slung across their shoulders to East Line; and thus Mr. Smith was established in blacksmithing.

He also procured considerable of his chopping and clearing done by men for whom he did blacksmith work. The vise and the anvil were sold many years ago, but at his father's request the old bellows was saved, slung up in the upper part of the shop on the old Smith place at East Line. It is there now, and it was Samuel Smith's desire to have it remain as a family relic,—the foundation of the pioneer's fortune. Mr. Smith's children were Samuel (born before removing to Boston), who settled north of East Line, and whose grandson, James H. Smith, now lives on

the pioneer homestead south of East Line; Esther, who became Mrs. Alexander Weed, and settled east of Ballston Spa, in Malta; Hannah, who became Mrs. Moses Landon, and settled in Malta; Lewis, from whom this account is derived, now of Mechanicville; Silas, who succeeded to the old homestead, and died at the age of eighty-four.

Lewis Smith remembers something of the courts, being a boy of seven or eight years before they were removed from Mr. Clark's, opposite his father's place. He remembers Dirck Swart, the first county clerk, who always stopped at his father's house, and who gave the little boy many shillings for waiting upon him from time to time. He also remembers Major Buel. He relates an anecdote showing that penmanship in the old times was not much better than it now is. A lawyer in Charlton had written a letter to one of his clients, then attending court at East Line. The client could not read it; neither could the judge, nor the lawyers, nor anybody else at East Line. So the "little shaver," Lewis Smith, was mounted on a horse and sent to Charlton to carry the letter to the lawyer who wrote it, and see if he could read the document himself. The boy was instructed not to tell him anything, who wrote it or where it came from. The lawyer took the letter, looked it over, turned it upside-down, studied it diagonally and perpendicularly, and then broke out with, "Who in h—l wrote that? The devil couldn't read it!" Lewis did as he was directed, and kept still for awhile, but was finally obliged to tell all about it. The lawyer picked it up again. "Oh," said he, "that is *plain enough*; *anybody could read that.*"

Mr. Smith says that in his boyhood days the children had to work; there was no time to go off on expensive speers with nice carriages. If a boy was able to pull up a weed or to burn brush, he must keep busy. He could go fishing sometimes in the outlet of Ballston lake. The men used to go to Saratoga lake with nets, and catch a wagon-load in a few hours, divide them, and pack them away for family use. He used to go to general training, and expected to have three cents pocket-money to buy a card of gingerbread with. He had one pair of shoes a year, and usually one suit of home-made winter clothes. His summer wear was made at home, of brown tow-cloth. Mr. Smith remembers going to Saratoga Springs and seeing the water bubble out of the top of the High Rock.

In the War of 1812, Lewis Smith was captain of an artillery company of which Lansing was a lieutenant. The colonel procured permission to draft by companies, and Captain Smith's company drew clear. Mr. Smith was married in 1809 to a daughter of Isaac Garnsey, of Clifton Park. She died Nov. 14, 1877,—their married life having extended for sixty-eight years. They had six children; one died young. Of the others, Lewis E. settled in Mechanicville; Esther became Mrs. Sears, of Mechanicville; Silas, three miles west; Daniel, in Waterford; Isaac N., a lumber dealer, died some years since. Lewis Smith, soon after his marriage, settled at Crow Hill, where he in time acquired a farm of nearly six hundred acres. He lived there forty-three years. In his earlier farming he raised and sold wheat. After that failed, went in to raising hogs rather largely, fattening from twenty to thirty, and sometimes forty and fifty, a year. He also kept at times

from six hundred to one thousand sheep. In 1853 he moved into Mechanicville. His neighbors said he would not live long if he moved off his farm; but he has passed a quarter of a century since in his pleasant village home. He is one of the few links left that connect this generation to the past,—three years older than the constitution; five years older than Saratoga County.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The designation of this town, like that of some others, seems to have been a merely arbitrary selection. Any tradition with reference to its origin is vague and uncertain. The name of Dunning is intimately connected with the place in the conversation of elderly people, reaching back to the commencement of the present century. The centre of the town—Malta P. O.—is still much better known by the name of Dunning Street, and is still constantly referred to under that name rather than that of Malta. Whoever suggested the name certainly chose a brief and convenient one, which probably no citizen has ever regretted. Three of the post-offices or villages take their names from the town itself: Malta Ridge in the north, Maltaville in the south, and Malta, as before stated, at the centre. If a name for the town was chosen at the present time, from the reputation the beautiful sheet of water in the south is acquiring among pleasure-seekers and religious associations, it would probably be *Round lake*. Thousands have heard of Round lake without knowing anything of Malta, unless they knew of the European name or had been initiated into the mystic rites of the "Sons of Malta."

Courtenay Neilson, of Stillwater, suggests the following rather unpoetical origin of the name: In early times a malt-brewery was erected within what is now the territory of this town. The cluster of buildings around it gradually became known as Malt-ville, and hence Malta. With this final effort to account for the name, we pass the question on to the next historian.

The town of Malta was formed from Stillwater, March 3, 1802. A portion of Saratoga was added March 28, 1805. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Michael Dunning, Jr., April 6, 1802. The following officers were chosen: Supervisor, Samuel Clark; Town Clerk, Ashbel Andrews, Jr.; Assessors, Joseph Rockwell, Luther Landon, Dean Chase; Commissioners of Highways, Abraham Valentine, Ebenezer Dibble, Uriah Hawkins; Overseers of the Poor, William Dunning, Samuel Gates; Constables, Pontius Hooper, Eleazer Millard, Jr.; Collector, Pontius Hooper; Overseers of Highways, No. 1, Obadiah Tompkins; No. 2, Elisha Wood; No. 3, Samuel Gregory; No. 4, David Keeler; No. 5, Reuben Doolittle; No. 6, Jesse How; No. 7, Cornelius Abeel; No. 8, Stephen Ireland; No. 9, Timothy Shipman; Fence-viewers, Obadiah Mather, Robert Hunter; Pound-keeper, William Dunning. The supervisor was authorized, conjointly with the supervisor of Stillwater, to prosecute the town of Easton for moneys alleged to be due.

The same year it was decided that seven twenty-fifths of the State tax apportioned to the old town of Stillwater be paid by the town of Malta, and eighteen twenty-fifths by

the town of Stillwater. This, with thirteen other items of settlement between the two towns, was arranged and signed by Samuel Clark, Samuel Gates, and William Dunning on the part of Malta, and John Hunter, William Strang, and Thomas Morey on the part of Stillwater.

The assessment roll of 1813 shows two hundred and eleven property-holders. Those assessed for \$2000 or over were Cornelius Abeel, \$3732; Isaac Andrews, \$2280; John Burr, \$3000; Eddy Baker, \$3797; Eddy Baker, Jr., \$2382; Jasper Burch, \$2867; Samuel Clark, \$6758; Orrin and William Culver, \$2220; James Clark, \$2532; Deau Chase, \$3600; Thomas Collamer, \$2400; Marvin Collamer, \$2400; Barker Collamer, \$2780 (the Schuyler lot), \$2000; Palmer Cady, \$2800; William Dunning, \$4115; Richard Dunning, \$2001; Moses Dunning, \$2129; John Fish, \$3390; George W. Fish, \$2448; Joshua Fish, \$4374; George Gorham, \$2660; Samuel and Coleman Gates, \$2128; John B. Gould, \$5991; Adam Gould, \$2242; Preserved Gardner, \$2265; Lawrence Hooper, \$3200; Thomas Hall, \$3460; Robert Hemphill, \$3500; Isaac Kellogg, \$2340; Aaron Kellogg, \$3028; Melaliah Lathrop, \$2388; James Merritt, \$8000; Ephraim Miller, \$4048; Dennis, Samuel, and David Marvin, \$3155; David Newton, \$2261; James Ostrander, \$3900; Joseph Rockwell, \$2221; John Swartwout, \$2710; Simeon Simmons, \$2060; John Southard, \$2220; John Scidmore, \$2204; Timothy Shipman, \$2476; Ezra Talmage, \$3875; Lovett Tripp, \$2593; Abraham Valentine, \$7592; Stephen Valentine, \$2000; Jacob and Michael Van Wagoner, \$2054; George Wiggins, \$2629; Alexander Weed, \$6120; John Wilde, \$2730; James Weeks, \$2785; Daniel Weeks, \$2660; John Weeks, \$2299.

At the election for members of Assembly, commencing April 27, 1802, and continuing for three days, the following result is recorded: Samuel Hunter, 87 votes; Adam Comstock, 83; Gideon Goodrich, 73; Othniel Looker, 76; Asahel Porter, 25; John Taylor, 1; John Hunter, 34; Samuel Lewis, 15; Henry Davis, 31; Abner Carpenter, 2; John McCrea, 2. The inspectors of the election were Samuel Clark, Ashbel Andrews, Jr., Luther Landon, Dean Chase, and Joseph Rockwell.

In 1833 there are recorded innkeepers' licenses to the following: William Marvin, whose tavern was at East Line; Richard Chase, at Malta Ridge; Abner Carpenter, at Dunning Street, in the old building now bearing the name of Northern Hotel; George Badgley, then at the south end of Saratoga lake; and Joseph Soules, at the present Rogers house, Dunning Street. In 1833 there are others named: Henry Van Hyning, in the old stone building south of Round lake; George Rogers, at Dunning Street; Samuel Irish, south end of Saratoga lake; and Isaac Van Hyning, south of Round lake, where the railroad now crosses the common road. Jerry Payne, a grocery license.

The list of three town officers following is complete from 1802 to 1877, inclusive,—three-quarters of a century.

It will be noticed by the facts recorded in another place that several of these town officers attained great prominence in the wider fields of county, State, and national history. In the humble spheres of town business they developed such qualities as made them appropriate candidates for

the honors and responsibilities of more exalted public service.

TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1802.	Samuel Clark.	Ashbel Andrews, Jr.	Pontius Hooper.
1803.	Samuel Clark, Jr.	" "	Eleazer Millard, Jr.
1804.	Ashbel Andrews, Jr.	Nathan Bennett.	" "
1805.	" "	" "	" "
1806.	" "	" "	Samuel Knight.
1807.	" "	John Dunning.	" "
1808.	" "	" "	Lewis Dunning.
1809.	" "	" "	Samuel Knight.
1810.	" "	" "	Lewis Dunning.
1811.	" "	" "	Samuel Knight.
1812.	" "	Luther Hulbert.	" "
1813.	John Dunning.	Epiphraz Fish.	Wm. Baker.
1814.	" "	Philo T. Beebe.	Doty Seaman.
1815.	" "	" "	John Dunning, Jr.
1816.	" "	" "	" "
1817.	" "	Luther Landon.	Alva D. Marvin.
1818.	" "	Philo T. Beebe.	Samuel Knight.
1819.	Palmer Cady.	" "	Ziba Dyckerman.
1820.	" "	" "	" "
1821.	" "	" "	" "
1822.	" "	" "	John Wilde.
1823.	Dennis Marvin.	Gould Morehouse.	" "
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	" "	" "	James Hunter.
1826.	" "	Philo T. Beebe.	" "
1827.	Samuel Hunter.	" "	Jeremiah Barrett.
1828.	Palmer Cady.	" "	James Hunter.
1829.	" "	" "	John Wiggins.
1830.	" "	" "	" "
1831.	Gould Morehouse.	Ira Payne.	David Rowley.
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	Timothy Tripp.	" "	" "
1834.	" "	George Rogers.	Benjamin Harris.
1835.	" "	Nathan C. Sweet.	Richard Chase.
1836.	Gould Morehouse.	George Rogers.	Henry Van Hyning.
1837.	Timothy Tripp.	" "	" "
1838.	George Rogers.	Wm. B. Noxon.	John Riley.
1839.	Robert Hunter.	" "	Henry Van Hyning.
1840.	Timothy Tripp.	Lewis J. Fish.	Walton Haight.
1841.	David Coggeshall.	" "	Ira Ogden.
1842.	George Burr.	" "	John W. Purington.
1843.	G. Burr (no choice).	" "	" "
1844.	Oliver P. Raymond.	" "	Joseph Simpson.
1845.	Samuel A. Doughty.	" "	Walton Haight.
1846.	Lewis J. Fish.	George W. Vail.	Daniel Baker.
1847.	Wm. A. Collamer.	Jesse Denton.	Alex. H. Badgley.
1848.	David Rowley.	" "	" "
1849.	James Van Hyning.	" "	George Rogers.
1850.	George Rogers.	" "	Reuben S. Shipman.
1851.	John M. Ohmstead.	Courtland Rogers.	George W. Vail.
1852.	George Rogers.	Jesse Denton.	George N. Riley.
1853.	Peters Siekler.	" "	Wm. H. Thompson.
1854.	Robert K. Landon.	George W. Vail.	Frederick Cole.
1855.	Wm. D. Marvin.	W. W. Stillwell.	Morgan L. Barnard.
1856.	David Rowley.	Jesse Denton.	George W. Vail.
1857.	James Tripp.	" "	George D. Storey.
1858.	Henry Van Hyning.	Charles Rogers.	Thad. Goodfellow.
1859.	" "	" "	Dennis M. Davis.
1860.	James Tripp.	" "	John C. Ramsdell.
1861.	Harmess Bentley.	" "	George Tripp.
1862.	" "	" "	Peter R. Corp.
1863.	Peters Siekler.	" "	John B. Hall.
1864.	James Tripp.	" "	Charles Newton.
1865.	" "	" "	Thomas Eldridge.
1866.	Charles Rogers.	George W. Vail.	Platt Vincent.
1867.	Robert K. Landon.	" "	Geo. T. Van Hyning.
1868.	Henry Van Hyning.	" "	John W. Rogers.
1869.	" "	John W. Rogers.	John R. Lockwood.
1870.	" "	George W. Vail.	Charles Corp.
1871.	" "	" "	Platt Vincent.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1872. Henry Van Hyning.	George W. Vail.	Dennis M. Davis.
1873. Wm. A. Collamer, Jr.	John W. Rogers.	Orville J. Wing.
1874. " " "	" " "	Thomas Mohan.
1875. Thomas Sweet.	" " "	John H. Traver.
1876. Wm. A. Collamer, Jr.	" " "	Wm. W. Stillwell.
1877. " " "	George W. Vail.	Wm. J. Simpson.
1878. " " "	John W. Rogers.	Henry J. Harris.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1831. Samuel Hunter.	1854. Wm. A. Collamer.
1832. Ira Payne.	1855. Henry C. Swift.
1832. Alvah D. Marvin.	1856. Wm. D. Marvin.
1833. Obadiah S. Haight.	1857. Stephen Badgley.
1833. Ira Payne.	1858. Lewis J. Fish.
1833. Eli Foster.	1859. Walton Haight.
1834. David Rowley.	1860. Henry C. Swift.
1834. Zadoc Dunning.	1861. Henry Van Hyning.
1835. James Vao Hyning.	1862. Lewis J. Fish.
1835. Timothy Riggs.	1863. Wm. D. Marvin.
1836. George Rogers.	1864. George Rowley.
1837. Zadoc Dunning.	1865. Henry Van Hyning.
1838. David Rowley.	1865. Henry C. Swift.
1839. James Van Hyning.	1866. Lewis J. Fish.
1840. Wm. B. Noxon.	1867. Seymour Rowley.
1841. Benjamin Harris.	1868. Henry C. Swift.
1842. David Rowley.	1869. Wm. D. Marvin.
1843. Stimpson Ostrander.	1870. Lewis J. Fish.
1844. Robert A. Ogden.	1870. Robert A. Ogden.
1845. Henry Van Hyning.	1871. Seymour Rowley.
1846. David Rowley.	1872. Henry C. Swift.
1847. Stimson Ostrander.	1872. Stephen Badgley.
1848. Robert A. Ogden.	1873. Robert A. Ogden.
1849. Henry Van Hyning.	1874. Le Grand D. Marvin.
1850. Lewis J. Fish.	1875. Walton Haight.
1851. Henry Van Olinde.	1876. Calvin J. Peek.
1852. Wm. D. Marvin.	1877. Henry C. Swift.
1852. Stimpson Ostrander.	1878. Le Grand D. Barton.
1853. Henry Van Hyning.	

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

EAST LINE, as already mentioned, takes its name from its situation. It is an old point in Saratoga County, well known on the route from the south and east to the county-seat, when the public buildings were at Court-House Hill as well as afterwards.

DUNNING STREET CORNERS.—This takes its name from the large pioneer family that settled here. It has one feature that scarcely any other village in the county has,—its wide-open *public square*. This was due to the liberal views of the Dunning proprietors.

The opening of the system of railroads in this county cannot be said to have isolated this town, and yet it has materially changed lines of travel and centres of trade and business. Dunning Street, or Malta, was once a competitor for the county-seat, and General Dunning made a handsome offer of land for that purpose.

The fine public square was the place of the old militia-trainings, still remembered by many of the citizens. The regiment was considered one of the best drilled and best equipped in the State.

Dunning Street was the birthplace of Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth. His father was a tailor, and worked at his trade over the store opposite the present Rogers Hotel. He was married to Miss Denton in this village. Mr. Ellsworth and wife boarded at the Rogers tavern, and there Elmer was born.

As the birthplace of the heroes of old was eagerly sought, and became the shrine of a people's patriotic love, so let this place grow historic in future years, as the native village of one whose record of high chivalrous daring was written in blood upon the most enduring page of our country's history.

MALTAVILLE was an old business place that grew up around the grist-mill there. It is not far from Round Lake station.

MALTA RIDGE.—This is in the north part of the town, its name indicating the nature of the country in and around it.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

From 1812 to 1843, inclusive, the following school commissioners served one or more years each: Thomas Hall, Richard Dunning, John B. Hall, Elliot Green, Zadock Dunning, Reuben Doolittle, David Everts, William Baker, Dennis Marvin, Stephen Valentine, Peter Fort, Robert Hunter, Palmer Cady, Gould Morehouse, David Morehouse, Zalmon Olmstead, Moses Dunning, Thomas Collamer, Daniel A. Collamer, Alford Scribner, John Valentine, Luther Landon, Jr., Samuel Hunter, Philo T. Beebe, John Staats, Levi Hemphill, Oliver P. Raymond, Joseph Raymond, Abraham Wigg, Daniel Phillips, David Newton, Phineas Thompson, Renben Rogers, William A. Collamer, Moses Langdon, John Chase, Abiram Fellows, Simeon Arnold, Thomas Staats, Jr., Elisha Miller, John Shurter, Abram Green, Wm. G. Hermance, Stephen Reno, Silas G. Smith, James Foster, John M. Olmstead, Henry Van Hyning, Wm. D. Marvin, Phineas Thompson, Richard Hermance.

During the same period the following inspectors were in office one or more years each:

Philo T. Beebe, Mataliah Lathrop, Jr., Luther Hulbert, Samuel Hunter, John B. Hall, Wm. Baker, Gould Morehouse, Jared Seymour, Thomas Hall, Isaac Andrews, David Powers, Henry Doolittle, Lewis Waterbury, Thomas Collamer, Dennis Marvin, Boekes Barrett, Peter Fort, Stephen Thorn, Abner Carpenter, Danforth Shumway, Moses Landon, Barzillai Millard, Jacob Hulm, Daniel A. Collamer, Wm. Marvin, Roswell Day, Benjamin Armington, Moses Dunning, Simon Calkins, John Staats, Wm. Baker, Marville Shumway, Oliver P. Raymond, Abner Carpenter, Jr., Phineas Thompson, Wm. C. Grassie, Robert Simpson, Wm. Betts, Jr., Abraham Wigg, Nicholas Green, Stephen Becker, Ozias Kellogg, Abiram Fellows, Wm. D. Marvin, Reuben Rogers, Lewis I. Fish, George W. Marvin, John M. Olmstead, Walter S. Landon, Nathaniel Brockway, and Arthur W. Hunter.

The town superintendents following the system of commissioners and inspectors were: 1844, Wm. D. Marvin, annual election; 1845, John M. Olmstead, annual election; 1846, Arthur W. Hunter, annual election; 1847, John B. Emigh, annual election; 1848, Andrew Day, biennial election; 1850, Levi L. Weeks, biennial election; 1852, David N. Collamer, biennial election; 1854, Gilbert P. Rowley, biennial election.

The records do not give the election of 1856. In June of that year town supervisors ceased, and Assembly district commissioners were appointed.

The report of the school commissioners, March 18, 1828, is as follows:

Districts.	Children from 5 to 15 years.	Public Money.
No. 1.....	66	\$83.50
" 2.....	54	50.68
" 3.....	67	57.46
" 4.....	99	125.23
" 6.....	49	61.98
" 7.....	26	32.89
Part " 3.....	48	60.72
" " 5.....	36	45.54
" " 7.....	7	8.75
" " 14.....	4	5.06
	456	\$531.81

The school-books most in use were reported to be Marshall's spelling-book, Woodbridge's geography, Murray's grammar, Daboll's arithmetic.

Fifty years later, March, 1878, the apportionment is as follows:

District.	Children from 5 to 21 years.	Public Money.
No. 1.....	45	\$113.03
" 2.....	45	121.31
" 3.....	61	136.49
" 4.....	94	187.29
" 5.....	55	122.91
" 6.....	36	112.30
" 7.....	37	110.63
" 8.....	78	164.72
	451	\$1068.68

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878, MALTA.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money accord- ing to the number of Children.	Public Money accord- ing to average at- tendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1....	45	\$52.11	\$30.95	\$28.44	\$1.50	\$113.03
" 2....	45	52.14	30.95	36.72	1.50	121.30
" 3....	61	52.14	41.95	40.36	2.04	136.49
" 4....	94	52.14	64.65	67.32	3.14	187.25
" 5....	55	52.14	37.83	31.11	1.83	122.91
" 6....	36	52.14	24.76	34.20	1.20	112.30
" 7....	37	52.14	25.45	31.81	1.23	110.63
" 8....	78	52.14	53.65	56.33	2.60	144.72
	451	\$417.12	\$310.19	\$326.29	\$15.04	\$1068.64

VII.—CHURCHES.

CHURCH AT MALTA, PRESBYTERIAN.

The first organization here was in 1843. A Congregational church was established under the labors of Rev. Mr. Marsh, who became the first pastor. The trustees chosen were Luther Landon, Zadock Dunning, and James Hunter. The number of communicants was twelve,—Polly Dunning, L. Landon, Eli Dunning, Mark T. Dunning, Sarah Betts, Deborah Foster, Betsey Ireland, Reuben Anderson, Emeline Ireland, Polly Vail, Delia Hemphill, and Belinda Anderson. The second pastor was Rev. Wm. Hill. He was followed by Samuel Duntun, under whom the church became Presbyterian. Since that the several ministers have been Rev. Peter Talmadge, Alexander Proudfit, James Gilmour, A. McA. Thorburne, Thomas A. Lamson, J. H. Crocker, George I. Taylor, and H. Laneashire. The house of worship cost \$1500. A parsonage was built in 1848, at a cost of \$700. The present elders are Wm. H.

Coon, S. N. Rowell, and John H. Traver. This church is either the successor or the continuation of one much older.

Malta is said to be celebrated for extinct churches. This is probably no reflection upon the character of the people, but is due to the location,—to the fact that Ballston Spa is so near a large portion of the town,—to the removal of many of the children of early citizens to other towns, and partly to the large numbers of different denominations endeavoring to found churches in the town or near its borders, no less than six denominations, or seven, counting the old First Baptist church of Stillwater, not far from the eastern portion of Malta.

"The Presbyterian Society of East Ballston" was incorporated March 1, 1793. The trustees were Uriah Benedict, David Rumsey, Gershom Gilbert, Wm. Dunning, Samuel Clark, and Joseph Rockwell. David Gregory was one of the officers of the meeting, and the certificate was acknowledged before Jacobus Van Schoonhoven. The old meeting-house of this society was on the East Line road, built about 1800, a quarter of a mile south of Samuel Clark's. The church afterwards became Congregational, and the house was removed farther south, to the corner of the old cemetery. In process of years, this society was removed to Maltaville, the old house at the cemetery abandoned, and one erected at Maltaville. There the society has had a varied Presbyterian-Congregational history, until the organization at Malta, in 1813, of the present Presbyterian church. The house of worship erected at Maltaville has in late years been used for union meetings, and for Methodist services to a considerable extent.

A memorandum by Abiram Fellows states the succession above alluded as follows: The first church was Presbyterian. Its old house of worship was on the west side of the East Line road, on what is now the Esmond farm. That society went down. Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong bought the building and moved it to the next corner south, known as Benedict's Corners, but no church was organized. The house was used for funerals, miscellaneous religious meetings, and temperance gatherings. Earlier than this, from 1820 to 1825, a Presbyterian church was formed at Maltaville, and the present house of worship at that place was erected. About 1834 the church became Congregational, but in 1840 returned to Presbyterianism.

Meanwhile, there had been no church at Dunning Street, and most of the people attended at Maltaville. But a house of worship was finally erected there, and for a time preaching was alternate between the two places. Finally, the organization at Dunning Street absorbed whatever there was of the other society, and the latter became extinct. The house at Maltaville remained as a place for union meetings, occupied principally by the Methodists. A church of this denomination has been organized within a year, and with the aid of the influences developing at Round Lake may very probably become a strong and active society.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EAST LINE.

This body is now dissolved, but it was a point where Methodism was established in very early years. The house of worship, now changed into a spacious school-house, was

built in 1809, and this was a prominent point in the work of the Methodist church. The book of church records at the county clerk's office shows that "The Methodist Episcopal Church of Stillwater" was incorporated March 26, 1800, and this no doubt refers to the pioneer church of East Line. The officers were Jeremiah Hart, Frederick Conley, John Myers, Stephen Hart, Frederick Conley. The town of Stillwater then, and for two years later, included Malta.

This Methodist church was for sixty years or more an active working society, but owing to various causes it declined in numbers, and services were discontinued in 1870. Methodist families interested in this old church transferred their relations either to Ballston Spa or to Jonesville. Considerable inquiry has failed to find the old book of records.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MALTA RIDGE.

This organization was formed about fifty years ago, and religious services have usually been continued through all that period. The society has not had a very vigorous existence, but like many other quiet, unobtrusive country churches, it has nevertheless borne its part in the religious instruction of the people. If it has erected no splendid temple and has remained comparatively unknown, it may have, however, earned the commendation bestowed by Christ upon the woman, "She did what she could." No statistics have been received from the officers in reply to circulars.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH OF MALTA RIDGE

was formed in the year 1829, with the following members: Thomas Collamer, Edward Dunning, Samuel Crouch, Elijah Armstrong, John Evans, Polly Collamer, Betsy Crouch, Hannah Armstrong. The house of worship, thirty by forty feet, was erected in 1832, at a cost of \$1000. The building committee were Thomas Collamer, Edward Dunning, Isaac Andrews, Jr., James B. Wiggins. The first trustees were Thomas Collamer, Edward Dunning, and Isaac Andrews. The first ministers were James Jermon and Daniel Ireland. Others since have been J. Taylor, Mr. Rolliston, George Thomas, William Carr, Lorenzo Blakely, James Conley, Robert Beard, William Crabtree, Peter D. Esmond, John Croker, Peleg Weaver, Reuben Bertolph, Ransom Spear, Anson Spear, Charles Stokes, M. Ashley, Aaron Sornberger, Robert Woodruff, George Miller, Matinus Hollenbeck, and William Walton.

The above memorandum is furnished by James B. Wiggins, one of the present board of trustees.

In view of the historic importance of East Line in connection with the pioneer labors of the Methodists, it seems a fitting place to add a brief sketch of their work applicable to Saratoga County as a whole. The insertion of the following paper in the history of the town of Malta will appear still more appropriate from the fact that Round Lake is, year by year, growing into a famous summer resort for the members of that church throughout the whole country, and is also frequented by the active workers of other Christian denominations.

Amid the cool shades of the delightful groves and luxur-

ies of this rare and beautiful place, it will be well to recall the sturdy labors of the fathers for whom the only rest was a change of labor from one far-reaching wilderness circuit to another of equal hardship.

EARLY METHODISM IN SARATOGA COUNTY.

The organization of the Methodist churches is so largely by circuits at the opening of their work in a new country, and individual societies in after-years have usually so few records bearing upon this early period, we have at considerable labor secured the following statement of Methodist organization throughout the county of Saratoga, leaving, however, individual churches for the last forty years to be mentioned in the local history of the several towns, so far as their officers have furnished the facts.

This section of country as early as 1788 was probably included in Methodist minutes under the name of either Lake Champlain circuit or that of Cambridge, more probably the latter. Or perhaps there was no precise defining of circuit limits at that time, and this county may have not been assigned to any circuit until the year 1790, when the name of Albany appears for the first time among the records. As this county was a part of Albany then. Albany circuit may be supposed to have included Saratoga. In 1791 the name of *Saratoga* first appears in the minutes of the conferences.

It was grouped with Dutchess, Columbia, New Britain, Cambridge, Albany, and Otsego; constituting a district over which Freeborn Garretson was presiding elder. Lee's "History of Methodism" says this district included all the circuits north of New York city to Lake Champlain. The name "annual conference" had not then been used to designate a permanently organized body, but Saratoga circuit, with the district of which it was a part, practically belonged to what afterwards was called "The Philadelphia Annual Conference." In 1794 a readjustment of districts took place, and Saratoga was united with Herkimer, Otsego, Delaware, Albany (Middletown), Newburgh, Flanders, Elizabethtown, and Staten Island; a district bounded as it appears on the east by the whole length of the Hudson from Glen's Falls to the bay of New York, with indefinite extension westward. Thomas Ware was the presiding elder. Freeborn Garretson still presided over a district of equal if not greater length on the east side of the river, extending from Long Island to Lake Champlain.

In 1795 the northern portion of this eastern district seems to have been added to the western, for we find Cambridge, in Washington county, grouped with Saratoga.

In 1797 another rearrangement brought into one immense district the territory upon both sides of the river, extending far to the west, and also far to the east and south, comprising portions of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Freeborn Garretson was the presiding elder of this consolidated district. The circuits included were New London, Pomfret, Middletown, Tolland, Litchfield, Granville, Redding, Cambridge, Saratoga, Pittsfield, Columbia, Dutchess, New Rochelle, Long Island, and New York.

In 1798 the territory east of the river was taken off; but almost the whole of New York, west of the Hudson, was brought together; for we find Saratoga grouped with



JOSEPH HILLMAN, Esq.

Although not a citizen of this county, Mr. Hillman has been so identified with its interests during the last ten years at Round Lake, that it seems eminently proper to notice him in this work. He was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 10, 1823. With his father he removed to Troy, in 1826, where he has resided nearly the whole time since, and where he still resides. He entered into mercantile business at the age of eighteen. He was unfortunate at the commencement, but soon rallied. He has since been a very successful financier, both in church and secular affairs.

He has occupied many important offices of trust. In 1867 he organized an association of Christian gentlemen, with whom, on invitation, he visited churches and conducted religious meetings. They visited nearly all the prominent Methodist churches in the Troy conference, and many in the New England and other conferences. At these meetings many thousand persons have professed conversion. The churches they visited were always crowded.

In 1867 he also organized the Round Lake C. M. association, purchased the land, and advanced the money to carry on the Round Lake enterprise. Although many supposed he was receiving pecuniary benefit from it, the facts are, that his connection with Round Lake has cost him, above all he has secured, valuing his time, at least two thousand dollars per year. Mr. Hillman is author of several singing books.

The most noted and successful of these is "The Revivalist," a book containing over six hundred hymns and tunes. It is a book of real merit, as appears from the fact that it has had a sale of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies, and that it is still in great demand.

Mr. Hillman has also been one of the most efficient and successful Sunday-school workers and superintendents in the State. In 1860 he brought one of the largest and most successful Sunday-school excursions to Saratoga Springs that ever visited the place. This immense excursion consisted of three trains,—two from Troy and one from Albany,—and contained fifty-four cars, crowded to their utmost capacity. Probably no other Sunday-school excursion ever created such general interest and furor as this. It paid to the Sunday-school of which Mr. Hillman was the superintendent—Congress street, Troy—\$850 above all expenses. Mr. Hillman was a member of the electoral college of his own church in 1876, and was elected first reserve delegate to the general conference in the same year. He is the junior member of the firm of Peek & Hillman, which was organized in 1848. This firm has long represented, as general agents of the State of New York, the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., one of the oldest, largest, and most successful life insurance companies in the world.

Seneea and Cayuga. Freeborn Garretson was appointed presiding elder, and by this time he was, no doubt, accustomed to rule, ecclesiastically, over a large empire. In 1802 the names of "annual conferences" and of "districts" were first regularly applied in the minutes, and Saratoga was designated as belonging to the "Albany district" and the "Philadelphia Annual Conference." In 1804 the Albany district was transferred from the Philadelphia annual conference to that of New York, including, of course, Saratoga circuit.

In 1806 Saratoga circuit was made a part of "Ashgrove district," named from the pioneer church of that title in Washington county. This brought the Methodists of Saratoga County into organic local union with those upon the opposite side of the river, and this was continued for fifteen years. In 1821 the Saratoga district was constituted, with Daniel Ostrander as the first presiding elder. It comprised the circuits of Montgomery, Saratoga, Pittstown, Troy, Schenectady, Berne, Cambridge, and Warren.

In 1828 the Albany circuit became a part of the Saratoga district. Previous to this Albany had been attached sometimes to the old "Hudson river district," and sometimes to the "Rhinebeck district." The Saratoga district, that at first included two cities,—Troy and Schenectady,—again comprised two, though Troy had been erected into a separate district.

In 1832 the rapid growth of the church compelled a reorganization. Troy Conference was formed, and has continued forty-six years to the present time. The districts at first were four,—Troy, Saratoga, Middlebury, and Plattsburg.

The Conference relations of Saratoga circuit, then, have been, first, Philadelphia, eleven years; second, New York, twenty-eight years; third, Troy, forty-seven years. As to districts, Saratoga belonged first to the several unnamed districts described; then from 1802, to Albany district, four years; seventeen years to Ashgrove, becoming the Saratoga district in 1821. This was dissolved and united to the Albany district in 1835. In 1842 Saratoga district was again established, and John M. Weaver appointed presiding elder. Under this name the district has continued to the present time.

The following-named Methodist preachers have been appointed to this section of the State:

- 1789.—John Bloodgood, Samuel Wigton, to Columbia; David Kendall, William Losee, to Lake Champlain; Darius Durham, to Cambridge.
 1790.—Lemuel Smith, Thomas Everad, to New Lebanon; Andrew Harpending, John Crawford, to Columbia; James Campbell, to Albany; Darius Dunham, Philip Wager, to Cambridge.
 1791.—David Kendall, to Saratoga.
 1792-93.—Matthias Swain, to Saratoga.
 1794.—Thomas Woolsey, Jacob Egbert, to Saratoga.
 1795.—Robert M. Coy, to Saratoga.
 1796.—Shadrach Bostwick, Smith Weeks, Roger Searle, to Saratoga and Cambridge.
 1797.—Joel Ketchum, Joseph Sawyer, to Saratoga.
 1798.—Anthony Turck, to Saratoga.
 1799.—Anthony Turck, William Vredenburg, to Saratoga.
 1800.—Daniel Higby, Smith Arnold, to Saratoga.
 1801.—Zenas Covell, Alexander Morton, to Saratoga.
 1802.—William M. Lenahen, Eber Cowles, to Saratoga.
 1803.—Matthias Swain, A. McKean, S. Arnold, to Saratoga.

- 1804.—John Finnegan, Mitchell B. Bull, to Saratoga.
 1805.—Gideon A. Knowlton, Matthew Vanduzen, to Saratoga.
 1806.—John Crawford, Smith Arnold, to Saratoga.
 1807.—John Robertson, to Saratoga.
 1808.—Gershorn Pierce, to Saratoga.
 1809.—Samuel Draper, to Saratoga.
 1810.—John Finnegan, Mitchell B. Bull, to Saratoga.
 1811.—Datus Ensign, Benjamin Griffin, to Saratoga.
 1812.—Smith Arnold, Abram Daniels, to Saratoga.
 1813.—Tobias Spicer, Hawley Saadford, to Saratoga.
 1814.—Andrew McKean, Samuel Luckey, to Saratoga.
 1815.—Samuel Howe, Jesse Hunt, to Saratoga.
 1816.—William Anson, David Barclay, to Saratoga.
 1817.—William Anson, D. J. Wright, to Saratoga.
 1818.—Friend Draper, John Lovejoy, to Saratoga.
 1819.—Friend Draper, Peter Bussing, to Saratoga.
 1820.—Samuel Eighmey, Peter Bussing, to Saratoga.
 1821.—Jacob Hall, Noah Levings, to Saratoga.
 1822.—Samuel Howe, Andrew McKean, to Saratoga.
 1823.—Samuel Howe, Andrew McKean, to Saratoga; William Anson, Elisha P. Jacob, to Ballston and Saratoga Springs.
 1824.—Theodosius Clark, William P. Lake, William Anson, to Saratoga.
 1825.—Benjamin Griffin, Wesley P. Lake, William Anson, to Saratoga.
 1827.—Datus Ensign, Jacob Beeman, William Anson, Gilbert Lyon, to Saratoga; Joseph McCreary, Wright Hazen, Andrew McKean, to Half-Moon.
 1828.—Datus Ensign, S. Dayton, William Anson, G. Lyon, to Saratoga; Joseph McCreary, Wright Hazen, Andrew McKean, to Half-Moon.
 1829.—S. Stebbins, N. Rice, William Anson, Datus Ensign, to Saratoga; J. W. Dennison, E. Goss, A. McKean, G. Lyon, to Half-Moon.
 1830.—John D. Moriarty, Nathan Rice, William Anson, Datus Ensign, to Saratoga; John W. Dennison, E. Goss, A. McKean, G. Lyon, to Half-Moon; Seymour Landon, to Waterford.
 1831.—John Luckey, Wm. Anson, John D. Moriarty, Datus Ensign, to Saratoga; James Quinlan, Andrew McKean, to Half-Moon; Timothy Smith, to Waterford.
 1832.—D. Brayton, T. Newman, D. Ensign, Wm. Anson, to Saratoga and Mechanicville; J. Quinlan, W. Amer, G. Lyon, A. McKean, to Half-Moon; T. Benedict, to Waterford.
 1833.—D. Brayton, Orrin Pier, Wm. Anson, Datus Ensign, to Saratoga; S. Covell, G. Scott, G. Lyon, A. McKean, to Half-Moon; J. D. Moriarty, to Saratoga Springs.
 1834.—Ephraim Goss, John Harwood, Wm. Anson, Henry Stead, to Saratoga; D. Stevens, H. L. Starks, D. Ensign, A. McKean, to Half-Moon; Charles Pomeroy, Gilbert Lyon, Henry Williams, to Galway; J. D. Moriarty, to Saratoga Springs; Freeborn Hibbard, to Waterford.
 1835.—E. Goss, H. Burton, G. Lyon, to Saratoga; D. Stevens, D. Ensign, A. McKean, to Half-Moon; S. Coleman, D. Brayton, to Galway; Wright Hazen, to Waterford; J. Harwood, O. Emerson, Wm. Anson, H. Stead, J. D. Moriarty, to Saratoga Springs.
 1836.—C. Meeker, J. Quinlan, G. Lyon, to Saratoga; O. Pier, O. Emerson, D. Ensign, A. McKean, to Half-Moon; S. Coleman, J. P. Foster, to Galway; S. D. Simonds, to Waterford; E. Andrews, W. H. Backus, W. Anson, H. Stead, J. D. Moriarty, to Saratoga Springs.
 1837.—Cyrus Meeker, James Quinlan, to Saratoga; Orrin Pier, Cicero Barber, D. Ensign, A. McKean, to Half-Moon; Roswell Kelly, John P. Foster, to Galway; P. Green, to Waterford; S. Coleman, W. H. Backus, W. Anson, H. Stead, J. D. Moriarty, to Saratoga Springs.
 1838.—D. Stevens, H. Chase, A. McKean, to Saratoga; C. Meeker, D. Ensign, to Half-Moon; M. Witherell, W. Anson, to Galway; E. Crawford, to Waterford; S. Coleman, J. Quinlan, H. Stead, to Saratoga Springs.

The perseverance of the early workers is shown by the regularity of their appointments, and their faithful zeal, notwithstanding the slow growth of the church in Saratoga

County. The reported membership for the first thirty-five years is as follows :

Saratoga Circuit.—1791, 100 ; 1792, 182 ; 1793, 270 ; 1794, 100 ; 1795, 241 ; 1796, 246 ; 1797, 241 ; 1798, 311 ; 1799, 409 ; 1800, 444 ; 1801, 465 ; 1802, 580 ; 1803, 535 ; 1804, 323 ; 1805, 363 ; 1806, 310 ; 1807, 300 ; 1808, 310 ; 1809, 324 ; 1810, 455 ; 1811, 478 ; 1812, 489 ; 1813, 490 ; 1814, 496 ; 1815, 531 ; 1816, 501 ; 1817, 546 ; 1818, 580 ; 1819, 790 ; 1820, 790 ; 1821, 761 ; 1822, 711 ; 1823, 666 ; 1824, 640 ; 1825, 771.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The principal ones are the cemetery near Mr. Yeager's, the one near Armstrong's on the west town line, Dunning Street burying-ground, one near the place of B. V. Hall, and also northwest of Malta Ridge.

IX.—SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The present Rogers Hotel at Dunning Street was the place where the old *Franklin Lodge*, No. 90, now of Ballston Spa, was first organized before 1800. The lodge-room itself in the old garret is in nearly the same form as when used by the Masonic brothers of 1791. As in the case of the churches, so with reference to societies, the citizens of Malta interested in such matters belong to bodies located just beyond the limits of the town.

ROUND LAKE.

This celebrated summer resort and camp-meeting ground is situate on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, between Troy and Saratoga, twelve miles from Saratoga, eighteen miles from Troy, and twenty-four from Albany. It has a capacious and elegant railroad passenger depot, at which trains stop daily from each way. This enterprise was inaugurated by Joseph Hillman, of Troy, N. Y., in 1868. His tireless energy has brought it from the smallest beginning to its present grand proportions. It has been duly incorporated by the Legislature of New York. Mr. Hillman is president of the association. The grounds contain about two hundred acres, mostly gravelly loam, entirely free from malarious tendencies. In the midst of these grounds is a beautiful wood, containing over forty varieties of stately trees. Ample shade is thus provided, while the pines, hemlocks, and cedars give to the atmosphere that balsamic invigorating odor that renders the Adirondacks the Bethesda of America. It is unquestionably one of the healthiest localities in the country. Many cottages have been erected, and the number is rapidly increasing. All of them are neat, commodious structures, and many of them are considered models of elegance and beauty.

In addition to these are a telegraph- and express-office, a post-office, a book- and news-store, and many other buildings. In the very centre of the city, among the trees, is a preaching-stand, surrounded by well-arranged, comfortable seats for thousands of hearers. A large, elegant hotel, with all modern improvements, has just been completed. The whole ground is artistically laid out into broad streets and avenues, bearing such names as Asbury, Wesley, Janes, and others, whose devoted lives have rendered their memory sacred to all men and for all time.

The water is of the best quality, brought to the grounds from a pure spring, and supplied in the greatest abundance, both for ordinary use and fountain adornments. Within two minutes' walk from the grove lies the lake, from which the place has taken its name. It is about a mile in diameter, well stocked with fish, and affords excellent facilities for boating, fishing, and bathing. It is one of the most beautiful of the numerous inland lakes for which New York is so justly famous. Its old Indian name was *Ta-nen-da-ho-wa*.

A mineral well, fourteen hundred feet deep, supplies an abundance of mineral water, composed of the most valuable medicinal properties. In taste and medical qualities it is similar to the best waters of Saratoga.

A Palestine park, the largest and finest ever constructed, showing the general contour, the cities, rivers, and sacred mountains of the Holy Land, has just been added to the other attractions, under the direction of Rev. W. W. Wythe, M.D.

Nature has made this one of the most beautiful and healthful, and the association have spared neither labor nor expense to make it one of the most instructive and attractive Christians resorts in America.

The following is a list of the camp-meetings which have been held at Round Lake :

Sept. 1, 1868.—Conference, ten days, Rev. E. Watson, presiding.
 July, 1869.—National, ten days, Rev. J. S. Inskip.
 Aug. 31, 1869.—Conference, ten days, Rev. C. F. Burdick.
 June 21, 1870.—Conference, ten days, Rev. S. Meredith.
 Sept. 5, 1870.—Conference, five days, Rev. E. Watson.
 July 4, 1871.—National, ten days, Rev. J. S. Inskip.
 July 16, 1872.—State, ten days, Rev. B. I. Ives.
 July 8, 1873.—State, ten days, Rev. B. I. Ives.
 Sept. 3, 1873.—Conference, ten days, Rev. S. Washburn.
 July 8, 1874.—Fraternal, fourteen days, Bishop Janes.
 July 1, 1875.—Fraternal, fourteen days, Bishop Janes.
 June 23, 1876.—Fraternal, ten days, Bishop Janes.
 Sept. 5, 1876.—Conference, ten days, Rev. Homer Eaton.
 July 10, 1877.—Union Evangelistic, ten days, Rev. S. H. Platt.
 July 20, 1877.—S. S. Congress, eight days, Rev. Alfred Taylor.
 Sept. 1, 1877.—Conference, eight days, Rev. L. Marshall.

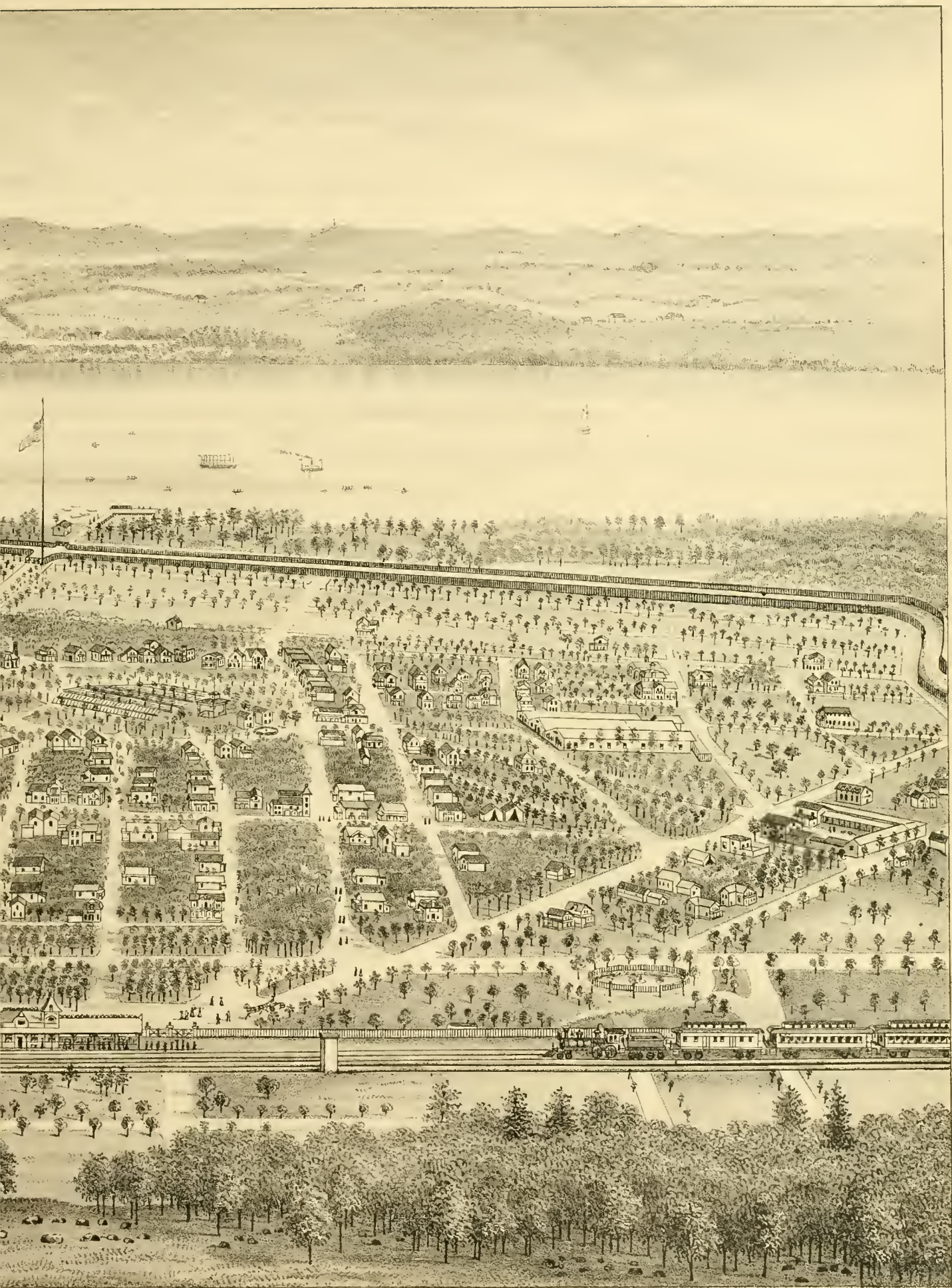
X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

The Mourning Kill has a name that suggests traditions of early slaughter and sorrow upon its banks, but the scenes of bloodshed from which it receives its name occurred within the present limits of Charlton. Round lake, called by the Indians *Shanandhoi*, was, no doubt, a place of encampment by the aboriginal tribes. The beautiful groves near it and the placid waters were as attractive then as they are now, though the war-dance and the wild revelry of the savage were in strange contrast with the pleasure-gatherings and religious associations that now visit the locality.

In the town of Malta, then a part of Stillwater, the first court of common pleas for the new county of Saratoga was held, May 10, 1791. The house of Samuel Clark, on the present farm of Henry Van Hyning, was the *court-house*. The presiding judge was John Thompson, and with him were the associate judges Jacobus Van Schoonhoven, Sidney Berry, James Gordon, and Beriah Palmer. These, with three justices, John Varnam, Eliphalet Kellogg, and Epenetus White, certainly made up a formidable bench. At this session, in the old pioneer farm-house, sixteen attor-



ROUND LAKE G



SPRINGS, SARATOGA CO., N.Y.

neys were admitted to practice,—Cornelius Vandenburg, Guert Van Schoonhoven, Peter Ed. Elmendorf, Myndert Everen, Jr., John V. Henry, John D. Dickinson, Gamaliel and Harmonis H. Wendall, John W. Yates, Nicholas Fonda, Abraham Hun, Peter D. Van Dyck, John Woodworth, Moss Kent, John Lovett, and Joseph C. Yates. Here, too, Major Ezra Buell commenced his long public career as crier; the official "Hear ye, hear ye," first echoing through that old house and the surrounding fields. The long and brilliant career of Saratoga courts and Saratoga judges and attorneys, traced back through a period of eighty-six years, finds its beginning May 10, 1791, at the house of Samuel Clark, in the town of Malta. Surely this is a *place of historic interest*.

At this same time and place the criminal jurisprudence of the county was also inaugurated by a court of "general sessions," held, as the law required, by one judge of common pleas and, at least, three justices of the peace. Here the law was certainly complied with, as James Gordon, the judge, had associated with him *nine* justices of the peace,—John Varnam, Epenetus White, Eliphalet Kellogg, Richard Davis, Jr., Dowd J. Fonda, Elias Palmer, Nathan Douglas, John Ball, and John Bradstreet. A grand jury was also sworn, consisting of Richard Davis, Jr., Joshua Taylor, John Donald, Henry Davis, Hez. Ketchum, Seth C. Baldwin, Ezra Hallibort, John Wood, Samuel Wood, Eddy Baker, Elisha Andrews, Gideon Moore, Abraham Livingstont, and John Bleecker.

Just how all these parties, with the throng of court attendants, were entertained, history does not inform us; but as there were forty taverns in Half-Moon in 1788, perhaps we may infer they were equally plenty in the rest of the county, and in the vicinity of East Line. The one tavern near by, on the opposite side of the road, was kept by Samuel Smith, ancestor of the present owner, and that, no doubt, as far as possible supplied the wants of the throng of dignitaries gathered there.

The town of Malta was also honored in the year 1823 by the session of the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. It met on the 28th of May, at East Line, in the old Methodist chapel, now remodeled into a school-house. The New York Conference then comprised the New York district, having *nine* circuits; New Haven district, *sixteen* circuits; Rhineback, *nine* circuits; Saratoga district, *nine* circuits; Hudson River district, *thirteen* circuits; and Champlain district, *eleven* circuits. It included a large part of Connecticut, considerable portions of Massachusetts and Vermont, and extended from the Canada line on the north, to the bay of New York and the farthest point of Long Island on the south. From all this vast territory there came to East Line the hardy, self-denying itinerancy of the church, and then and there the annual business was transacted, and the plans laid that added to the growth and power of Methodist churches through all this section of country. The conference was cheerfully entertained in the neighborhood, and the delegates welcomed to the hearts and the homes of the people. Many of the oldest citizens have pleasant memories of this ecclesiastical gathering, and relate many interesting incidents connected with it.

The following extract from Judge Scott's address, July 4, 1876, applies to trails, antiquities, and incidents that may appropriately be included in the history of Malta:

"The territory comprised within the limits of the county of Saratoga, when first known to Europeans, formed a part of the extensive domain of the *Mohawk* Indians, one of the five nations composing the confederacy of the *Iroquois*. This territory had been reserved, and was kept by them, as their favorite hunting-ground. No one, not of their nation, whether savage or civilized, was permitted to encroach upon it. In the appropriate seasons, they would leave their villages and castles up the Mohawk, and in their bark canoes glide down the river to the mouth of the Aal Plats (or Eel Place creek), about three miles below Schenectady, row up that stream to a point near the head of Long (now called Ballston) lake, transport their canoes thither, pass down that lake at their leisure, and through its outlet to what is now the East Line Corners, and there encamp, for the purpose of hunting, trapping, and fishing.

"Until some forty years ago there was upon the Marvin lot at that place a boulder, with an orifice on its surface in the shape of a mortar, scooped out either by artificial means or by the action of water at some remote period, which the Indians used for pounding or crushing their corn into meal. This interesting relic has unfortunately disappeared, no one knows how or where, but it is supposed that it was broken up in the construction of the railroad in the immediate vicinity.

"From this encampment they crossed over to the Mourning Kill, a short mile distant, and proceeded thence in their canoes down that stream to its confluence with the Kayadrossera, and thence to Saratoga lake. There are still occasionally found upon the west shore, between the mouth of the Kayadrossera and the Narrows, traces of their encampment. That lake was then noted, as it is yet noted, for the abundance of its fish, and contained what have unfortunately long since disappeared, large quantities of trout. The Kayadrossera, as far up as Rock City falls, for a considerable time after the advent of the whites, abounded not only in trout, but shad and herring. From the lake, the Indians passed down Fish creek to the Hudson, and down that river to the mouth of Anthony's Kill, up that stream, through the Round lake, and up the Ballston outlet, to their encampment by the old stone mortar.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people of Malta, and the soil and conditions favor a fair degree of success. The northeast part of the town along the Kayadrossera is a swampy region, comprising several hundred acres of land. Some of the higher portions of it that can be drained are of excellent fertility, producing a large amount of grass per acre. In the other parts of the town the soil is principally a light sandy loam, with clay and muck in the lowlands. Some portions of the town, under persevering and judicious cultivation, have become productive, yielding abundant crops of excellent quality. Formerly, considerable fruit was raised, but like other towns in this section, the great failures of fruit have discouraged the planting of new orchards, and most of the trees are the venerable remains of

orchards planted by the earliest settlers. Rye, oats, potatoes, and corn constitute the principal crops raised.

XII.—MILITARY.

In the War of 1812 the following were soldiers from the town of Malta. The names are furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Shubael Taylor, of Clifton Park: Seneca Hall, Daniel D. Tompkins, Eli Dunning, Peter Dunn, Barney Vail, John Storey, Adjutant Gould Morehouse, John Van Arnam, Henry Pell.

The annexed list of those who went from this town into the army for the suppression of the Rebellion, in 1861-65, has been prepared from the printed muster-in rolls of the State, and from Colonel French's muster-out rolls of the Seventy-seventh.

Unfortunately, as in many other cases, no record was written up in the town clerk's office under the law of 1865. But our list, in convenient form and in alphabetical order, was left for several months with the town clerk of 1877 for corrections and additions. It was also advertised. The vet-

erans and citizens generally had full opportunity to make it perfect.

WAR OF 1861-65.

Charles D. Atkinson, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; corp.
 Philip J. Austin, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; corp.
 Charles Atkins, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; disch. for disability, May 16, 1862.
 Channcey L. Beebe, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Charles C. Clark, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Charles S. Dunham, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; disch. with regt. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Albert Dunning, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 George D. Fish, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Erastus H. Harder, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Wm. H. Kaue, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 115th Regt., Co. I; corp.
 Charles W. Miller, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I; corp.
 Wm. McCarty, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Abner Mosher, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Edward Olmsted, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Joseph Pairer, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. B.
 Wm. H. Rose, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. B.
 George D. Storey, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; 2d Lieut.; pro. 1st Lieut., Jan. 30, 1862; resigned, May 31, 1862.
 Eugene Shears, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
 John Stewart, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th.
 Sidney Smith, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Michael Van Horn, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. II; died of chronic diarrhoea, Sept. 21, 1862.
 George W. Vail, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.

C O R I N T H.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

CORINTH is one of the northern towns of the county. It is bounded on the north by Day and Hadley, east by Warren county and the town of Moreau, south by Wilton and Greenfield, west by Edinburgh.

Of the territory, twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-eight acres are improved, twenty-four thousand and twenty-one are unimproved; and of the latter only eight thousand five hundred and ninety-eight are forest, showing a large amount of waste land. The population in 1875 was 1659. The town is mostly within the twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fourth allotments of the Kayadrossera patent. A narrow strip across the western part is a portion of the patent granted to John Glenn and others.

In the revised statutes of the State this town is described and its boundary lines defined as follows:

"The town of *Corinth* shall contain all that part of said county beginning at the southeast corner of the town of Edinburgh and running thence south along the east bounds of Providence to a point due west from the middle of a public highway south of and adjoining the late dwelling-house of George Shove, deceased, then east to the middle of the said highway, then east to the northwest corner of Wilton, then north thirty-two degrees east to a place called Flat Rock on or near the western bank of said river, then north to the bounds of the county, then westerly and northerly along the bounds of the county to a point six miles north of the south bounds of said town of Corinth, then west parallel to said south bounds to the east bounds of Edinburgh, and then south along the same to the place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of this town is rough and mountainous, abounding in wild and diversified scenery.

Its northern and western portion is occupied by the Kayadrossera range of mountains, and the Palmertown mountains occupy its southeastern part. These mountains are high, rocky ranges, mostly covered with thick forests of hemlock and hard-wood timber. Mount McGregor, a peak of the Palmertown range, is in the extreme southeast corner, and lies partially in the towns of Wilton and Moreau. It is becoming somewhat famous as a resort for summer visitors at the watering-places in the vicinity, the lovely landscape seen from its summit amply repaying the trouble incurred by a visit to the top of the mountain. A pleasant valley about four miles in width separates these two ranges of mountains. In the northwest part are several small lakes; among the largest are Elnor, Hunt, and Jenny lakes, and Black pond. The scenery around these lakes is very picturesque, and the waters abound with bass, while the brooks leading into them are all fine trout streams, furnishing a fine scene for lovers of the piscatorial art to try their wiles upon the finny tribes.

The principal streams are Early's creek, running along the base of the Kayadrossera range; Daily's creek, the outlet of the lakes above named, running northward across the west end of the town; Clothier's creek, running along the northwestern base of Mount McGregor; and the Kayadrossera creek, which rises in the southern part. The Hudson river flows along the eastern boundary in a generally south and easterly course. The great falls of the Hudson lie about the middle of the eastern boundary. They form a scene of remarkably grand and picturesque beauty. The river from Jessup's Landing runs swiftly in a series of rapids between high banks until it reaches the falls. The southern bank is a sheer, rocky precipice about one hundred and twenty feet high, fringed with pine, cedar, and hemlock at the top. The northern bank, though less abrupt, is a steep ascent, thickly wooded. The river-bed is rocky and broken, and the waters of the river, for fifty rods above the falls, rush through a narrow channel, descending some thirty feet in the distance, and hurl themselves over with irresistible force, dashing themselves to foam and spray as they descend the ragged, broken, and shelving rocks that form the face of the fall. The brink of the fall is in the shape of an arc, and in very low water can be crossed on foot dry-shod. To the left of and above the fall stands a high, dark, sternly-silent pile of rocks, looking down with solemn grandeur upon the turbulent waters dashing themselves fretfully and impotently against its immovable base. Below the falls the bank takes a wide curve to the north, and in the broad basin thus formed the great river calms its agitation, smooths its ruffled surface, and resumes its onward course to the sea. For beauty, and picturesque and grand effects, the scenery of Palmer's Falls may well rank with any in the States. At one point, a few rods above the falls, the river passes through a narrow channel worn in the rocks, and a fourteen-foot plank will span from one side of it to the other. Here tradition says that several years previous to the Revolution a white trapper was pursued along the eastern bluff, and, dashing down the steep banks close to the falls, he made for this spot; and reaching it, in order to escape what was certain capture and certain death, nerved himself for the effort and vaulted over the foaming flood, alighting safely on the other side. None of his savage pursuers dared to venture the leap, and he plunged into the forest and escaped.

A half-mile above the falls a deep ravine runs down to the river. Its sides are steep and thickly wooded with pines. It is called "Indian Hollow." Many years ago it was a summer camping-ground for a tribe of northern Indians, who came there to fish and hunt.

The town is generally considered as possessing a very healthy climate, the air and water being pure and refreshing.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements were made near Mount McGregor and at Jessup's Landing. There is some doubt regarding the exact date. While it is usually asserted that 1790 was the earliest date of settlement, there were evidently a few settlers prior to and during the early part of the Revolutionary struggle. Ambrose Clothier came into the town in 1775 and settled near Mount McGregor, in the southeastern part of the town. He had three sons and three daughters. The old gentleman and all his sons were noted "fiddlers" in their vicinity. It is said that when the old gentleman was over eighty years of age he heard, one evening, one of his sons playing a hornpipe. He crossed the road and, with nimble steps and unwonted vigor, danced a hornpipe and ran back home before the son got out of the house to see who was making the racket. Mrs. Alma Hikok, Morgan L. Clothier, Ebenezer Clothier, Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Woodward, and Miss Clothier, grandchildren of his, are still living in Corinth.

Samuel Eggleston, another early settler, came here before the Revolution. He settled near the Clothiers. He had a large family, consisting of seven sons and two or three daughters. Two of the sons are still living in Corinth. Two grandsons have become men of note in the west, where most of his descendants are living. Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati, who has served several terms in Congress, and General Eggleston, a brigadier-general in the Union army and a prominent politician in Illinois, are the grandsons of Samuel Eggleston.

Benjamin Ide came from Jonesville, in what is now the town of Clifton Park, about 1777, and settled in the Clothier neighborhood. He had six children, Thomas, Benjamin, Jr., Timothy, Ebenezer, Patience, and Hannah. None of these are now living. Four grandchildren and a number of great-grandchildren are living in the town. The four grandchildren are William Ide, a son of Thomas Ide, and Mrs. Uriah Mallery, Mrs. Jno. C. Herrick, and Mrs. Simon Heath, daughters of Timothy Ide.

Jonathan Hodges, a soldier of the Revolution, came from Rhode Island into Greenfield in 1783, and soon removed into what is now Corinth. He had six sons and one daughter. One son, Claudius Hodges, is still living in Corinth. He is in his ninetieth year.

Wm. Grippen came to Corinth in 1778. Two of his sons are living,—one, Nelson W., in Corinth, the other, Alonzo J., in Ballston. One grandson, J. E. Grippen, lives at Jessup's Landing, and is now, and has been for several years, town clerk.

Lawrence Barber and Hathaway Randall were early settlers in the Clothier neighborhood.

Benjamin Cowles married Rosanna Boardman, a sister of Daniel Boardman, and in 1790–91 came from his former home in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and settled about one mile north of Jessup's Landing. From Jessup's Landing he was obliged to cut his own road through the woods. He had nine children, Nathaniel, Zina H., Chauncey, Orlando, B. Sedgwick, Henry E., Daniel H., Hannah, and Rosetta. He cleared some land and sowed and planted his crops the succeeding spring. During his life he lived on this homestead he had carved out of the wilderness, and died May 1,

1854, aged eighty-three years. In his life he was very prominent in political affairs, and was often the recipient of official honors at the hands of his constituents. In 1801 he was elected supervisor of the town of Hadley, and held that position for eighteen consecutive years. Upon the division of the town he was elected supervisor of Corinth, and served two years. In all he was supervisor twenty-four years. In 1812 he was appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas. In 1815 he was made master in chancery, and also elected to the Assembly. He also held the office of justice of the peace for many years. Two of his children, Elisha H. Cowles and Mrs. Rosetta Parmenter, are still living in Corinth.

Daniel Boardman came to Jessup's Landing with his sister and her husband. He lived in a house on the site now occupied by Mr. Brewer. He built a grist-mill and a store as early as 1793. He was an energetic business man and generally successful in his ventures. He accumulated property fast, and became the most wealthy man of the vicinity. He furnished most of the means to build the Baptist church, of which society he was an ardent and exemplary member.

Stephen Ashley was an early settler at Jessup's Landing, and kept the first inn there, about 1800.

The settlement at South Corinth was commenced about 1790, though some of the settlers in the near vicinity came a few years earlier. Among these we name a few of the most prominent ones.

Adam Comstock was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, in the year 1740, and in 1763 married Margaret McGregor. They had a family of seventeen children, the youngest of whom was born in Ballston, afterwards, by successive alterations, changed to Milton, Greenfield, Hadley, and Corinth. Entering the American army at the commencement of the Revolution, he became a colonel, and served in Washington's army. He was with the army during the winter of privation, hardship, and suffering at Valley Forge. At the battle of Red Bank, New Jersey, he distinguished himself by his valor, and at the defense of Mud fort (now Fort Mifflin) he, alternately with General Smith, of Maryland, commanded the American forces. Before the close of the war he resigned his commission, on account of the serious illness of his wife, and hastened to her bedside. Soon after his return to his native State he was elected a member of its Legislature. In 1785 he removed to this State, locating at Schenectady, where he remained one year, and in the spring of 1786 removed to this town, settling on the farm now occupied by Frank Angell, near the south boundary. In 1783 he erected the first frame building in the town. It was for many years used as a dwelling, but is now used as a corn-crib. He was appointed one of the first justices of the peace of Greenfield in 1794. Was associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1793. Elected a member of Assembly, from Milton, in 1792, he was successively re-elected to that office for twelve years. He was a State senator from 1805 till 1808, and held a seat in the council of appointment during that time. In 1804 he was a presidential elector from Hadley, and had the honor of casting his vote for the immortal Jefferson. The descendants of this legislator have for three generations worn the mantle of official life. Oliver C. Comstock, a son, was a member

of Assembly from Seneca county in 1810 and in 1812, and a member of Congress from that district for three terms, beginning in 1813. Oliver C. Comstock, Jr., a grandson, has served several years as a member of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; and Noah D. Comstock, a great-grandson, has served four years in the Wisconsin Legislature. Thus four generations of law-makers have sprung from this one family. Adam Comstock was a man of good education, of good ability, and of irreproachable character. He died in Corinth, April 10, 1829, and was buried in the family burial-ground. One grandson, William Comstock, and six great-grandchildren are living in this and neighboring towns. One of these, Thomas J. Comstock, now has in his possession the sword carried by his great-grandfather during his military career. His eldest surviving child, a daughter, died in 1869, aged ninety-one years. When he first came to this vicinity, he at one time got out of meat, and hearing that a man in Wilton (at that time Saratoga) had some pork, he took a bag and went after some. On his way back night overtook him, and soon the wolves, scenting the meat, began to congregate around him. Ascending a large rock, he armed himself with a heavy club, and spent the long hours of the night in a battle with his canine foes. With the dawn of day his tormentors fled, and he reached home in safety with his supply of provisions. While engaged in clearing the land, he and his sons one day heard a noise of distant chopping. Marking the direction, they took the first opportunity to search for their new neighbors, and, after entering a path through a long stretch of unbroken forest, found a small clearing, where a man named Benjamin Carpenter had settled. Of this man, Carpenter, but little is known, save that he was an early settler.

Nathaniel Edwards served in the French and Indian war, and was a captain in the American army during the war for independence. He enlisted from Connecticut, and served the whole seven years. His son, Isaac, enlisted at sixteen years of age, and served till the close of the war. About 1796 they came to Corinth through Greenfield Centre by a foot-path, or Indian trail, and located about one mile south of South Corinth village. Here they set to work clearing up the forest and making a home. Nathaniel built a small frame house, the first in the town, and Isaac built a log house. In the spring of 1797 they sowed wheat, planted corn, and started an orchard from seeds brought with them from their eastern home. Isaac Edwards had six sons and one daughter. Hon. Edward Edwards, a member of the Assembly in 1845, and again in 1864 and 1865, who resides at South Corinth, is the youngest of these children, and the only one living. He is a large land-owner, a prominent merchant for the past forty-six years, and a valuable citizen. He has in his possession some Indian relics in the shape of stone gouges, which the Indians used for tapping maple-trees when making sugar in the spring. They were picked up in the vicinity.

Frederick Parkman settled on the site of the present Big Tree Hotel about 1796, and kept the first inn in the town. He built a grist-mill on Kayadrossera creek, which was the first grist-mill in the county north of Ball-

ton and south of Jessup's Landing. Frederick Parkman, a grandson, who lives at Jessup's Landing, is the only descendant living.

Jeremiah Eddy settled here, and kept the first blacksmith-shop, in 1796-97. He had a large family, but one of whom, Harvey Eddy, is still living in Corinth.

John Purqua was a native of Hesse, in Germany. Going to visit a brother, who was in one of the regiments of soldiers hired to the British government, he was impressed into the service and brought to America. He served three years, and then deserted the British flag, and soon after entered the American army, and served till the war closed. In 1793 he came from Rhode Island *via* Massachusetts and Vermont, and settled about one mile north of South Corinth. He had to cut his own road through the woods from the vicinity of Fort Edwards. He had three sons and three daughters. Peter, who lives on the homestead, and a daughter living in Illinois are the only ones living.

Jephtha Clark, Jonathan Deuel, Zebedee Mosher, Washington Chapman, James Cooper, and Timothy Brown were other early settlers near South Corinth; Stephen and William Brayton, at Jessup's Landing; and Elial Lindsay, at Palmer's Falls.

Silas Nims came from Rockland, Mass., about 1800, and settled in the Gray neighborhood, in the north part of the town. He had a large family, of which but one, a son, Mr. John Nims, is now living in Corinth. Clark H. Nims, an adopted son of John Nims, lives at Palmer's Falls, and keeps hotel and boarding-house and a livery-stable.

The first lumber-mills in the town were built about 1800. Jonathan Deuel owned one at South Corinth in that year.

In 1810 there were between thirty and forty saw-mills in the town.

The first clothiery was built by Washington Chapman, on Kayadrossera creek, about 1805. The old building is still standing, but not in its original shape, and is now used as a bolt-factory.

The first store in South Corinth was kept by Hiram Chapman, in 1826.

Dr. Asa C. Barney, who lived in the town as early as 1805, was the first physician.

A man named Soudan was an early preacher in the south part of the town.

For the first and only time in the history of this town a murder was committed in 1819. The victim was a drinking man, well along in years, named Seth Haskins. He stopped at the house of his murderer, Benjamin Bennett, and asked for and received a drink of buttermilk. Upon leaving the house he was met by Bennett, who took a whip from a passing wagon and beat him unmercifully till the bystanders interfered and took the whip from him. Some three or four hours afterward Haskins was missed, and search being instituted, was found near by in a dying condition. A stone covered with blood and hair was found near by him. He lived but a few hours. Bennett was arrested, tried, and convicted, and was hung at Ballston, July 21, 1820.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Corinth was formed from Hadley, April 20, 1818.

The first meeting held for the town was called for the purpose of deciding upon a name. This meeting was held at the residence of Washington Chapman, at South Corinth, at that time called "Chapman's Corners." Mrs. Chapman asked the privilege of naming the new town, which being accorded her, she turned to a Bible lying on the table, and opened it to look for a name. She chanced to open at the epistle to the Corinthians, and said, "There it is; it shall be called Corinth."

The first regular meeting was held in April, 1819, at John Ensign's tavern, just opposite the present Palmer's Falls hotel. It was called to order in the road, and Esquires Benjamin Cowles, Barry Fenton, Washington Chapman, and David Rogers presided, sitting on a pile of pine boards. The meeting was held out of doors. John W. Taylor, afterward a distinguished member of Congress, acted as clerk. Benjamin Cowles was elected supervisor.

The records of the town previous to 1844 have been lost or destroyed, so that any details of the early political history of the town cannot be given.

In the town books is the record of one marriage. The ceremony was performed by Esquire Thomas Brown, on the 25th day of February, 1865, at the bride's residence. The happy couple were Thomas D. Hayes, of Creek Centre, Warren county, and Mrs. Hannah Woodward, of Corinth. Thomas Watson was present as a subscribing witness, and the record was made by Olney L. Brown, town clerk.

The town had a health officer appointed once in its history. July 22, 1865, Dr. Elias Lester was appointed to take charge of a colored family suffering with the small-pox.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

Year.	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1819.	Benjamin Cowles.	Records lost.	Records lost.
1820.	" "	" "	" "
1821.	Samuel McCrea.	" "	" "
1822.	" "	" "	" "
1823.	" "	" "	" "
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	David Rogers.	" "	" "
1826.	Benjamin Cowles.	" "	" "
1827.	William Jones.	" "	" "
1828.	" "	" "	" "
1829.	David Rogers.	" "	" "
1830.	Thomas Dibble.	" "	" "
1831.	" "	" "	" "
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	Benjamin Cowles.	" "	" "
1834.	" "	" "	" "
1835.	Windsor Brown.	" "	" "
1836.	" "	" "	" "
1837.	" "	" "	" "
1838.	Jeduthan Lindsay.	" "	" "
1839.	Obadiah Wood.	" "	" "
1840.	" "	" "	" "
1841.	William Ide.	" "	" "
1842.	Benjamin Cowles.	" "	" "
1843.	Benjamin F. Sims.	" "	" "
1844.	" "	William Brown.	Ebenezer K. Clothier.
1845.	Theo. W. Sanders.	" "	William Raymond.
1846.	" "	David Eddy.	Joseph Barrass, Jr.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1847. Henry S. Efnor.	Jeduthan Lindsay.	Amos Clunis.
1848. Arden Heath.	David Eddy.	Nelson W. Grippen.
1849. Benjamin Grippen.	John R. Houghton.	John H. Card.
1850. Amasa B. Martin.	Olney L. Brown.	" "
1851. Asahel Deuel.	N. W. Buckmaster.	Hiram Barrass.
1852. Arden Heath.	" "	" "
1853. Asahel Deuel.	Nelson W. Grippen.	" "
1854. Arden Heath.	" "	William E. Buttles.
1855. A. C. T. Sherman.	N. W. Buckmaster.	Nelson W. Grippen.
1856. Arden Heath.	Benjamin Grippen.	Spencer E. Burnham.
1857. N. W. Buckmaster.	Jeremiah E. Grippen.	James S. Brown.
1858. A. C. T. Sherman.	" "	Alfred Angell.
1859. Nat'l M. Houghton.	" "	Charles L. Allen.
1860. Sylvanus Rugg.	" "	" "
1861. Franklin Carpenter.	" "	Nelson W. Grippen.
1862. " "	N. W. Buckmaster.	Chester Allen.
1863. N. W. Buckmaster.	S. H. Hickok.	" "
1864. Tilly Houghton.	Salmon H. Hickok.	Peleg J. Randall.
1865. " "	Edmond Hickok.	" "
1866. " "	David D. Sturdevan.	Luther Cole.
1867. Franklin Carpenter.	Jeremiah Grippen.	" "
1868. " "	" "	Asel G. Hodges.
1869. John C. Herriek.	" "	Gilbert C. Ide.
1870. John Ambler.	" "	" "
1871. " "	" "	Olney L. Brown.
1872. " "	" "	" "
1873. " "	" "	David T. Burnham.
1874. " "	" "	" "
1875. Isaac S. Murray.	" "	William H. Randall.
1876. " "	" "	Emery J. White.
1877. Gilbert C. Ide.	" "	Clark H. Nims.
1878. N. M. Houghton.	A. L. Parmenter.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Benjamin Grippen.	1858. Almerin D. Holden.
Edward Edwards.	1859. Truman Brown.
1844. David Eddy, l. t.	1860. Tilly Houghton.
Gideon Comstock, l. t.	1861. Enos Ambler.
Darling P. Mallery, s. t.	1862. Thomas Brown.
1845. Benjamin Grippen.	1863. David Lyon.
1846. Benjamin F. Sims.	1864. Daniel B. Ide.
1847. Gideon Comstock.	1865. Nelson W. Grippen.
1848. David Eddy, l. t.	1866. Thomas Brown.
Elijah Trumbull.	1867. Asahel Deuel.
1849. William Ide.	1868. Daniel B. Ide.
1850. Tilly Houghton, Jr.	1869. Nelson W. Grippen.
1851. David Lyon.	1870. Almerin D. Holden.
1852. Benjamin Grippen.	1871. Asahel Deuel.
1853. Amasa B. Martin.	1872. Daniel B. Ide.
Nathan W. Buckmaster.	1873. Nelson W. Grippen.
1854. Almerin D. Holden.	1874. James E. Hickok.
1855. Obadiah Wood.	1875. David T. Burnham.
1856. Tilly Houghton, l. t.	1876. Daniel B. Ide.
David Lyon.	1877. Nelson W. Grippen.
1857. John E. Comstock, l. t.	1878. Linus Wandell.
Truman Brown.	

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

JESSUP'S LANDING is a small village in the eastern part of the town upon the Hudson. It was called Jessup's Landing because two brothers named Jessup, who were the first lumbermen in this section, and owned considerable land and some saw-mills in Warren county, used to land their rafts of lumber here, and carry the lumber by wagon across the country to a point on the river below.

It is also said that a man named Jessup kept a ferry at the point where it still is, and that the place was named after him. As early as 1800 it was quite a business point, but it never developed much until since 1851. It now contains about sixty-five dwellings, three churches, one

school-house, two hotels, about a dozen stores and shops, a saw-mill, and a grist-mill. It has about five hundred inhabitants.

PALMER'S FALLS is a hamlet at the falls, and contains about twenty dwellings, two hotels and boarding-houses, the works of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper company, and (when the mills are all in operation) about two hundred inhabitants.

SOUTH CORINTH, in the centre of the southern part of the town, is a pleasant little village with about one hundred inhabitants. It contains twenty-five dwellings, six mills and shops, two stores, one hotel, one church (Methodist Episcopal), and a school-house.

MOOLEYVILLE is a small hamlet in the southwest part of the town. Saw-mills, lath-mills, and the lumber business generally, have given the place whatever of importance it may have.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The early school-houses were built at South Corinth in 1800, and at Jessup's Landing about the same time. In 1811 the "Rock school-house" was built. It was the first frame school-house, and derived its name from being built upon a large flat rock.

Among the early teachers were Widow Church, Stephen Olney, Nehemiah Price, Mr. Spaulding, and Mr. Sabine.

Rev. Rodney D. Andrews came to Jessup's Landing in 1871 as pastor of the Baptist church. In March, 1873, with a view to afford an opportunity for those who desired to pursue a higher course of study than that afforded by the district schools, he opened a private school called "Corinth High School." The venture has been quite successful, the average attendance being about thirty scholars. The curriculum embraces all the branches of science, languages, etc., usually included in an academic course of study. Several teachers of the common schools in the vicinity have qualified themselves at this school.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money According to the Number of Children.	Public Money According to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	112	\$52.14	\$77.03	\$67.08	\$3.74	\$199.99
" 2.....	33	52.14	22.70	16.35	1.10	92.29
" 3.....	45	52.14	30.95	33.39	1.50	117.98
" 4.....	20	52.14	13.76	16.12	.67	82.69
" 5.....	39	52.14	26.82	17.57	1.30	97.83
" 6.....	25	52.14	17.19	7.48	.83	77.64
" 7.....	145	104.28	99.73	92.25	4.84	301.10
" 8.....	36	52.14	24.76	17.58	1.20	95.68
" 9.....	28	52.14	19.26	18.98	.94	91.32
" 10.....	43	52.14	29.57	34.49	1.43	117.63
" 11.....	24	52.14	16.51	27.72	.80	97.17
" 12.....	84	52.14	57.77	66.73	2.80	179.44
	634	\$677.82	\$436.05	\$415.74	\$21.15	\$1550.76

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CORINTH.

The Third Baptist church of Greenfield was constituted Aug. 20, 1795, with seven male members. The number of

female members is left in doubt. The only member named in the record was Daniel Boardman.

The church edifice was built early in the present century, probably about 1808 or 1812. Daniel Boardman was the principal person interested, and advanced a large share of the money necessary to build it. In 1833 the property was fully deeded to the society. In 1858 the church underwent extensive repairs, and a bell was put in. It now stands as it was then. Its seating capacity is about three hundred.

In 1801 the name was changed from Greenfield to Hadley, and in 1819 to Corinth.

The ministers who have served this church, named in the order in which they served, are Revs. Thomas Purrington, Samuel Savory, Joel W. Clark, Samuel M. Plumb, Benjamin St. John, Samuel Wood, Holt, H. H. Haff, Moses Randall, O. Dwyer, Palmer, Nelson Combs, and Rodney D. Andrews, who is the present pastor, and commenced his pastorate June 1, 1871.

About three hundred and twenty different persons have connected themselves with the church at various times. The present membership is about seventy-six.

The present officers of the society are Enos Ambler and Darius Martin, deacons; John Ambler, clerk; Daniel Barrett, treasurer.

The salary paid the ministers has varied from \$75 to \$400. There has always been a Sunday-school connected with the church.

At one time there was an extensive revival connected with the Baptist church of Jessup's Landing, while Elder St. John was the pastor. The meetings were very interesting, and the people were wrought up to a high pitch of spiritual fervor. Meetings were held at seven o'clock every morning, and at other hours of the day and evening. As there was no bell on the church at that time, the minister used to go up and down the street every morning ringing a large dinner-bell to call the people together for the morning service.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CORINTH.

A meeting of the professed friends and followers of Christ was convened at the residence of Mr. William Scofield, about two miles south of Luzerne, on the river-road, August 29, 1814, at which meeting was organized the Congregational church of Hadley and Luzerne.

Rev. Cyrus Comstock, missionary, Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong, of Moreau, and Rev. Reuben Armstrong, of Bolton, were the committee that instituted the church. Rev. Cyrus Comstock was moderator, and Rev. Reuben Armstrong was clerk of this first meeting. Edmund and Hannah Sherman, Nezer and Thankful Scofield, Jesse and Mary Howe, Allen and Christian Stewart, Michael and Jane Kennedy, William Scofield, Charles and Catharine McEweu, Ruth Morehouse, Hannah Early, Lavinia Sherman, Lydia Sherman, Esther Holmes, Perula McQueen, Hannah Lindsey, and Jerusha Sage were the first members. Edward Sherman and Nezer Scofield were elected deacons. The society connected itself with the presbytery of Albany in December, 1814, and remained in this dual relation until 1822, when

it changed to a Presbyterian society, and in 1831 assumed the name of the Presbyterian church of Corinth.

In 1832 a church edifice was erected at Jessup's Landing, which was in use until about 1852, when the church died out, and the property was, in 1867, sold by an order of the county court, Judge McKean (since famous as a judge in Utah) presiding. It was bought by Mr. Matthew Owens for \$300, and the money was applied to pay the debts of the society at Luzerne. The building is now occupied by Mr. Owens as a dwelling.

The ministers were as follows: Rev. Joseph Farrar, 1816; Rev. Wm. Williams, 1818; Rev. Mr. Manly, 1822; Rev. Mr. Cook, 1823; Rev. Mr. Beckley, 1825; Rev. Josiah Comstock, 1826; Rev. T. Redfield, 1828; Rev. Joel Wood, 1832; Rev. T. Redfield. Rev. Jeremiah Wood, a Presbyterian missionary, also preached for the church at one time.

The present Presbyterian church was organized Feb. 17, 1867, with eight members, viz., Mrs. Burnham, Eliza Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Yack, Mrs. John Hill, Dr. John C. Herrick, Thomas and Marion Brown. Rev. John Woodbridge, of Saratoga, was the moderator of the meeting and chairman of the committee of presbytery which organized the church. Thomas Brown and John C. Herrick were elected elders. At a subsequent time R. P. Grant was also chosen to that office. The church edifice, a neat and tasty structure, situated near Palmer's Falls, was erected in the fall of 1873, and was dedicated in April, 1874. Rev. Henry Darling preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Dr. Backus delivered the prayer. The church cost \$2500.

The pastors have been Rev. Elihu Sandford, Rev. George Craig, Rev. William Durant, and Rev. Alexander Rankin, the present pastor, who began his connection with this church in January, 1872. The membership is now about thirty-six.

For three years past there has been a Sabbath-school connected with this church. It numbers at present about forty scholars. John Alexander is the superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CORINTH.

At some period between the years of 1825 and 1830, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in Corinth, consisting of six members. These were James Creal, James A. Creal, John B. Rogers, Susan Carpenter, and two others. Services were held in the school-house, and in the Presbyterian church, until the Methodist Episcopal church was built. The church was built in the summer of 1858, and dedicated in September of that year. Rev. Mr. Robinson preached the dedicatory sermon. The size of the church is thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and it has a capacity to seat about two hundred and fifty. There is a bell on the church. Rev. P. M. Hitchcock was pastor in charge when the church was dedicated. This church has always been one charge, in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church at South Corinth. The present membership is about sixty. William H. Ide, H. R. Grippen, and Matthew Owens are the class-leaders; Matthew Owens, William H. Ide, J. E. Hickok, and Edwin W. Wilcox are the stewards; and Matthew Owens, Eugene Lawrence, Truman Young, J. E. Hickok, and E. W. Wilcox are the trustees.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was started in 1850, as a union school. Subsequently, about 1871 or '72, the school was divided, and there is now a school in connection with each of the churches.

William H. Ide and Philip Rice were among the first superintendents. The present superintendent is Wm. H. Ide. Rev. Joel Martin is the present pastor of the church.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF CORINTH.

For some little time previous to November, 1867, Rev. Daniel M. St. Clair, from Saratoga, had held occasional week-day evening services in the Methodist Episcopal church at Jessup's Landing, and at that time (November, 1867), organized a Free Methodist class in that place. This class was composed of J. H. and Sally M. Davis, Allen H. and Emily Woodcock, John Mallery, and James Morris. The present membership is fourteen. The hall in which their meetings are held is over Mr. J. H. Davis' store, and is a light, airy, and commodious room, neatly finished off with native wood, and capable of seating from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty persons. The church has never had a regular pastor, but various ministers of the denomination from different places have preached occasionally; among others, Rev. Daniel M. St. Clair, Rev. William Gould, Rev. J. B. Freeland, Rev. Henry Matthews, and Rev. Benjamin Winget.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The burying-grounds in the town are as follows: first, on the south line of the town, near the place of R. Cooper; second, east of South Corinth, near the farm of T. G. Carpenter; third, in the Eggleston neighborhood, near the place of Mrs. Woodward; fourth, near the river, at the place of E. Woodworth; fifth, near the school-house, in district 6, not far from J. Earley's; sixth, south of the village of Jessup's Landing; seventh, in the northwest part of the town, near school-house No. 9.

IX.—TOWN SOCIETIES.

In 1823 application was made to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for a charter for a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, to be located at Jessup's Landing, and to be known as Corinth Lodge. The charter was granted, and the lodge elected John W. Creal W. M. It flourished for a time, and had about thirty members. In 1826, William Morgan was abducted from Canandaigua, and his abduction and probable murder caused such a wave of indignation throughout the State that many lodges succumbed to the pressure and went down. Among these lodges was Corinth, which ceased to work in the fall of 1826, or in the succeeding winter. The meetings were held in the second story of the Baptist church.

For forty-one years the lodge remained in this condition, the charter, regalias, and officers' insignia having been taken to the west by J. W. Creal, W. M., when he removed there. But in 1867 a petition was presented to the Grand Master of the State for a dispensation to organize a lodge. The dispensation was granted, and the lodge organized under the name of Corinth Lodge, No. 683, F. and A. M., in September of that year, with thirteen members. June

30, 1868, their charter was granted by the Grand Lodge. The first officers were George Decker, W. M.; William Ide, Sec.; Matthew Owens, S. W.; Obadiah Wood, J. W.

The meetings are now held in a well-furnished and commodious hall over Dayton & Hough's store. The lodge now numbers about seventy members. The present officers are: W. M., Isaac S. Murray; Sec., Appleton Holden; S. W., Henry W. Mallery; J. W., Clinton Clothier; Treas., James Early.

The first and only Odd-Fellows' lodge organized in this town was chartered August 17, 1853, as "Corinth Lodge, No. 174, I. O. O. F." There was something near a dozen members at the date of its institution. The first officers were Darling P. Mallery, N. G.; Zina Mallery, V. G.; Luke C. Bartlett, R. S.; William Ide, Fin. Sec.; Silas Allen, Warden; John M. Ellsworth, Cond.

The lodge has flourished from the commencement, and now has a membership of about one hundred and thirty. Among the present officers are Ezra Sayres, N. G.; Henry Allen, V. G.; Theodore Labram, R. S.; William Brown, Fin. Sec.; and Henry W. Mallery, Treas. The meetings are held in a pleasant and well-furnished hall over Daniel B. Ide's hardware-store, at Jessup's Landing.

At South Corinth is a flourishing lodge of I. O. G. T. It is known as "Excelsior Lodge, No. 228," and was first instituted in 1867. In 1875 it surrendered its charter and took a new one. It has about sixty members. The meetings are held in a fine hall over E. & G. W. Edwards' store. The present officers are George B. Lyon, L. D.; Albert Densmore, W. C. T.; Smith Allen, W. Sec.; Susan Lyon, W. Treas.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The agriculture of this town is of a limited character.

The soil is generally a sandy and sometimes a clayey loam, and in the valley is quite productive. But little wheat is grown, and corn is the main crop.

MANUFACTURES.

The water-power at the great falls was utilized to a limited extent in the early part of the century. The first mill was a saw-mill, built probably about 1804. It was owned by Ira Haskins as early as 1810. This mill stood until 1825, when it was torn down, and a new mill was built by Thomas, Ebenezer, and William Ide. Meantime, Thomas Harshe had built a grist-mill, and George W. and Matthew Harshe a woolen-factory, about 1820. These mills ran till about 1828 or '30, when Beriah Palmer, of New York, purchased the power and property. From that time it was idle until 1859. At that time, Mr. Thomas Brown, from Niagara Falls, came and purchased the property. He built a large race or canal to conduct the water to his works, and then built a shop to be used as an edge-tool manufactory. This commenced running in 1860. Owing to the breaking out of the Rebellion, and the rise in price of iron and labor, the shop was not kept running long. In 1865, Mr. Brown commenced building a woolen-factory, which began running in 1866. On the evening of the 7th of November, 1869, Mr. Brown left his home, and going to the factory, took an armful of cloth from the drying-

racks and carried it into the building. Coming out he was met by his night-watchman, who had just wakened from sleep, and who, mistaking him for a burglar or incendiary, drew a pistol and fired. The ball entered the breast and, passing through the lungs, lodged against the spine. Mr. Brown lived but a few moments after being shot. After his death the property passed into other hands. In July, 1870, the factory was burned. It was rebuilt about twenty rods south of its former location. It was run, under the superintendence of Mr. R. P. Grant, until about 1874, when it was purchased by the Hudson River Pulp and Paper company, and is now used by them as a storehouse.

In April, 1869, the foundations for the works of the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Co. were commenced, and the work was pushed so rapidly to completion that Sept. 1, 1869, saw the wood-pulp mill in successful operation. In 1870 the old edge-tool factory was converted into a paper-mill with one eighty-inch machine, and the manufacture of printing-paper was begun. The business increased, and, in 1872, a new mill was commenced on the site of the burned woolen-factory. This was completed in 1873, and commenced running in May of that year. It contained one seventy-two-inch and one sixty-eight-inch machine, and manufactured a fine quality of printing-paper.

The patent for the manufacture of wood into pulp for the manufacture of paper was issued in 1861, but was not utilized until this mill started in 1869. The pulp is made from spruce- and poplar-logs. The logs are cut into blocks about fifteen inches long, peeled, split, and washed clean. They are then put into a machine which presses the inner face of the block against a rapidly-revolving grindstone, which reduces it to a soft white pulp. This is run through a screen, taken up on another, transferred to a felt, and run between heavy rollers, the top one gathering the pulp into a thick sheet, which is stripped from the roll and folded, tied up in bales, and is the wood-pulp of commerce. The mills of this company use about five thousand market logs, three thousand five hundred cords of fire-wood, and one thousand five hundred tons of rags every year, and produce ten tons of dry pulp and seven tons of printing-paper every twenty-four hours. They employ about two hundred hands. The power is furnished by ten iron turbine water-wheels, furnishing in all between six hundred and seven hundred horse-power. They use but thirty feet of the seventy-feet fall. They also use four large boilers for heating and drying purposes.

The office of the company is at 45 Bearce St., New York. The officers are A. Pagenstecher, Germany, president; A. Pagenstecher, New York, treasurer; W. Miller, Herkimer, secretary; Warren Curtis, Jr., Palmer's Falls, superintendent. The capital of the company is \$250,000.

In April, 1877, the large mill was burned. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion generated in the rags in the store-room. Two weeks after the fire the wall of the race gave away and washed away the southern part of the pulp-mill. The company are now at work rebuilding the mills.

At South Corinth, in 1855, Powell & Co. built a small tannery. It was located about half a mile west of the village, on Kayadrossera creek. In August, 1871, the tan-

nery was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt by Rugg & Son, of Schenectady, who are present owners. The tannery uses about six hundred cords of bark in a year, and about five thousand "slaughter" hides and calf-skins. These are converted into sole, harness, and upper leathers, kip and calf-skins. It furnishes employment for about six men. The power used is furnished by a water-wheel.

The woolen-factory built by Washington Chapman, in 1805, has been repaired, and additions built on from time to time, until the building presents but little trace of its former shape and size. It is now used by Morgan L. Prentiss, for the manufacture of carriage and other bolts, forged and turned nuts, and charcoal foundry facing. The works have a capacity for making a million and a half of bolts yearly, and can turn out twelve barrels of facing in a day. When running full capacity about ten hands are employed. Water furnishes the motive power used.

The most prominent of the business men of the town is Dr. Nathaniel M. Houghton, who resides at Jessup's Landing. He owns upwards of four hundred acres of farming lands, and two thousand two hundred acres of forest lands, besides having a half-interest in other lands of considerable extent. He contracts and furnishes about two thousand cords of hemlock-bark every year. He has two steam saw-mills in the southwest part of the town, that turn off an annual product of from one million to two million feet of spruce and hemlock lumber. This is shipped from South Corinth station, where large piles of lumber are kept constantly on hand ready for shipment when the market is favorable. The mills furnish employment for from ten to one hundred men, who are engaged in felling, peeling, drawing, and sawing the logs. Upwards of fifty teams are kept busy through the winter hauling logs to the mills. Dr. Houghton is a son of Tilley and Lucy Houghton, who came from Vermont and settled in the western part of the town of Corinth in 1815. None of his brothers or sisters are living here now. He has been quite prominent in public affairs, has served as supervisor, and went twice to the Legislature, in 1862 and 1863.

XL.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

In the fastnesses of this wild, mountainous region there were doubtless many places where Indian battles occurred, but their history has not come down to the present time in the annals of the various tribes that roamed through this section of the State.

At Jessup's Landing, too, was one of the haunts of the Tories in the Revolutionary war, and many incidents doubtless occurred in that vicinity worthy the pen of the historian. Only in that indirect way did this portion of the county share in the great events occurring along the Hudson.

XII.—MILITARY.

A few items with reference to Revolutionary soldiers are already mentioned in the notes upon early settlement.

With reference to the War of 1812, the citizens of this town shared to some extent in the excitement and alarm, particularly about the time of the battle of Plattsburg. It is not easy to obtain extended lists of those who were enrolled in the militia or who served in the regular army.

Among the people the names of Thomas Wheaton, Peleg Eddy, and Daniel Cole are mentioned as soldiers of the War of 1812.

WAR OF 1861-65.

When Fort Sumter was attacked, in 1861, the citizens of this town were aroused, and immediately set on foot measures to aid and sustain the general government in the work of putting down the Rebellion. And through all the long struggle their efforts were not relaxed or their courage diminished, but they gave freely of their blood and treasure to carry on the work of maintaining the integrity of the government. As near as can now be ascertained, the following is a substantially correct list of the soldiers of the Union army who went from this town:

- Frederick W. Andrews, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died of disease at Davey's island, N. Y.
- Horace Ballou, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. at close of the war; lives at Saratoga.
- Aaron Bratt, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease in the service.
- Timothy Brewer, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. for disability.
- Archibald E. Brooks, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured with regiment at Harper's Ferry; paroled, and died of disease at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.
- Geo. Brooks, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment at close of the war; lives in Corinth.
- Francis Brower, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. for disability at Camp Douglas; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. at close of the war; living in Corinth.
- David T. Burnham, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
- Daniel Cady, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
- Henry W. Cass, orderly sergt., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. to a lieutenancy in a regiment of U. S. colored troops; disch. at close of the war; living in Illinois.
- Chas. Chapman, priv., Co. G, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
- Asa J. Clothier, corp., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Minnesota.
- J. S. Clothier, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
- Wm. M. Clothier, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
- Dwight Combs, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living at South Corinth.
- Justin Combs, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died in hospital, of disease, while in the service.
- Charles Davis, priv.; captured, and died at Libby prison, Richmond, Va.
- R. H. Densmore, priv., Co. E, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. for disability, caused by wounds; living at South Corinth.
- S. T. Densmore, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured in Olustee, Fla., and starved to death in Andersonville prison, Georgia.
- Peter Deuel, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died with the measles in U. S. hospital near Washington, D. C.
- Elijah Earls, Jr., priv., Co. E, 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
- James Early, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. at close of the war; living at Jessup's Landing.
- Luther Frazier, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; died in the service.
- Truman Gray, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry; living in Corinth.
- Byron Guiles, priv.; enl. 1862; disch. honorably; living in Nebraska.
- Samuel Guiles, priv.; enl. 1862; died of disease while in the service.
- Harmon Hagerdorn, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; was wounded, captured, confined three hundred days in Salisbury, N. C., and disch. for disability; living at Jessup's Landing.
- John Haggerty, priv.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
- Ambrose C. Hickok, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. at close of the war; living in Corinth.
- Solomon Hickok, priv., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to sergt.; died of disease in the service.
- Daniel B. Ide, corp., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry, and disch. at Camp Douglas for enlargement of the heart; living at Jessup's Landing.
- Gilbert C. Ide, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with the regiment; lives at Jessup's Landing.
- Nathan M. Ide, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. to sergt.; killed at Darlytown Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
- Havillah J. Loop, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured at Olustee, Fla.; was exchanged, but was unable to again enter upon active service; disch. with the regiment; lives in Troy.

F. La Pierre, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 George B. Lyon, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in South Corinth.
 Wm. P. Lyon, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
 Henry W. Mallory, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; detailed for duty in hospital; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
 Levi Manning, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Stillwater.
 Hugh McConchie, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. in 2d Vet. Cav., 1863; disch. at close of the war.
 Joseph McCouchie, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease while in the service.
 John Mertitt, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
 J. I. Monree, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Wm. H. Monroe, priv., Co. D, 77th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861.
 Frederick Parkman, priv.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living at Jessup's Landing.
 George Place, priv.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Saratoga Springs.
 Isaac Plue, priv.; enl. 1861; died in the service.
 John Redmond, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry; living in Corinth.
 Philip Rice, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
 John St. John, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Corinth.
 Darins Schofield, M.D., priv.; enl. 1863; pro. to assist. surg.; disch. at close of the war; lives at Washington, Iowa.
 Chauncey Searls, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; lives at Putnam, Ohio.
 Augustus Sherman, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. for disability; lives at Jessup's Landing.
 Alexander Showers, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; trans. to regimental band; disch. with the regiment; living in Greenfield.
 Joseph H. Showers, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died of disease while in Army Square hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1862.

Thomas Smith, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; re-enl. as capt. in 2d Vet. Cav.; disch. with the regiment; died, since the war, of consumption contracted while in the service.
 Joel Taylor, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in the west.
 James Turcoer, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living at Jessup's Landing.
 Renben Varney, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; captured at Harper's Ferry; paroled.
 Alexander Walker, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. to color sergt., and riddled with bullets; fell on the field of Antietam, Md.
 David L. Walker, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. at close of the war; living at Jessup's Landing.
 Epaphroditas Walker, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. at close of the war; living at Jessup's Landing.
 Romaine Walker, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. at close of the war; living at Jessup's Landing.
 Lloyd Wesson, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; killed at Olustee, Fla.
 Benj. Wheaton, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; died in Corinth since the war.
 Emory J. White, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. with the regiment; died since the war.
 Myron W. Wilcox, priv.; enl. 1861; trans. to medical department; disch. with the regiment; living in the west.
 Hamilton B. Woodcock, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. for disability on account of wounds; living in Greenfield.
 Henry J. Woodcock, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. with the regiment; living at Argyle, Washington county.
 Hiram Woodcock, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died at Lake City, Fla., March 3, 1864, of wounds received at Olustee, Fla.
 Jesse F. Wood, priv.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; died since the war.
 Wm. Woodward, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; killed in battle.
 Uriah Young, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; killed in battle.

During the war the town of Corinth assisted the needy families of several volunteers, paying them from \$1.50 to \$3 per week.



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

NATHANIEL M. HOUGHTON

was born in Corinth, Saratoga Co., on the 23d of January, 1816. His father was a native of Worcester, Mass., a farmer and stock-dealer. His mother, whose maiden name was Mitchell, was born and reared in Proctorsville, Vt. His early educational advantages were very limited,—in fact, nothing but the energies of an educated mother enabled him to overcome the difficulties then existing, in the midst of small means and consequent discouragements; but with ambition unrivaled he obtained not only a common school education, fitting him for a teacher in districts about the town at eighteen, but subsequently, at about twenty-four, commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Mitchell, completing the same in Castleton Medical College, of Vermont, from which he graduated in 1843. He then settled in his native town, where he practiced as a physician for many years with marked success; but alas! his constitution was not adequate to the unceasing labors of a country practice, and ten years brought impaired health, compelling him to relinquish his chosen life-work. After recuperating sufficiently, he entered with the same zeal into the laborious life of lumbering and farming. Much might be said of his management in both callings instructive and admonitory to the present and rising generation, viz., that to succeed one cannot leave business to itself, but in all points

integrity and perseverance will bring the possessor its reward. His rye-field of sixty acres that waves in the breeze to-day, which, his friends tell him, is the pride of the county, came not by chance, but by well-directed labor and careful cultivation. If in the panic that has visited this land his coffers are not well filled, many have found employment in his timber lands that had elsewhere sought for work without effect. And we find the subject of this sketch wearing his sixty years lightly. He has a jovial face and overflowing vivacity of spirits in abundance. In 1846 he married Christy Dayton, who is still living. Of his family, one daughter married Rev. George Craig, yet living. Dr. N. M. Houghton's life has been a successful one.

Dr. Houghton was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, and has since been a firm and uncompromising Republican. Being always active and thoroughly reliable in his political attachments, he has frequently been selected to fill important offices. He has held the office of superintendent of schools of his town four or five times, and has also been supervisor at different times. He at present holds that office. He has represented his district four times as member of Assembly, his majorities ranging from nine hundred and sixty-nine to fourteen hundred and thirty in 1862-63 and 1872 and 1874. His course in the Assembly has been exceedingly satisfactory to his constituents, by whom he is held in the highest regard.

RESIDENCE OF W. S. DEYOE, BACON HILL, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.



NORTHUMBERLAND.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town lies upon the Hudson river northeast from the centre of the county. It is bounded north by Moreau, east by the county line, south by Saratoga, west by Wilton. It contains fifteen thousand and two acres of improved land, four thousand four hundred and thirty-nine of unimproved, and of this last amount two thousand nine hundred and twenty-four are woodland. The population in 1875 was sixteen hundred and twenty-two. It is wholly within the Kayadrossera patent.

For the purpose of convenient reference we include the following legal description of the town and the definition of its boundary lines, as given in the revised statutes of the State.

"The town of *Northumberland* shall contain all that part of said county beginning in the east bounds of the county, at an easterly continuation of the north bounds of lot number four, in the twentieth general allotment of the patent of Kayadrossera, and running thence westerly in the direction of said north bounds the distance of five miles and fifty-three rods from the west bank of Hudson's river; then southerly one degree east to the north bounds of the tenth allotment of said patent; then east along the same and continuation thereof to the bounds of the county; and then northerly along the same to place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

A line of clay and slate bluffs thirty to one hundred feet high extends along the river. Snoek Kill and its tributary, the Beaver Dam creek, are the principal streams, fed by smaller rivulets. The Beaver Dam creek forms a singular natural boundary between the clay and slate soils of the eastern portion and the light sandy loam of the west. This creek derives its name from the beaver dams found along its course in early times.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

As early as the year 1765, James Brisbin, a native of Scotland, came to what is now Northumberland, then Saratoga, and settled about one and a half miles westerly of Fort Miller, towards Bacon Hill. His first wife had died in Scotland, and his two sons born there, William and Samuel, about the same time settled in what is now Wilton, in the Laing neighborhood. James Brisbin for his second wife married in Scotland Margaret Carruth, a somewhat remarkable woman. By her he had the following-named children: Margaret C., died in Scotland; Elizabeth; John, who settled in Old Saratoga in 1771; Margaret, who married Conrad Cramer; Carruth; James, who married Mary Taylor, of Argyle, Washington Co.; Robert, the ancestor of Sheriff Brisbin; and Jane.

Hugh Monro was also a pioneer before the Revolution, at what is now Gansevoort. He made, in 1765, a small

opening in the forest, built a log house, and erected a saw-mill. This was at the creek, near the site of the present unused woolen-factory. Whatever there was of a settlement in that section in those early times, and for many years later, was at that point, and not at the present railroad station. *There* is still seen the building used as a law-office by Judge Esek Cowen when associated with Gansevoort, in 1808.

Mr. Monro, adhering to the English crown in the opening of the Revolutionary war, found it convenient to remove to Canada, and never returned to this place.

On the river a Mr. Graham, of whose history or settlement we can obtain but little account, had purchased the farm now owned by Samuel Thompson before the Revolution, cleared a small portion of the farm, and erected a house. This was burned by the scouts of Burgoyne's army in the campaign of 1777. Just what year Mr. Graham settled in this town is difficult to be determined.

It is pretty certain, too, that John Mahawny was in this town before the Revolutionary war, as early as 1770. His farm was the one now known as the Stephens place. This fact is all that we have obtained concerning his settlement.

On the authority of Mrs. Metcalf, of Schuylerville, as well as of Abram Marshall and others, who are very likely to be correct on these matters, it is believed that Archibald McNeil was the first settler at the present village of Northumberland, probably as early as the Revolutionary struggle. He was a gentleman of wealth and leisure, from Boston, Mass., and lived in the style his means permitted. His house was a little below the old hotel called the Richards House, and on the other side of the road.

The pioneer family of Vandewerkers were also here before the war, perhaps for some years. This is rendered evident by the positive statements of Mrs. Metcalf, before alluded to, who, with her father, Mr. Van Tuyl, came to Northumberland in 1803. Mrs. Metcalf states that Mrs. Vandewerker had often talked over in their house the dangers she and her family had passed through during the war, when the fear of the scalping-knife and the tomahawk invaded every pioneer's home. She was often obliged to take her children across the river and hide them in the woods for safety. This Vandewerker homestead was near the river, about two miles above Northumberland village. In going across the river for safety it is probable Mrs. Vandewerker went to her father's family at the Peepin Pass, near Bald mountain.

Isaac B. Payne was also here before the war, and lived nearly opposite the mouth of Moses Kill; Stephen Payne and Nathan Payne a little farther north. There were four other brothers, Noah, Samuel, John, and Benjamin; per-

haps these were all in or near this same neighborhood. Some of them on the other side of the river.

In 1772 three brothers and a brother-in-law, Wynant Vandenburg, John Vandenburg, Cornelius Vandenburg, and Peter Winney, bought sixteen hundred acres of land, with a saw- and grist-mill already built. The first was at the upper falls, opposite Fort Miller village, where Harris' saw-mill now stands, and the grist-mill was at the lower falls. It is not ascertained who erected these mills, but they must have been built about the same time as Monroe's, or perhaps earlier. The Vandenburgs paid \$2000 for the sixteen hundred acres. They came with their families in the fall of 1772, and Wynant built a log cabin on what is now the farm of Widow Harris. The next year he built a frame house. The location of the other three homes is not exactly ascertained. Here they endured the perils and anxieties of the opening war, added to the hardships incident to a new home in the thick forest. In 1777, Wynant Vandenburg and family went to Albany for safety, as very likely the other families did. Even after the defeat of Burgoyne it was difficult to live here with safety until the peace of 1783.

The McCrea family, in which John and Jeanie are the ones principally remembered, settled before the Revolution, on the river, in the neighborhood of the Paynes.

The murder of Jeanie by the Indians at Fort Edward, and the service of John in the Revolutionary army, render their names noted in history.

These are about all the names that we have authenticated as residents within the present limits of Northumberland before the war. Further settlement was prevented by the seven years' struggle, and it was not till after the peace of 1783 that new settlers began to venture in.

In 1785, James McCreedy and John Terhune, of Fishkill, came into this county, and selected a tract of two hundred acres, purchased of a Mr. Campbell, in Schenectady. To reach their farms they were obliged to cut a road a part of the way from the river. Taking an old path as a convenient line of division for their land, it left one one hundred and four acres, the other ninety-six. Mr. McCreedy settled where Abram Marshall now lives, and Mr. Terhune on the present Dodd farm. They had become informed about this section of country during the war. The McCreedy family has a war record surpassed by few or none. James McCreedy, his father, and grandfather, were all in the American army during the Revolution.

William McCreedy, son of James McCreedy, now living in Schuylerville at an advanced age, from whom we have obtained many facts in the history of Northumberland, was in the army during the War of 1812, and three brothers,—Jeremiah, Gamaliel, and Charles. The last named was a surgeon, and was drowned in Boston harbor by the capsizing of a sail-boat while in the service. The name of McCreedy appears again upon the rolls of the vast army that went to the field of battle in 1861, to preserve the free institutions established by the Revolutionary struggle, and safely rescued from danger in 1812. William McCreedy had one son in this war, making five successive generations who fought in defense of their country.

John Terhune had also been in the American service

during the war. He was a brother-in-law of James McCreedy. He left three sons,—John, Albert, and Jeremiah. The last named was an adjutant in the War of 1812, and his son James was also a volunteer in the War of 1861–65.

Other early settlers followed soon after. In 1807 or 1808, Philip G. Viele and Richard Burt moved in. Mr. Burt settled somewhat below the falls at Fort Miller, and erected mills. Mr. Viele settled on what has since been known as the Albert Terhune farm, north of Bacon hill, and a mile west of the river. He came from Schaghticoke, and was a blacksmith. He was a stout, heavy-built man, six feet in height, weighing two hundred and forty. When six Tories attacked him in his own shop at Schaghticoke, he drew himself up against the side of the shop and, sledge-hammer in hand, defied them. As death was certain to one of them, they desisted from the attack. But not long after, with the courage of cowards, they dragged him from his bed at midnight, put a rope around his neck, threw it over an apple-tree, and compelled him to take the oath of allegiance to save his life. On this account he went to Canada, to avoid further "unpleasantness."

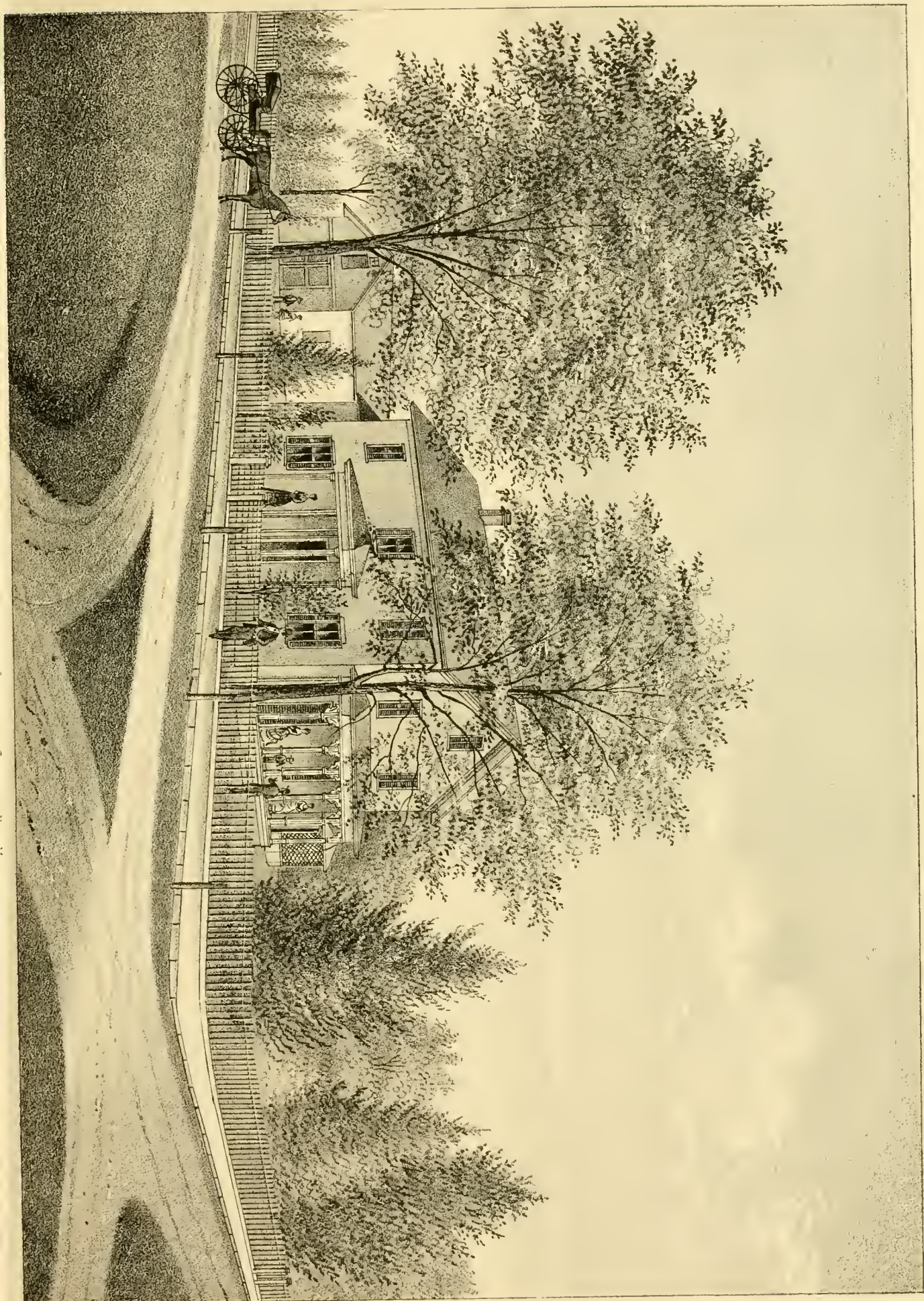
Lothrop Pope came in about the same time, and perhaps divides with Mr. Viele the honor of being the first blacksmith. He located where Mr. Cramer now lives. He is remembered by many old people as being the principal blacksmith in town for many years.

Joseph Palmer settled on the farm now owned by George Peck. He was a surveyor. Jared Palmer, for many years a town officer, was the son of Joseph.

Nicholas Vandenburg, supposed to be a brother of those already mentioned, moved to this town about the year 1790. He bought a farm next north of the sixteen-hundred-acre tract, the old pioneer homestead being where Nicholas Vandenburg, a grandson, now lives at Fort Miller. There have been three of the same name,—grandfather, father, and son. The father is yet living at the age of eighty-five.

Samuel Lewis, just after the war, bought the farm, a part of which is now owned by his grandson, Samuel Thompson. As already mentioned, it was purchased of a Mr. Graham. A house upon the place had been burned by the British army. Mr. Lewis had been a lieutenant in the force under General Gansevoort at the siege of Fort Stanwix. He was the father of Professor Tayler Lewis, late of Schenectady. In the old school-house in this neighborhood the future professor commenced his education, and in his later years he delighted to return, enter the school-house with spelling-book in hand, and with enthusiasm renew the precious early memories of childhood. There he learned to "*purse*," a vigorous grammatical exercise, which he was wont to remind his college students in after-years could never be supplanted by any modern diluted so-called analysis.

Captain Samuel Lewis, as the old pioneer was called, left three other sons,—General Samuel Lewis, late of Gansevoort; John Lewis, of Wisconsin; and Morgan Lewis, still living at Gansevoort. In the War of 1812 the old captain sent his teams with loads of soldiers to Whitehall, at his own expense, not having learned the modern art of drawing



heavy bills on the government. A hired man walked out of the field one day to join the companies passing for Plattsburg. The captain took down the old Revolutionary musket, gave it to him, saying, "Take it, but don't dishonor it; your time goes on, sir, in my employ while you are gone."

About the close of the war General Peter Gansevoort bought the old Monroe property, sold by the State under the act of confiscation, and thenceforward his name and family became identified with all that section of country. General Gansevoort had been in the military service,—was in command of Fort Stanwix during the siege it suffered in the summer of 1777. The Gansevoorts resided at Albany, and the hotel built and still owned by the family was called Stanwix Hall, in memory of the old fort at Rome. The house Peter Gansevoort built upon his purchase in Northumberland is still standing,—a steep-roofed old building, recently repaired,—a little south of Gansevoort station, near the mill. The larger residence, known as the Gansevoort mansion, was built by Herman Gansevoort, son of the general, and himself having the same title in the militia. By subsequent purchases added to the original property, the estate of the Gansevoorts embraced a large tract of territory in the northwest part of the town. It has been disposed of in later years until only about sixty acres remain in connection with the mansion. There are some other separate tracts in the vicinity. On coming in here, Peter Gansevoort found the irons of the old Monroe mill hid in the woods, and they were used in building the new mills. Soon after taking possession, General Gansevoort cut out and made a road from the Hudson, near Fort Miller, to his new home in the forest. He made his new possessions in the woods his summer residence, only returning in the winter season to his residence in the city of Albany.

From 1790 to 1800 the following additional pioneers found their way into this town: James Gamble, settled on the present farm of Sidney Thompson; James Cramer, a little west of Lothrop Pope, where Hiram Cramer afterwards lived; Mr. Buel, in the same neighborhood.

Ebenezer Bacon came from Connecticut in 1794, and settled at the place which has for many years been known by his name, "Bacon Hill." He opened a tavern and also a store, and it became a large business place for many years, down to the opening of the canal. This finally diverted trade to the river at Northumberland and Schuylerville. Bacon's store was probably the first in town. Daniel Viele states that he has seen thirty teams at a time stopping at Bacon Hill, indicating a large business. The timbers taken from the old Bacon store are in the wagon-house of Mr. Fake, and the old tavern is the present dwelling-house of Mr. Pettis.

Reed Lewis settled at Bacon Hill perhaps a little later than 1800. He married a daughter of Ebenezer Bacon; was a saddler and harness-maker. A daughter of Reed Lewis became the wife of Mr. Fake.

The sons of Ebenezer Bacon settled at Ogdensburg and Prescott.

Evert Waldron was an early settler at Bacon Hill; was a blacksmith. He afterwards moved farther north, opposite Fort Miller, but back from the river a mile or more.

Mr. Bradt bought the farm now owned by Charles Burt. The old house was near two apple-trees. On this farm is an old burial-ground.

In the northeast part of the town quite a New Jersey colony settled. Sidney Berry, near the Moreau line, on the Doty farm. Nevins, on the farm still known by his name. Craig, where Isaac Woodworth now lives. To these should be added, as from New Jersey, the Paynes, already settled before the Revolution, and the McCrea family.

William Copeland settled on the Baker place, the first house being built on the site of the present one. He married a daughter of Captain Palmer.

Thomas Hartwell was the pioneer in the school district now known as Brownsville.

John Hammond was also another pioneer about the year 1790. He settled on the Mulford farm, between Northumberland village and Bacon Hill.

Sidney Berry, mentioned above, was a very prominent citizen of the town in the early years of its history. He was often called to official positions, as the civil lists of this volume will elsewhere show. His daughter Betsey married for her first husband James, the second son of General Thomas Rogers. James Rogers died in 1810, at the age of thirty-one; and for her second husband his widow married Judge Esck Cowen, then a rising young lawyer of Gansevoort.

After the Revolution John De Monts settled just above Fort Miller; kept a store there, doing a large business in lumbering. He kept a ferry, long called after him De Monts' ferry.

The first store was probably Alexander Bacon's, at Bacon Hill. The second was by Charles Carpenter, at Northumberland village. This was about 1800. His store was burned in 1811. A large number of men gathered to assist in subduing the fire, and it is related that Mr. Carpenter rolled out a barrel of rum, and directed his friends to help themselves.

In 1803, Mr. Van Tuyl, of New York, opened a store where the union store is now located,—the same building, somewhat remodeled. He brought with him a piano, the first it is believed in the county. This instrument was a source of great astonishment to some of the early settlers, who used to call at the house of the New York merchant, and listen to Yankee Doodle drawn from a box. Jonas Olmstead was also an early merchant.

At Gansevoort, Morgan Lewis opened the first store in 1831 or '32. The mills have already been alluded to in speaking of the early settlers, and it is difficult to decide whether the Monroe mill or those on the Vandenburg purchase were the first. North of Gansevoort on the Snock Kill was a saw-mill, long since abandoned.

A son of Dr. Elisha Miller, of Ballston, settled in Northumberland in 1804. The same place is now owned by John Miller. He states that the earliest town-meetings of Northumberland were held at the house of John Palmer, on the ridge, a little west, this being a convenient point while the town of Wilton belonged to Northumberland. On the west of this ridge a cannon-ball was plowed up in early years. And there is a tradition that a solitary settler

lived on this hill before the Revolution, as early or earlier than Monroe at Gansevoort.

The law firm of Cowen and Gansevoort was established at Gansevoort in 1807 or 1808. Their office was the present residence of Judith Hurd. In 1803, John Metcalf and William Metcalf, lawyers, settled at Northumberland village. Their practice extended northward to Sandy Hill, and they were long prominent lawyers there. These two law-offices, on opposite sides of the town, were on the lines of two great routes of travel north and south. That young lawyers of after-eminence in their profession settled at these points shows how comparatively unimportant at that time were Saratoga Springs and Ballston, and how great are the changes wrought in a country by the unexpected growth at one point and the consequent abandonment of another. Compare Gansevoort Mills now with the present village of Saratoga Springs, and it requires some study of history to see why Judge Cowen located at the one rather than the other.

Early physicians in town were Dr. Collins, Dr. Reynolds, and Dr. Jesse Billings. Jesse Billings, Jr., and the third of the same name in direct line, has been a successful boat-builder at Northumberland village, and is now erecting a fine building for a bank.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

No special reason is assigned by the citizens of this town for the adoption of this name. Who had the honor of proposing it seems to be uncertain. How the different nationalities represented by the Mac's and the Van's, with the plentiful infusion of Yankees, compromised on the ponderous but substantial English name of Northumberland, is one of the unsolved problems of history.

The town was formed from Saratoga, March 15, 1798. It included at that time the present towns of Moreau, Wilton, and a part of Hadley. The last was taken off in 1801; Moreau, in 1805; and Wilton in 1818. Colonel Sidney Berry was elected the first supervisor, and re-elected in 1799. His place was the Doty farm, in the extreme north-east corner of the town. The records of the first and second town-meetings are not in the office of the clerk, and we are unable to give their proceedings, or the place where they were held, except as to the election of supervisors, which is obtained from the county records. At the town-meeting of 1800, Jared Palmer was chosen supervisor, and he continued to hold that office for seven consecutive years. The town clerk of 1800 was Thomas Laing, and he held this office three years. In 1803, Herman Gansevoort was chosen town clerk, and held the office three years. After being retired one year from the responsibilities of this office, he was advanced to the office of supervisor, and held that four years in succession. The collector of 1800 was Eber Lewis.

A few items of interest are taken from the records in the town clerk's office: Oct. 30, 1805, Isaac B. Payne records the birth of "a male child, a slave, born in Northumberland, and called by the name of Frank, the property of the subscriber." In 1808, Thomas Laing records his mark for sheep, "a square crop off the right ear." Timothy Bishop advertises "a dark brindle steer, with no natural or artificial

mark," as having come into his inclosure. Among these other stock notices, Isaac Vandewerker inserts the following: "I do hereby certify that my black woman, a slave, had a female child born Sept. 20, 1807, named Silvia."

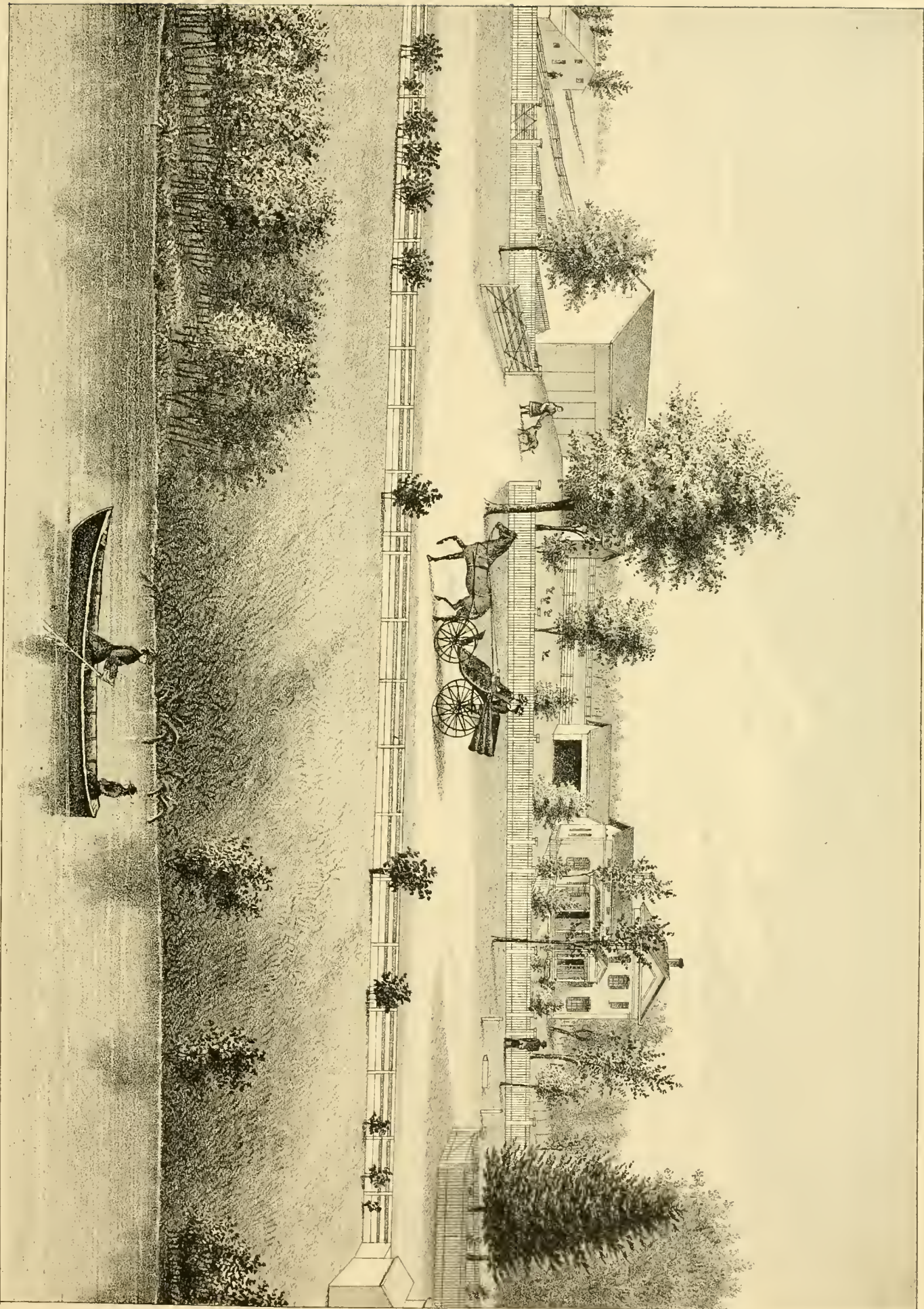
In 1803 the bounty on wolves was \$25. Afterwards it was reduced to \$10, and was discontinued in 1808. After the town of Moreau was set off there is recorded a settlement between the two towns as to the support of the poor. The whole number of town-poor was found to be two, and the matter was very easily adjusted by assigning one to each town. Names of jurors entered in the records of 1808 are John Collins, physician; William Metcalf, attorney; David Killieut, Philip Mauger, Robert McGregor, Hosea Olney, John Newton, Seth Pope, Abraham Rouse, and Edmund Whitehead, farmers.

The names of several justices of the peace appear in the oaths of various town officers. Thomas Laing and Jonathan Hawley, in 1801; Epenetus White, Seth Perry, and Harvey Granger, in 1808; Herman Gansevoort, in 1804. Thomas Laing and Jared Palmer were commissioners of excise in 1801.

We select one tax-roll fifty years ago, 1827, as drawing a sharp contrast with the present wealth of the town. The amount of the taxable property assessed was \$249,713, and the amount of taxes \$560.28. The highest ten taxpayers were Herman Gansevoort, \$61.38; Fort Miller bridge company, \$19.57; Conrad Cramer, \$16.80; Isaac B. Payne, \$13.44; James Cramer, \$10.75; John Garrison, \$10.44; John Burt, \$10.18; Nicholas Palmer, \$7.99; Russell Burt, \$7.72; John Metcalf, \$7.17. In some early years, however, the taxes were much heavier. In 1819 they were \$1340.74; in 1820, \$914.21. Philip Schuyler was assessed for an island in the Hudson river, sixty-nine acres, \$800.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors
1798.	Sidney Berry.		
1799.	" "		
1800.	Jared Palmer.	Thomas Laing.	Eber Lewis.
1801.	" "	" "	" "
1802.	" "	" "	John Shing.
1803.	" "	Herm'n Gansevoort.	Caleb Burrows.
1804.	" "	" "	" "
1805.	" "	" "	Corruth Brisbin.
1806.	" "	Dudley Emerson.	Thomas Carpenter.
1807.	Herm'n Gansevoort.	James Cramer.	Richard Burt.
1808.	" "	Ephraim Brownell.	Seth Pope.
1809.	" "	" "	Peter Angle.
1810.	" "	Daniel Hicks.	Jabez Read.
1811.	Isaac B. Payne.	Reed Lewis.	John Durmont.
1812.	" "	" "	John Chadwick.
1813.	" "	" "	Jeremiah Terhune.
1814.	John Metcalf.	" "	Jabez Reed.
1815.	Herm'n Gansevoort.	Daniel Hicks.	James Seidmore.
1816.	Daniel Hicks.	I. Vandewerker.	" "
1817.	Jonas Olmstead.	John Metcalf.	Jabez Reed.
1818.	John Metcalf.	Henry Reynolds.	Peter Laing.
1819.	" "	Jas. Vandewerker.	Hugh Thompson.
1820.	James Cramer.	Thomas Howland.	Pardon Elms.
1821.	" "	" "	Samuel Chapman.
1822.	" "	" "	Pasley Laing.
1823.	Nathan'l McClellan.	Pasley Laing.	John Caplin.
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	Thomas Howland.	" "	Peter Jordan.
1826.	" "	" "	John Burke.
1827.	" "	" "	George Guy.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN HARRIS, FORT MILLER, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1828. Jas. Vandewerker.	Ellery Ketchum.	George Guy.
1829. Pasley Laing.	Lothrop Pope, Jr.	" "
1830. " "	Nathan'l McClellan.	John Burke.
1831. " "	" "	George Guy.
1832. " "	John Terhuno, Jr.	Lemuel Eldridge.
1833. Thomas Howland.	Charles N. Beebe.	John Burke.
1834. Jesse Billings.	John Terhuno, Jr.	Lemuel Eldridge.
1835. Herm'n Gansevoort.	Charles N. Beebe.	Jacob G. Ball.
1836. Conrad Cramer.	" "	Solomon Hartwell.
1837. Sidney Thompson.	Augus's H. Pearsall.	John Burke.
1838. Conrad Cramer.	" "	Solomon Hartwell.
1839. Thomas Howland.	" "	Richard Hagadorn.
1840. Hugh Thompson.	Jonathan Howland.	Edward Raymond.
1841. Platt C. Vele.	Thomas Wilkinson.	William Robbins.
1842. Joseph Baucus.	Hilyard Brown.	" "
1843. " "	John R. Fake.	Wynant De Garmo.
1844. George Lansing	" "	Nathaniel White.
1845. Augus's H. Pearsall.	I. Vandewerker.	Jonathan Brown.
1846. Walter Doty.	George Washburne.	Nathaniel White.
1847. John R. Fake.	" "	M. M. Woodworth.
1848. David Purinton.	J. R. Vandewerker.	Isaac P. Bemus.
1849. John Terhuno.	" "	M. M. Woodworth.
1850. David Purinton.	Isaac P. Velzy.	Martin Gifford.
1851. " "	John R. Fake.	Egbert B. Losee.
1852. Joseph Baucus.	H. Thompson (2d).	Martin J. Gifford.
1853. " "	Stephen O. Bort.	M. M. Woodworth.
1854. Earl H. Whitford.	" "	Egbert B. Losee.
1855. J. H. Thompson.	John Chapman.	" "
1856. R. F. Houseworth.	" "	James H. Johnston.
1857. Harlow Lawrence.	James M. Terhuno.	R. P. Woodworth.
1858. Hiram Cramer.	Deriek Sutfin.	" "
1859. Joseph Baucus.	Harlow Lawrence.	Ami Palmer.
1860. " "	Marshall Rice.	Jeduthon Hurd.
1861. " "	Edwin W. Town.	Henry S. Freeman.
1862. " "	" "	" "
1863. " "	J. Vandewerker.	William Wood.
1864. " "	Charles R. Burt.	Edward Van Order.
1865. Hiram Cramer.	C. M. Velzey.	John A. Palmer.
1866. " "	Moses N. Newell.	Edward Van Order.
1867. Harlow Lawrence.	S. B. Thompson.	Hawley Ransom.
1868. " "	" "	Isaac H. Wilson.
1869. Alex. B. Baucus.	Orville D. Pettit.	Elijah Sweet.
1870. " "	Albert B. Burger.	" "
1871. " "	Alpheus Dabis.	Hawley Ransom.
1872. William Tiee.	James E. Bennett.	John A. Palmer.
1873. George Washburne.	Orville D. Pettit.	" "
1874. Alex. B. Baucus.	Sanders Lansing.	D. Vandewerker.
1875. Edwin W. Town.	William H. Palmer.	John Grey.
1876. Alex. B. Baucus.	James H. Chapman.	" "
1877. Daniel H. Deyoe.	" "	Stephen H. Morey.
1878. J. R. Vandewerker.	Wm. H. Palmer.	Wilson Fuller.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Jesse Billings.	1843. Charles T. Fullerton.
1831. Reed Lewis.	1844. John Metcalf.
Samuel Lewis.	Jonas Olmstead.
Nathaniel McClellan.	1845. Mayhew Rice.
1832. Hugh Thompson.	1846. Jonas Olmstead.
William Velzey.	1847. Charles T. Fullerton.
1833. Charles More.	1848. Richard English.
1834. Abram Marshall.	Abram Marshall.
1835. Jonathan Howland.	1849. Mayhew Rice.
1836. Hugh Thompson.	Joseph Baucus.
1837. Alexander Fullerton.	1850. Robinson F. Houseworth.
1838. Pasley Laing.	Benjamin Durham.
Winants V. D. Walker.	1851. George Washburn.
Joseph Baucus.	1852. William D. Laing.
1839. Charles T. Fullerton.	1853. Jeremiah Vandewerker.
1840. John R. McGregor.	1854. Mayhew Rice.
Jason Livermore.	1855. Abram Marshall.
Thomas Howland.	1856. Joseph Baucus.
1841. Joseph Baucus.	1857. Vincent Vandewerker.
1842. Thomas Howland.	Robinson F. Houseworth.

1858. Mayhew Rice.	1869. Harlow Lawrence.
1859. Abram Marshall.	Abram Marshall.
1860. Robinson F. Houseworth.	1870. William D. Laing.
1861. Harlow Lawrence.	1871. George Washburn.
1862. Mayhew Rice.	1872. Samuel Lewis.
1863. George Washburn.	1873. James V. Snyder.
Egbert B. Losee.	1874. William D. Laing.
1864. Abram Marshall.	1875. George Washburn.
1865. Harlow Lawrence.	1876. Harlow Lawrence.
1866. Philip H. Lasber.	1877. James V. Snyder.
1867. George Washburn.	1878. Samuel Thompson.
1868. Samuel Lewis.	

V.—VILLAGES.

The villages of Bacon Hill and Gansevoort are named from the well-known pioneers. Northumberland village in later years is known by the name of Fort Miller Bridge, from the fact that the river must be crossed at that point to reach Fort Miller village, three miles above. A bridge at this point was first erected by a company in 1803. The present bridge was built in 1845. The canal at this point crosses from the west to the east side of the river. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to secure a charter for a bridge at Fort Miller.

The village of Bacon Hill was known as Pope's Corners, and was also called "Fiddletown" in old times.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

An early teacher remembered by the old people in the town was Frazier, who seems to have taught for several years. The school system of Northumberland, like that of others, was organized under the act of 1813, while as yet Wilton was a part of the town.

John Metcalf, Robert McGregor, an early settler mentioned in the history of the town of Wilton, and Isaac B. Payne, were school commissioners in the early years. They gave much of their time and thought, and were largely instrumental in organizing districts, harmonizing conflicting interests, laying broad and deep the foundation of that system of common schools which has furnished for the children of successive generations not only the elements of an ordinary education, but developed many men of ability and distinguished culture.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	32	\$52.14	\$22.01	\$24.88	\$1.07	\$100.10
" 2.....	52	52.14	35.76	46.76	1.73	136.39
" 3.....	23	52.14	15.82	13.55	.77	82.28
" 4.....	50	52.14	34.39	55.75	1.67	143.95
" 5.....	24	52.14	16.51	15.72	.80	85.17
" 6.....	108	52.14	74.28	52.98	3.60	183.00
" 7.....	30	52.14	20.63	19.44	1.00	93.21
" 8.....	47	52.14	32.33	35.58	1.57	121.62
" 9.....	26	52.14	17.88	13.54	.87	84.43
" 10.....	39	52.14	26.82	48.62	1.30	128.88
" 11.....	37	52.14	25.45	20.63	1.23	91.45
" 12.....	26	52.14	17.88	25.22	.87	96.11
	494	\$625.68	\$339.76	\$372.67	\$16.48	\$1354.59

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NORTHUMBERLAND

was a branch of the old pioneer church at Schuylerville. The citizens of Northumberland were very largely attracted to the faith and order of that church, but many of them were so far from the house of worship that they found it a matter of convenience to have meetings nearer home. Accordingly, Philip Duryea, the old pastor, used to preach at Bacon Hill at intervals. Out of these meetings grew the necessity of a house. The records of the church of Schuylerville show that the consistory, at the time the old pioneer house was falling into decay, resolved that it was advisable to build two houses. There is a little disagreement of dates, as the action of the Schuylerville church was taken Feb. 7, 1821, whereas the first preliminary gathering for organizing a church at Bacon Hill is recorded as having been held in "the meeting-house," Nov. 30, 1820. However this may be, the meeting at Bacon Hill petitioned the classis of Washington, setting forth the facts in the case. The classis responded favorably, and convened at Bacon Hill to institute the church. The preliminary meeting was presided over by Jonas Olmstead, and John Metcalf acted as secretary. At the institution of the church John Terhune and Carruth Brisbin were ordained elders, and Andrew Johnson and Jonas Olmstead deacons. At a church-meeting soon after a call was voted to Rev. Philip Duryea to preach half of the time in connection with the church of Schuylerville. For this he was to be paid \$225 cash and \$25 labor and wood. The total number of members admitted before 1832 was one hundred and twenty-eight. The statistics, May 1, 1833, were fifty-four families, sixty-four members, congregation about one hundred and seventy. Jonas Olmstead remained clerk for many years. In the year 1833, John R. Vandewerker and Andrew Johnson were chosen elders, and Russell Burt and Abram Marshall deacons. The present officers of the church are Abram Marshall, J. H. Thompson, John R. Vandewerker, James H. Deyoe, elders; John Marshall, Alonzo Johnson, Stephen J. Burt, Daniel S. Deyoe, deacons. Abram Marshall is clerk and treasurer, and has served in that capacity for more than twenty-five years. The successive ministers of this church have been Philip Duryea, Hugh Mair, D.D., Cornelius Wyckoff, Hiram Slauson, Polhemus Van Wyck, George McCartney, Josiah Markle, Charles D. Kellogg, George Labagh, and the present pastor, William H. Ford. The church is collecting its annual revenue by the envelope system, and its carefully-kept books are a specimen of what may be done by any society when they are willing to work under a regular system. Hugh Mair, the second of the pastors mentioned, is the one to whom Prof. Tayler Lewis pays so high a tribute in Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit." It is the old story of a pious, devoted, and educated pastor leading a young man of his congregation not only into a life of piety, but of high Christian culture. Through Hugh Mair's persistent urging Tayler Lewis began to study Hebrew, and became the profound scholar, the solid defender of the Christian faith against all assaults. Without that pastor's labor he would doubtless have been content with simply that

superficial education that may be obtained without the study of the classic languages of antiquity.

The house of worship is neat and comfortable, appropriate to the place and the congregation, much better than to be in debt for one of more elaborate and costly design.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF GANSEVOORT.

The Reformed church of Gansevoort was established in 1839, and the house was built the next year, the cornerstone having been laid in June, 1840. In the corner-stone are a hymn-book, a Bible, coins, and a copy of the *Intelligencer*, the newspaper organ of the denomination. It was dedicated Feb. 4, 1841, and is rather picturesquely situated west of the village, with ample grounds surrounding it. Its value was about \$3000.

The committee of the classis who assisted at the organization, Sept. 13, 1839, were Rev. Wm. Wyckoff, Rev. Benjamin Van Zandt, and Elder Lewis Thompson. The first elders of the church were Elijah Merchant and James Folmsbee. The deacons, Reuben Billings and Edward Ham. The number of constituent members was seventeen. Rev. John Birkly, from England, was installed the first pastor at the time of the dedication. The successive ministers since have been Rev. John Dubois, Rev. Henry Van Wyck, Rev. George McCarthy, Rev. Mr. Markle, Rev. Alexander Proudfit, Cornelius Van Sandford, Rev. P. Q. Wilson, Rev. R. N. Roekwell, and Rev. A. G. Cochran. The present officers are Gerrit Richlin, Morton J. Vandewerker, and E. G. Losee, elders; Harvey Hinnamon and Elisha Welch, deacons. A Sabbath-school was organized early in the history of the church, and soon after a branch was formed at Brownsville. This was sustained largely by the devoted and self-sacrificing energies of the lamented Miss Augusta Melville.

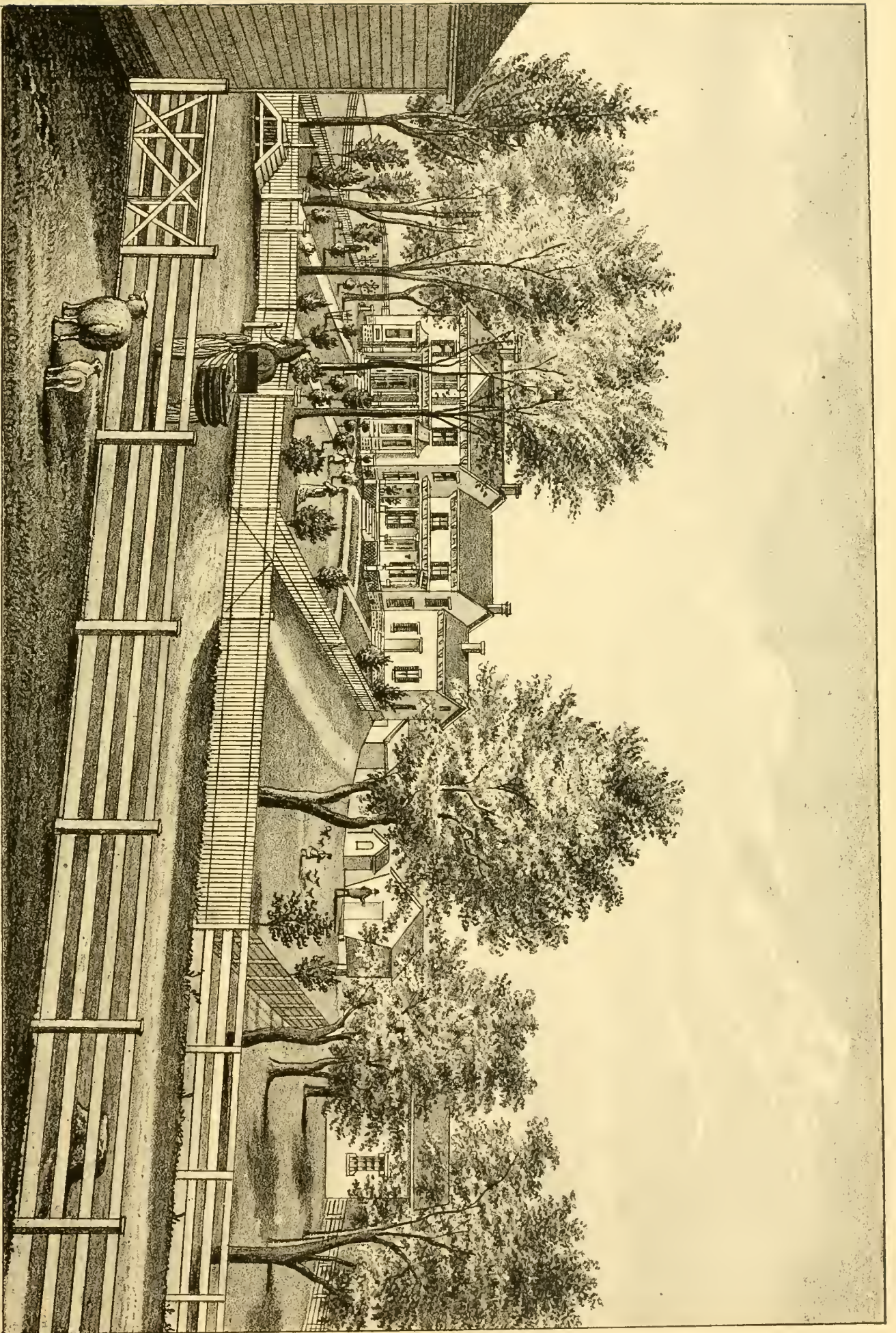
THE METHODIST CHURCH OF GANSEVOORT.

In early times Methodist meetings were held at various private houses. The house of James McCreedy, as related by his son William, was one such point. This must have been from 1810 to 1820. The society at Gansevoort village dates from a much later period. The house of worship was erected in 1839, at a cost of about \$1600. At that time the men most prominent in forming a society and building the church were Solomon Hartwell, William Shurter, and Benjamin Welch. The house stands upon the main street of the village, a little north from the railroad station.

These three constituted the churches of the town. In early times a Congregationalist church within the town of Moreau received the support of the citizens in the north part of this town. The convenient location of villages in other towns not far from the limits of Northumberland secures for the churches there much aid as well as a fair attendance from this town.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

In early times there was little or no concentration in any one public burying-ground. The dead were buried here and there as family association or convenience dictated. Daniel Viele, who has been an old sexton for forty-five



RESIDENCE OF A. B. BAUCUS, NORTHUMBERLAND, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

years, born on this side of the river but spending his life on the other, has given special attention to this subject, and he actually enumerates *seventeen* places of burial in the town of Northumberland: on the Nevins farm, the Harris farm, and the Finney farm; the public cemetery at Bacon hill; the new public cemetery at Gansevoort, and the older one; burials south from Gansevoort, near Mr. Ballard's; burials near Coffinger's and in the Welch neighborhood; also on the Laing farm, the Houseworth farm, the Pope farm, the Burt farm, the Waldron farm, the Cramer farm, the farm of Isaac Vandewerker, and the farm of Thomas Williams.

But life and death are ever the same solemn realities, and the Christian pioneer committing his loved ones to their final earthly rest in these quiet and secluded places left them with confident faith in the hands of the heavenly Father, who needs no monument to show where his children sleep.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

A Bible Society was organized in 1821. The first officers were John Craig, president; William Metcalf, secretary; Isaac B. Payne, Nathaniel McClellan, John R. Vandewerker, directors.

The society has continued its work steadily from that time to this. The third secretary was Abram Marshall, who has acted in that capacity down to the present time. Indeed, Mr. Marshall seems to be a universal secretary for churches, societies, and lodges in Northumberland. This Bible Society is not merely holding meeting for mutual enjoyment, interesting addresses, and elaborate reports. It shows actual work by remitting annually to the county society \$75.

Home Lodge, No. 398, of Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under a charter from the Grand Lodge, dated June 28, A.L. 5856. The charter members were G. Purdy, Robert Washburn, P. D. Esmond, H. Reynolds, M.D., Jeremiah Terhune, John Terhune, John Burke, Payne K. Burt, George W. Lincoln, H. D. Curtiss, David D. Garmo. The first Master of the lodge was Gilbert Purdy; the second, S. R. Lawrence.

The present year, 1877, Abram Y. Rogers is Master, and Abram Marshall, Secretary.

A lodge of Odd-Fellows also existed in the town for a few years.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

These are not so numerous as in the towns below, and are to some extent overshadowed and unnoticed in view of the commanding importance of those in Saratoga and Stillwater. Yet the western shore of the river in this town was the theatre of border warfare common to all this valley. If the larger armies did not make this side their principal route, yet scouting-parties in the various wars climbed these hills and threaded the valleys between them, as they watched with sleepless vigilance the movements of greater forces. Two fording-places or perhaps ferries were probably in use far back in Queen Anne's time; the one at Northumberland village, the other at the angle in the river just above Fort Miller village, situated on the east side of the river.

To guard this latter ford, Colonel Miller, in 1755, built the fort that has been known ever since by his name, the name which has been appropriated by the village on the eastern shore. The river at this point makes a sharp bend, and the fort was erected on the point in the angle. The flat was thus protected on three sides by the river and a cove at the entrance of a small creek. It was further defended by a strong parapet of timber covered with earth, and with a ditch in front. This perhaps inclosed nearly an acre. Within the inclosure store-houses were erected. From the southwestern angle of the fort an additional intrenchment was thrown up, extending diagonally to the river, a few rods below. In the southern portion of the fort there was an opening protected by this intrenchment, through which water could be brought from the river into the fort. The site of the fort is on the De Garmo farm, and some of the timber taken from it was used in the barn on that place, still standing. The supplementary intrenchment extends upon the farm of Nicholas Vandenburg. On the wooded hill overlooking the fort are still to be seen the roads cut for military purposes,—Mr. Vandenburg in his farm-work still drawing grain along the same track that army material and army supplies were hauled a hundred and fifty years ago. On the bluff north of the little rivulet was probably a block-house for still further protection.

On the farm now owned by Samuel Thompson were the remains of a large brick oven, understood to have been used by Burgoyne's army. These were visible within the memory of Morgan Lewis, of Gansevoort, whose birthplace was that farm.

The place where the army of Burgoyne reached the west shore of the river, when they crossed to attack the American position at Stillwater, is also within this town, on the farm of D. A. Bullard, Esq., marked by a deep excavation in the bank.

On one of the hills just above Northumberland village there was also a small fort or block-house, adapted to temporary use by picket-guards and scouting-parties. Mr. Hammond, grandson of an early pioneer, states that he has picked up balls in and near that place, on the Finney farm; also that his uncle once found the bones, evidently of a British soldier, in the woods near there, the bones one side of a log and a gun the other. He adds, also, that it was an early tradition that money was buried in the grave-yard near his place, that several men once stopped at his father's house under pretense of looking for farms, but before they went away frankly stated that they had been looking for buried money, but had found none.

A collection of papers and relics in possession of Mr. John Miller, at Gansevoort, has considerable historic interest. The original copy of the tax-list of 1779, given in the chapter on Ballston, is among these papers. He also has: 1. A tax-list under date of Feb. 2, 1780, signed by Jabez Patchin, John Taylor, and Beriah Palmer, as assessors, and the warrant is signed by the supervisors of Albany county: John V. Rensselaer, Isaac Vrooman, Abraham Cuyler, Peter R. Livingston, John Ten Broeck, James Gordon, Isaac Fonda, Marcus Bellinger, Isaac Goss, Volkert P. Douw, John Younglove, John L. Bronck, J. Roorback, Charles H. Toll, Philip Terrill (perhaps). 2. An indict-

ment for treason against——, a resident of Half-Moon, under date of May 19, 1778, a valuable document, with the names of the grand jurors. 3. The will of Dr. Elisha Miller, proved in Otsego county. 4. A release of mortgage from Lewis Edson to Dr. Elisha Miller, of very early date. 5. A copy of the *Albany Argus* extra with the *treaty of peace*, 1816; also a printed copy of the act authorizing the tax of 1779, which Elisha Miller collected. 6. The will of Eliphalet Ball, witnessed by Dr. Elisha Miller, Elisha Miller, Jr., and Rhoda Calling. 7. A series of deeds and papers relating to Westchester county, some of them dating back to 1734, and one to 1702. 8. Maps relating to property in Ballston and elsewhere, about one hundred years old. The family also have several relics of the Burgoyne campaign, and a few *Washington* memorials.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people of Northumberland. A large part of the town is fertile, producing abundant crops. Rye, oats, and corn are the principal grains. Potatoes are also raised extensively. Fruit, abundant in former times, has failed in later years.

XII.—MILITARY.

In the War of 1812 several citizens of this town served for considerable time; others still went to Whitehall and Plattsburg for a few days. The only names secured are the following, and these are written down from the memory of the older people, and not from any town record or muster-roll: William Coffinger, Higgins Coffinger, Joseph Stevens, Mr. Osborn, Jeremiah Terbunc, an adjutant, Wm. McCurdy, Jeremiah McCreedy, Gamaliel McCreedy, and Charles McCreedy.

It is a matter of regret that the names of those who went into the service are not on file in the town clerk's office. Much interesting material for history is lost by this neglect. Too often the work of the present time is considered of very little importance; no record of it is made, names and dates are forgotten, until after many years the historical societies of a State engage in long discussions and unsatisfactory investigations, resulting in an uncertain decision of what might have been certain, definite, conclusive. Even the names of those who represented these towns fifteen years ago in the great struggle for national life are already in many cases a matter of doubt and uncertainty. Only five towns out of twenty in this county have written the record called for by the State in 1865; and in these five there is a great lack of dates, regiments, and companies,—those incidentals that make up a finished record.

We annex to this sketch of the town a soldiers' list for the War of 1861-65, as found in the office of the town clerk, with such additions and corrections as a search among the muster-rolls of the regiments has enabled us to make. It is well for the citizens of this county to render clear and definite the great campaign of 1777, fixing by imperishable memorials the decisive points of that contest; but is it not also a patriotic duty to honor the memory of the brave men who went from these peaceful towns to the fearful scenes of modern battle and the horrors of southern prisons? Thrilling chapters of history were wrought in that

struggle,—a struggle in which the issues involved equaled in magnitude those of earlier times, and far exceeded the old in the numbers of men engaged. This one county very likely sent into the last war as many men as fought at Stillwater, and that was a skirmish compared with the battle of Gettysburg as to men engaged and weight of artillery. In studying the olden campaigns, why shall citizens lose the names of the heroes who went out to the recent war from their own homes? The humblest and least-known laborer, who left home and family to die for the Union, is worthy of a place beside the conqueror of Burgoyne.

WAR OF 1861-65.

Wm. H. Austin, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 28, 1862.
Joseph W. Abiel, enl. 115th Regt., Co. C.
Thomas H. Adock, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Isaac Bemus, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Edward Brady, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
James C. Brisbin, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Lewis A. Burdick, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
John Brauerd, enl. 115th Regt.
John P. Burns, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to 3d Battery, Dec. 11, 1863.
George H. Brown, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
James Burns, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to 3d Battery, April 26, 1863.
James Baths, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at Acquia Creek, Oct. 20, 1862.
Fred. Bocher, enl.
John Burke.
John A. Chase, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
John Case, enl. 77th Regt.
James H. Carr, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Rhodolphus Cook, enl. 125th Regt.
John Conners, enl. 77th Regt.
John C. Coon.
Sumner S. Clark.
Joseph Carney.
William Coffinger.
Alfred Chase, enl. 77th Regt., Co. G, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va.
— Debois, died in hospital.
John Donnelly, killed.
Henry J. Davis, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died.
George H. Ellison, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
William Ellett, enl. Oct. 5, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Wm. T. Fuller, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Thomas Scott Fuller, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; pro. corp.; a prisoner at Andersonville; wounded at battle of Wilderness; disch. June 30, 1865.
Walter Gifford, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. 1862.
David Galusha, enl. 115th Regt., Co. C.
Charles Goodwin.
Edward Gawner.
James Galusha, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. April 13, 1864.
James K. Galusha, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
George M. Galusha, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died of fever, June 8, 1862.
James Harrington, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
John Horrigan, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
James Hays, enl. 77th Regt.
Thomas Hackett, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. with Bat., June 30, 1865; was wounded at Spottsylvania.
Joseph M. Hays, enl. 77th Regt.
Henry Hurd, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 5th Regt.
Philip Harder, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
George Hanner, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Frank Hall, enl. Feb. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed in action.
Charles Juba, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 1, 1862.
Patrick Keney.
Franklin Kirkham, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability Jan. 6, 1863.
George D. Lovejoy, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.

Charles Leack, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died of sickness at Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1863.
 Francis Leack, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Dec. 24, 1863.
 William Limber, enl. July 25, 1864.
 Octavius Laudon, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. April 22, 1863.
 Amos Laduke, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 Leander Laduke, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 Michael Labare, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 David Laraw, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 Abraham Y. Lansing, enl. Feb. 18, 1864, 9th Regt., Co. F; with Grant at battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Thatcher's Run, and was wounded at Sailor's Run; discharged June 17, 1865.
 Ambrose McOdock, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. with regiment.
 Victor Matott, enl. 115th Regt.; died in the service.
 James McLane, enl. 77th Regt.
 Charles W. Mott, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, Co. K, 77th Regt.
 Hugh McMann, enl. 77th Regt.
 Peter Murphy, enl. 77th Regt.; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness.
 Ambrose Matott, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed at Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864.
 Timothy Madigan, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 3, 1863.
 Joseph Merchant.
 Wm. McCarty, enl. 22d Regt.
 Edward Morau.
 Thomas Money.
 Henry M. Moody, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at Washington, Aug. 4, 1863.
 Wm. H. McLane, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. for disability, Oct. 16, 1862.
 Samuel McGown, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Jacob Newman.
 Moses Newell, enl. 5th Regt.
 Thomas Newalk, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Taylor I. Newell, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
 George S. Orr, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; 1st lieut., Nov. 23, 1861; capt., April 25, 1862; disch. Dec. 13, 1861; lost left arm.
 John L. Osborne, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
 Aaron H. Osborne, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
 Hiram A. Perkins, enl. July, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I; taken prisoner in Florida; in Andersonville ten months; disch. June 18, 1865.
 Charles E. Phillips, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. K; died in hospital.
 George H. Pearsall, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
 John W. Palmer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, May 5, 1862.
 Daniel Peck, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 Joseph Pepo, enl. Nov. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
 Reuben E. Robinson, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. May 18, 1863.
 Daniel Reardon, enl. 2d Vet. Cav.
 Harper N. Rogers, enl. Nov. 30, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; mustered out, Nov. 8, 1865.
 John Robinson, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at Alexandria, April 17, 1862.
 Calvin A. Rice, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; capt.; pro. major, 141th Regt., Dec. 27, 1862; pro. lieut.-col., Sept. 25, 1864; mustered out at close of the war.
 James Shaw, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James G. Scott, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for wounds, Nov. 20, 1864; lost both legs in the battle of the Wilderness.
 Alvin Smith, enl. 77th Regt.
 Sanford Shearer, enl. 5th Cav.
 Samuel A. Shaver.
 Joseph Smith.
 Washington Sherman, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; wounded in action, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania, and died a prisoner about May 14, 1864.
 James Shurter, 77th Regt.; died April 11, 1862; enlisted from Moreau.
 Patrick Savage, enl. Feb. 11, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. June 30, 1865.
 James M. Terhune, enl. 77th Regt.
 Loren M. Toms, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at White Oak Church, Dec. 1862.
 Reuben K. Thompson, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, on June 13, 1863, at McClellan Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Patrick Toumey, enl. 77th Regt.; trans. to 3d Battery.
 James H. Terhune.
 William Vanduzen, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Charles Van Kleeck, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died July 26, 1864.
 Taylor Vandewerker, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. in 77th Battalion, and discharged with battalion.
 Sidney Vandenburg, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. May 16, 1862.
 James Van Wagner, enl. 118th Regt.; killed in action.
 Lewis W. Vandenburg, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner at Chantilly, and died at Andersonville prison.
 James P. Vandewerker; supposed to have died in the service.

James C. Vandenburg, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed, May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
 Lyman Vandenburg, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; sergeant, Jan. 5, 1863; re-enl. 1864; trans. to Battalion, 77th; disch. with battalion.
 Dennison J. Willard, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. March 23, 1863.
 Isaac H. Wilson, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; lost an arm, Sept. 19, 1864.
 Shalum West, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 25, 1862.
 William Wildy, enl. 77th Regt.
 John P. Winney, enl. 115th Regt.
 Henry Wilbur, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Patrick Welch.
 Charles Wheeler, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. G; lost in action, May 10, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

E. W. TOWN.

E. W. Town was born in Kingsbury, Washington Co., on June 18, 1827, and was the son of Elijah and Mary A. Town. In 1836 his father removed to Fort Edward, where he died in 1839. In 1841 young Town removed to North-



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

E. W. Town

umberland, and resided with Asa Clements, where he remained until he attained the age of twenty-one years.

His early education was entirely acquired by his own personal, diligent application, after the toils and labors of the day were ended.

In 1849 he removed to Washington county and worked a farm, and in the winter of that year he attended the academy at Greenwich. In 1853 he was employed as a clerk by the union store of Northumberland, and afterwards as agent, a position of trust and responsibility which he successfully filled for twenty-four years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to farming, which is his present occupation.

He married on April 26, 1864, Carrie E., daughter of

Lodewick and Eliza Esmun, of Cambridge, Washington county, where she was born Dec. 20, 1835. They have three children.

Mr. Town has always been Republican in politics, and has held several town offices, being supervisor in 1875.

ABRAHAM MARSHALL.

Abraham Marshall, Sr., was born in Rawden, Yorkshire, England, in 1730, and emigrated to America in 1773, with a family of five children,—two sons and three daughters. Two more were born in America—one son and one daughter. He settled on lands of General Schuyler, one and one-half miles south of what is now called Schuylerville, taking a life lease, to continue during the natural lives of himself and his three sons, of one hundred and twenty acres of land for the yearly rent of sixpence per acre, or £3 sterling, with four days' work with team if called for. James died on the farm; the fee-simple of the lands having been purchased of the heirs of General Schuyler prior to the death of James. He had four daughters and three sons. One of his grandsons lives on and owns the farm. Samuel, the youngest son of Abraham, removed from the old homestead in 1817, with his family of six children, to the farm owned by Samuel Bushee,—his brother-in-law,—being the farm on which the dwelling known as the "headquarters of General Burgoyne" was located; mentioned by all the historians of Burgoyne's campaign as the residence of Madame Reidesel during the negotiations prior to the final surrender. Samuel, with his oldest son, Abraham, remained on this farm until his death. His youngest son, William, came in possession, but died in early life. The farm is now owned by his widow. Abraham, who was a partner with his father in the purchase of the farm, at his marriage settled on the west end of the farm, and is now living on a farm a few miles north, known as the McCreehy farm. He is eighty years of age.

The children of Abraham Marshall, Sr., have lived to a good old age with their companions,—five children and five sons and daughters-in-law to ages between eighty and ninety-five years. The old patriarch died at eighty-two; his wife, Susannah, at eighty-five. All the above died with the companions of their youth, none having married a second time.

Two of the sons-in-law were in the Revolutionary struggle—Mr. Bushee and Mr. Jordan. Bushee wintered at Valley Forge with the small remnant of Washington's army, and was present at the battle of Monmouth. Jordan was in the bateau service at the advance of Burgoyne.

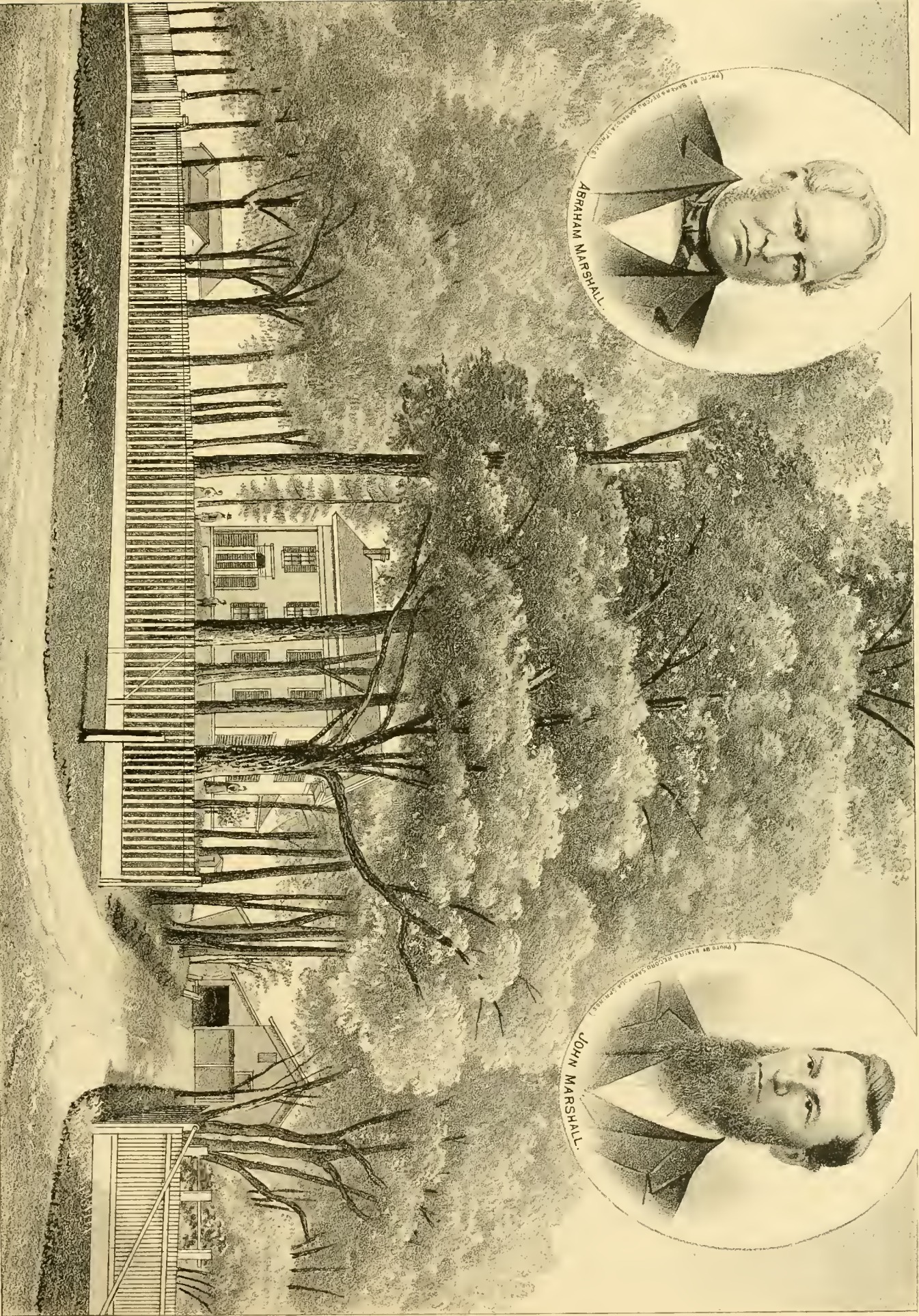
But few of the Marshall name are now living. Of the descendants of James two are living,—his son and grandson. Of the descendants of Samuel, one son, Abraham, is living, who has two sons living, and Thomas three. Of the female descendants many are living, scattered far and wide.

Samuel Marshall died on Jan. 30, 1866, aged eighty-seven.

Abraham Marshall, son of Samuel Marshall, and grandson of Abraham Marshall, was born near Schuylerville, Sept. 2, 1798. His mother's name was Phoebe (Benjamin)

Marshall, who was born in Egremont, Mass., Jan. 18, 1780, and died April 22, 1864, aged eighty-four years. In early life he enjoyed the advantages of the common school, which were then very inferior to those now afforded. His father, Samuel, being a tenant of Philip Schuyler, under a life lease from General Schuyler, could not afford his children any better opportunities for obtaining an education. The library of his father consisted of few books, yet through the favor of Mr. Schuyler and Richard M. Livingstone he was allowed the free use of their private libraries, a privilege which he continued to enjoy through life. "Rollin's Ancient History," the writings of Addison, Goldsmith, Pope, and other celebrated English authors, with histories and biographies written by Hume and others, were his chosen authors. Having obtained what learning could be obtained from the common schools of the day,—reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar,—and his services not being required during the winter season on the farm, at the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, which was continued for twenty-one consecutive winters. At the age of nineteen he, with his father, removed from the Schuyler farm, one mile north of Schuylerville, on the farm known as the headquarters of General Burgoyne after the battle at Bemus Heights, on his retreat. Mrs. Reidesel, wife of Baron Reidesel, rendered the house famous by a residence in the cellar for several days during the negotiations between Generals Gates and Burgoyne, prior to the capitulation. This farm and other lands, containing two hundred acres, were bought of Samuel Bushee by Samuel Marshall and his son Abraham, they agreeing to support said Bushee and wife during their lives. This contract fixed the future of the life of Abraham as a farmer, keeping school during the winter season and farming during the summer. Jan. 8, 1823, he married the daughter of Job Mulford, one of his pupils, sixteen years of age, building a house on the west part of the two hundred acres, and residing there until the winter of 1837. While residing here his children—three sons and two daughters—were born. The house and farm were in the limits of the town of Northumberland. While here he was elected a justice of the peace, to which office he was elected from time to time for twenty-four years. Here also he was elected commissioner of schools, and for many years, with his associates, managed the school districts and licensed the teachers for the town. When the offices of commissioners and inspectors of schools was abolished their whole duties were merged in one person, called superintendent of schools, which office was given to Mr. Marshall, who held it for two years. While residing here, he and his wife—May 25, 1827—connected themselves with the Reformed church at Bacon Hill, under the pastorate of Rev. Philip Duryea, D.D. In the year 1831 he was elected deacon of this church, and in 1851 was elected elder, which office he has continued to hold ever since. He has often been a delegate to classis, also to particular synod, and eight times to general synod. He is a firm believer in the doctrines and government of the church.

After the death of Samuel Bushee his father and he, coming in full possession of the two hundred acres, dissolved partnership, and Abraham sold his portion of the



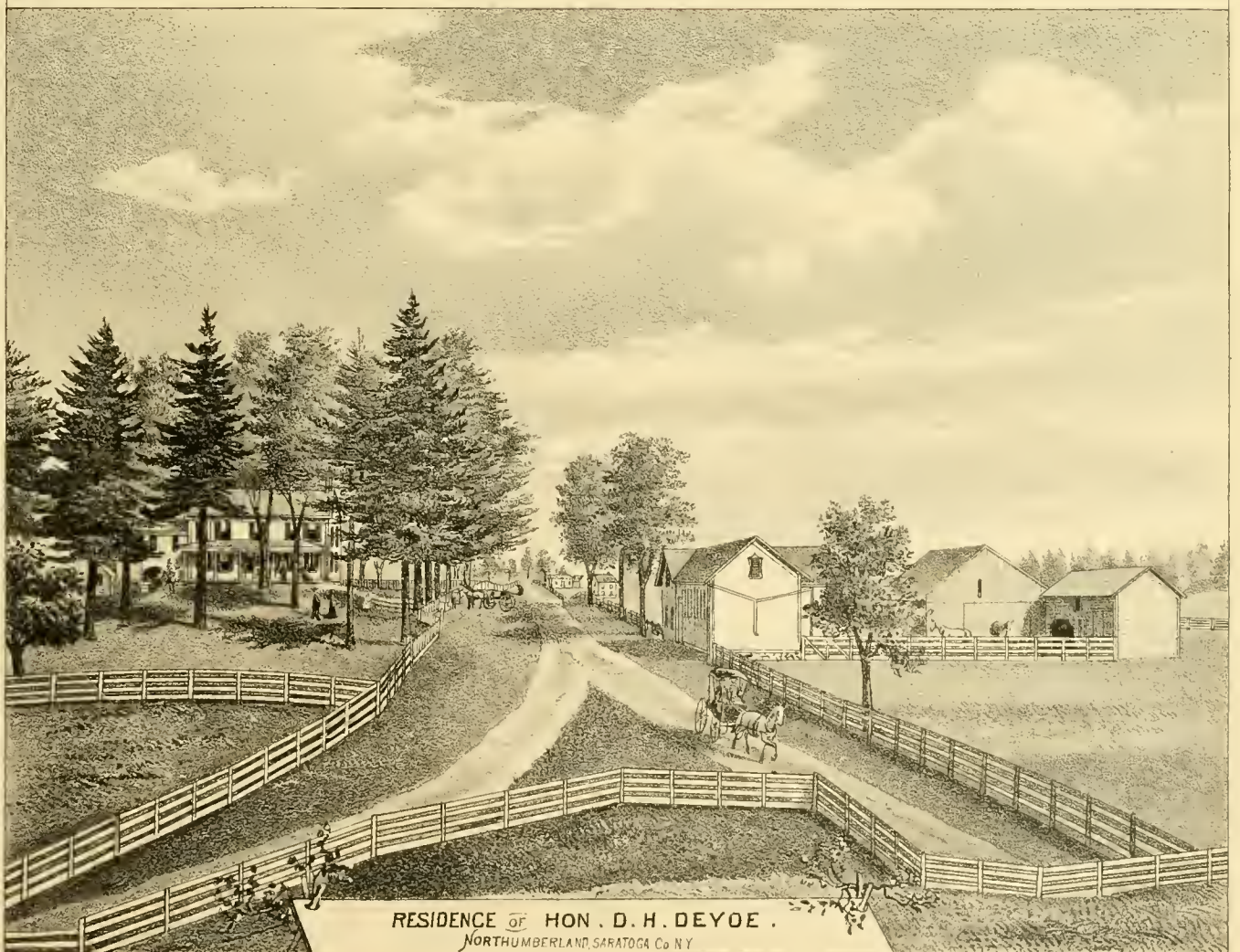
RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM MARSHALL SON, JOHN, NORTH HUMBURLAND, SARATOGA Co. N. Y.



EMMA T. DEYOE.



D. H. Deyoe



RESIDENCE OF HON. D. H. DEYOE.
NORTHUMBERLAND, SARATOGA Co NY

farm to Jonas Olmstead, and purchased the farm which was first settled by James McCreedy, near the centre of the town. In four years after the settlement here his wife died, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mulford, taking an oversight of the family. In 1852 he married the daughter of Henry Timmerman, of Argyle, Washington Co., with whom he still lives. While here he was elected to the office of justice of the sessions, to which he was re-elected, holding the office four years. In the year 1830 he became a member of the Northumberland Bible Society, auxiliary to the Saratoga County Bible Society. He has ever been a warm friend of the Bible cause; elected by the town organization as president, and in 1838 its secretary and treasurer, which office he has held ever since. In 1845 he was elected president of the Saratoga County Bible Society. By vote of the town society he was elected a life member of the American Bible Society, and by the county society a life director of the same. He is at present president of the county society.

Retiring from the active duties of farm life, he is residing with his youngest son, John (both of whose portraits may be seen elsewhere), occupying his advanced years in the garden in the cultivation of vegetables and flowers, in which he takes great delight. Rather than rush out in retiring wholly from the scenes of active life, while physically and mentally capable of doing something, he is agent for three fire insurance companies. Mr. Marshall's oldest son was educated as a physician in Albany, but afterwards engaged in the business of a wholesale and retail druggist at that place, where he died.

Through life he never engaged in any business of a speculative nature. He has never acquired much property, is out of debt, has a small competence for the rest of his life, and a little to leave to his children.

DANIEL H. DEYOE

was born in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1833, being the son of Daniel and Sarah M. Deyoe, who immigrated to this county from the county of Rensselaer the same year. In 1840 he removed to the town of Westmoreland, where young Daniel was brought up on his father's farm, receiving his early education at the common schools, and afterwards attending the academies at North Hebron, Washington Co., and at Claverack, Columbia Co. Soon after this he lost his father, and purchased his father's old homestead in Saratoga Springs; but he finally disposed of it, and, after his marriage, removed to the farm he now occupies. He was married Sept. 13, 1859, to Emma T., daughter of Stephen and Mary Thorn, who were among the oldest families in the county. Their daughter was born in the town of Saratoga Springs, Jan. 1, 1841. The family of Mr. Deyoe consists of three children, four having died in infancy.

Mr. Deyoe has always belonged to the Republican party, in which ranks he has been an earnest worker. He has been interested with many responsible offices, and is at present member of Assembly for his district, to which office he was elected by a majority of six hundred, and was supervisor of his town in 1877.

Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist church of Bacon Hill. In occupation he has always been a farmer.

ISAAC VAN DE WERKER.

Isaac Van De Werker, the subject of this sketch, is the only surviving son of Sovereign and Lucy Van De Werker, and was born Jan. 22, 1813, on the farm purchased of the original patentees by his grandfather, in 1783, in the central part of the town of Northumberland, near which he still lives. He married, in 1860, the only daughter of E. E. Safford, Glen's Falls, Warren Co., N. Y., and by that union has two sons,—Isaac Eddie, born Oct. 16, 1863, and George Sovereign, born Nov. 23, 1867. Excepting those sons, he is the only Van De Werker living in the State of his grandfather's family.

He was left without a father at the age of eighteen, and thus early was thrown into active business life, which developed great perseverance and untiring industry, making him the chief help of his widowed mother.

In 1846 he left the farm, and entered into contract with Sewall F. Belknap to build five miles of the Vermont Central railroad. When the work was nearly completed, Belknap failed and died, and Mr. Van De Werker lost twenty thousand dollars due him. Under such loss he could not think of settling down to farming, and went south, where he remained two and a half years, engaged in successful business, and then joined in the rush and was one among the "Forty Niners" who went to California.

His courage and resolution, as well as business force, was well shown by the manner in which he surmounted all obstacles in the way of securing a passage, and when none could be obtained chartered a vessel himself and set out for California.

He spent several years there, during which time he encountered sickness and the many hardships and privations incidental upon such an adventurous life, and made many pleasing associations; but on the death of his last surviving brother he returned home to see his mother in her last days.

He is a man of culture, a thorough anatomist, a study to which he has given much time and thought, possesses firm, unyielding principle, strong determination, and warm, generous impulses.

In religion he is orthodox in faith, a Bible student of no ordinary cast, earnestly endeavoring to walk in the light of its teachings.

His ancestral line has been well preserved, and can be clearly traced far back, as is shown by the family records. His father, Sovereign Van De Werker, was born Aug. 12, 1782, married Lucy Ross Oct. 19, 1806, and died Oct. 15, 1831. Lucy Ross was born Aug. 6, 1783, and died March 13, 1860. Sovereign Van De Werker was son of Isaac Van De Werker and Elizabeth Sybrandt, his wife. Isaac Van De Werker was born Feb. 23, 1750, married Elizabeth Sybrandt Nov. 27, 1772, and died Jan. 25, 1824. Isaac Van De Werker was son of Martin Van De Werker and Margaret Owens, his wife, who was daughter of an English physician who came from England in 1720 and

settled in Albany, N. Y. She was then one year old. Martin was born 1718. They were married in 1744, and soon after their marriage they left Albany and settled on the Mohawk flats, near the village of Canajoharie, and there was born to them a family of seven children. Martin was son of Joseph Van De Werker, who emigrated from The Hague (Holland) when quite young, with two brothers, and settled in Albany about the year 1674.

Elizabeth Sybrandt, wife of Isaac Van De Werker, was daughter of Sovereign Sybrandt and Joanna Hatfield, a lady of English parentage. Sovereign Sybrandt and Isaac Van De Werker, together with their families, lived in Greenwich, Washington Co., during Burgoyne's campaign, and had much of their property stolen and destroyed by his soldiers. In 1784, Isaac Van De Werker moved into what is now Northumberland, making the third family to enter the town as permanent residents.

Sovereign Sybrandt was son of John Sybrandt and Elizabeth Van Dam, to whom he was married about the year 1730. John Sybrandt was a native of Denmark, and came to New York about the year 1724. His occupation was that of sea-captain, and about four years after his marriage, when coming through Hurl Gate in a storm, he was swept from his quarter-deck and lost his life. He left a wife and an only son,—Sovereign. Elizabeth, his wife, was daughter of Rip Van Dam and Sarah Van Der Speigle, to whom he was married Sept. 14, 1684.

Rip Van Dam was a stadtholder in Holland, and came to New York about 1685, and died June 9, 1749. He was elected governor of New York by the people, in the absence of one being sent or appointed by the government of Great Britain.

Sarah Van Der Speigle, wife of Rip Van Dam, was born Dec. 16, 1663; died Jan. 16, 1749. She was daughter of Lorens Van Der Speigle and Sarah Webber.

Sarah Webber, wife of Lorens Van Der Speigle, was born Oct. 20, 1640, married April 1, 1661, and died Jan. 26, 1685. She was daughter of Wolfert Webber and Aneke Coos, who were married in 1631. Wolfert died 1670. His wife Aneke died in 1694. They had five children, and they all emigrated to America. Wolfert's mother was sister to the father of William, Prince of Orange.

ASA F. THOMPSON.

The subject of this memoir was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga Co., on Dec. 22, 1815, and was a son of Ebenezer and Ann Thompson. The family was among the earliest settlers of that town.

Until Mr. Thompson was eighteen years of age he passed his life in assisting his father as a farmer, meantime receiving such education as the district schools of the locality afforded. Arriving at the age of eighteen, he left his home and became an itinerant, traveling over a great portion of the world. He finally settled in the south, where he engaged in business. He returned to the north in 1855, and married Sarah A., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Chapinan, on Dec. 26, 1855. This lady was born in the town of Northumberland on Jan. 26, 1834. The children of Mr.

Thompson consist of three,—Mary E., born Nov. 13, 1857; Anna S., born May 31, 1859; and Isabella S., born Feb. 9, 1865.

In political affiliations Mr. Thompson was always attached to the principles of the Republican party. He was a member of no particular church, but was ever ready to assist any denomination. He died June 13, 1867, greatly lamented by a wide circle of friends.

A. B. BAUCUS.

This gentleman was born in the town of Northumberland, Saratoga County, on April 5, 1838, and is a son of Joseph and Catharine Baucus. He is the oldest of a family of two children.

His early life was passed on the farm of his father. He received his first education at the district school of his neighborhood, afterwards enjoying the benefits of a thorough academic course.

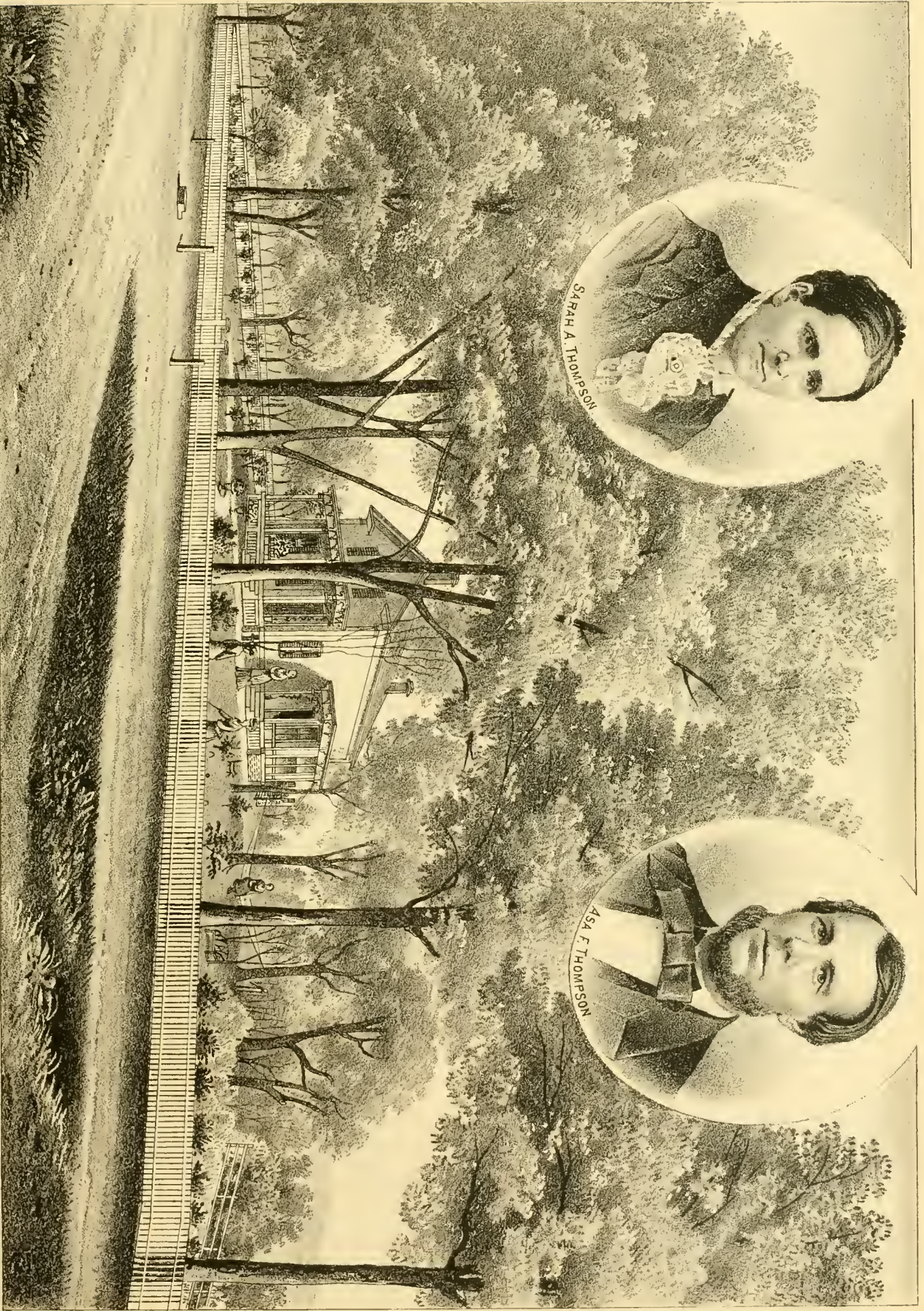
Mr. Baucus was united in marriage on February 27, 1862, to Esther, daughter of Samuel H. and Sarah M. Deyoe, a native of the town of Northumberland. To this union were born two children,—Joseph D., born Sept. 23, 1864, and Fannie, born June 3, 1868.

In politics he was an ardent Republican until the time of the liberal reform movement in favor of Mr. Greeley, when he united with that party, and afterwards became an active worker in the Democratic ranks. He has filled the position of supervisor for a number of terms, and was the candidate of both parties for that office in 1876.

JOHN HARRIS.

William Harris, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was born at Derbyshire, England, about 1724. He came to this country about the time of the Revolutionary war, entered the American army, and served through the war. He was granted lands by the government afterwards. Soon after the war he went to Northumberland, in this county, and either then, or a few years later, settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Henry Peck. He married Elizabeth Herring, of Charlton, Mass., about 1772. She was born at Dedham, Mass., in 1749, and died June 14, 1826, in the seventy-seventh year of her age. William Harris died on November 22, 1826, in the one hundred and second year of his age.

His children consisted of two sons and three daughters. The sons were Philip Harris, who settled in Northumberland and died there; William Harris, Jr., who was born Aug. 5, 1773, and who at first settled in Northumberland, but in the later years of his life removed to Whitehall, Washington Co., where he died Sept. 12, 1856, aged eighty-three years one month and seven days. He married on April 1, 1798, Sarah Burt, who was born Feb. 14, 1777, and died May 22, 1811, in the thirty-fifth year of her age. Their children were John Harris (the subject of this sketch), Wm. B. Harris, and Lucinda Harris. Lucinda was born Oct. 28, 1805; married Jay Olney, of Oneida county, settled there, and died April 24, 1854,



RESIDENCE OF MRS. SARAH A. THOMPSON, BACON HILL, SARATOGA Co., N. Y.

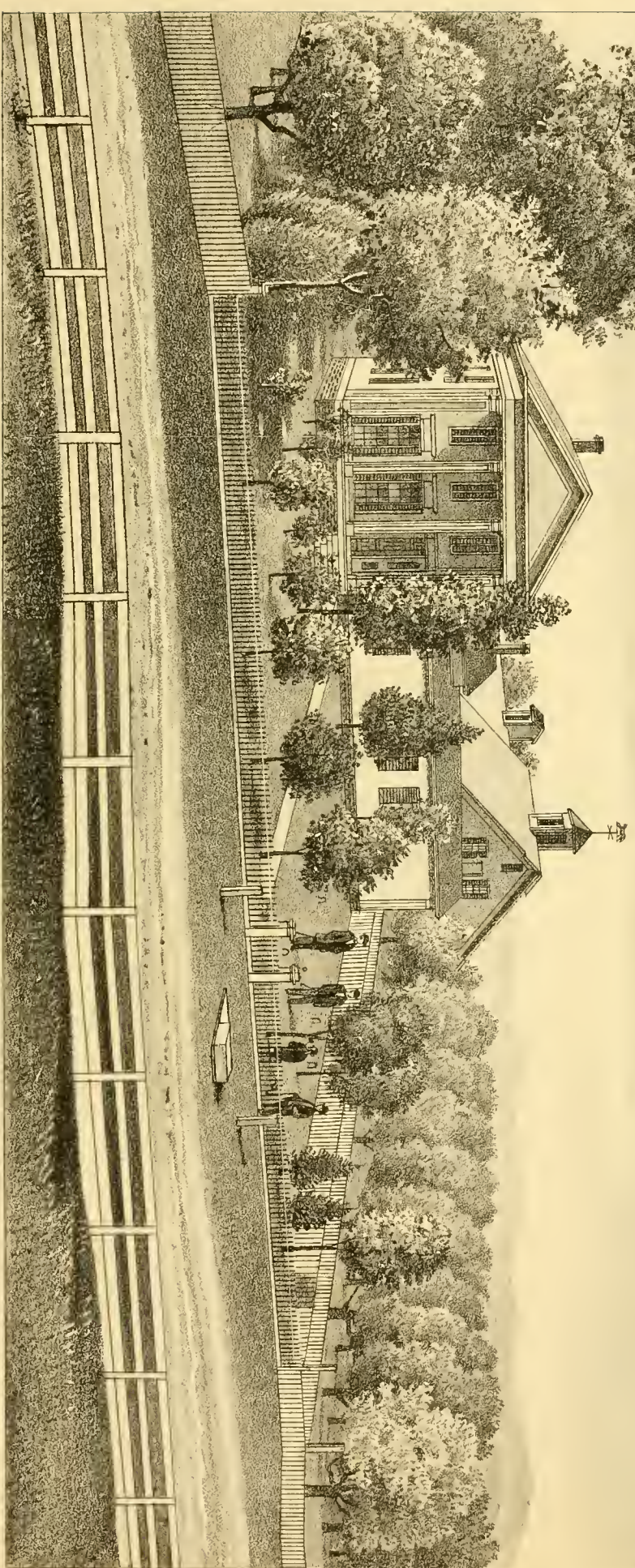


ADELIA VAN DEWERKER.



ISAAC VAN DEWERKER

(PHOTOGRAPHED BY BAKER & GEORGE S. PRINCE)



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC VAN DEWERKER, NORTHUMBERLAND, SARATOGA Co., N. Y.

aged forty-eight years. Wm. B. Harris was born Nov. 30, 1803, and settled at Whitehall, where he died Aug. 13, 1849.

The other children of William Harris, Sr., were Lucy, who married Wm. Sutfin, and lived and died in Northumberland; another daughter, who married John Nevins, also lived and died in Northumberland; and Eleanor, who died April 30, 1821, in the forty-third year of her age.

John Harris, the subject of this memoir, was born on March 17, 1799. He passed his early life on his father's farm until the age of twelve years, when he started out in the world for himself. At about the age of sixteen he entered the employment of Myers & Co., of Whitehall, in the mercantile business, and subsequently, in connection with his brother, engaged in business for himself at the same place. On Aug. 7, 1831, he married Mary Clark, daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth Clark, of Oneida county.

In 1832 he settled in Northumberland, on the same place where his family now resides. He erected a store, and also a saw- and grist-mill, continuing the milling business in connection with farming during the greater part of his life. His family consisted of five children, four of whom lived to years of maturity, viz., Mary Eliza, John C., Wm. A., and Gertrude J. Of these only John C. and Gertrude J. are now living.

In politics Mr. Harris was formerly an old-line Whig; but at the dissolution of that party he assumed an independent position, and henceforth acted free from party control.

Mr. Harris was a man of strict integrity, systematic and regular in his business habits, and much respected by those of his acquaintance. He died on April 26, 1862, at the age of sixty-three years.

STEPHEN O. BURT.

On another page may be seen the engraving of the residence of Stephen O. Burt, who is the only son of John Burt, and grandson of Richard Burt, Sr., who was born April 17, 1745. In the year 1770 he emigrated from Rhode Island, his native State, to Columbia Co., N. Y.

John, the eldest of eleven children, was born June 14, 1775, in the town of Chatham. He received a common-school education, and removed with the remainder of his

father's family, in the year 1790, to the town of Northumberland, Saratoga Co., N. Y., where they purchased five hundred and seventy-two acres of land, bordering on the Hudson river, in the vicinity of Fort Miller Falls.

The 31st of December, 1807, John married Sarah Olney, daughter of Stephen Olney, of Saratoga. They commenced life for themselves in a log cabin. Owing to his untiring energies the small space then cleared rapidly enlarged, until the great forest became fertile fields. Two years later the cabin was replaced by a frame house that, with few alterations, still remains. In connection with farming, a portion of his time was spent in the lumber business.

In politics he was a life-long Democrat. He was a good neighbor, a kind friend, and generous alike to rich and poor. The labors of his energetic life were crowned with success, and his chief study was the comfort and happiness of those around him. His strict integrity in all business transactions commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

In appearance he was of medium height, broad across the shoulders, and had brown hair and blue eyes. His habits were good, his intellect well balanced, and every lineament of his strongly-marked features proclaimed him a worker. He was the father of two children,—the eldest a daughter; the youngest a son, Stephen O., who was born Oct. 16, 1808.

In his youth, Stephen O. Burt enjoyed those advantages which the early days of this county afforded. He remained at home with his father until the spring of 1836, when he married Rebecca Salisbury, daughter of Preserved Salisbury, of Stillwater.

The following year he spent in the lumber business, at Ausable Forks, in Essex county. From thence they returned to the homestead, to make that their permanent home. His mother died Dec. 9, 1856. His father, at an advanced age, was in full possession of all his faculties, and lived to enjoy many happy reunions of children, grand and great-grandchildren, until his death, which occurred March 30, 1871, at the age of ninety-five.

After his father's death Stephen O. left the homestead, and settled at Bacon Hill, where they now reside. Of their seven children there are three living. The eldest, Lewis P., married Sarah L. Waldo, of Northwestern, Feb. 18, 1862, and resides at Woodworth Hill; the next eldest, Ella, married W. S. Deyoe, of Bacon Hill, Dec. 5, 1866; the younger daughter, Sarah J., is living at home.

HADLEY.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

HADLEY is the east one of the two northernmost towns of the county. It is bounded, north and east by the county line, south by Corinth, and west by Day. It includes 9737 acres of improved land, 7760 of unimproved, and of this last amount 3995 are woodland. The population, in 1875, was 1063. Hadley contains a part of the twenty-fourth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent, and also a part of the patent granted to John Glen and others, also a part of the Palmer purchase, and a part of the Dartmouth patent.

In the revised statutes of the State is the following legal description of this town and the definition of its boundaries :

"The town of *Hadley* shall contain all that part of said county bounded, northerly and easterly, by the bounds of the county ; south-erly, by Corinth ; and westerly, by Day."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The Hudson river borders the town upon the east. The surface of the country is very hilly and rough, the soil sandy and light, with many large boulders. The hills are generally thickly wooded. In the southeastern part of the town stands the "iron mountain" (Mount Anthony), which rises to a considerable height. It is the highest peak of the Kayadrossera range. Its western face rises quite abruptly, and is rough and rocky, while the eastern declivity is much gentler and more thickly wooded. There is a bed of hematite iron ore in the mountain, but the ore is not rich enough to render working the mine a profitable business, and it has long been abandoned.

There are no lakes wholly in the town, but a small part of Livingston's lake projects across its western border from the town of Day. The Sacandaga river runs in a very crooked easterly course across the southern part. The high hills shut down close to the river on either side, making the valley narrow and rather gloomy.

There are no creeks of any size. The largest is Wolf, which runs across the northern part of the town, and empties into the Hudson about three miles above Hadley station.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements in Hadley were about 1788. A man named Richard Hilton is credited with being the first settler. Further than his name nothing is known concerning him.

In the spring of 1790, Alexander Stewart settled on the banks of the Hudson, on lot 9, river division of the small Dartmouth patent. His farm consisted of one hundred and fifty acres of fine river-bottom lands, and was densely covered with a heavy growth of extremely fine white-pine timber. From May to December he cleared up fifteen acres without the aid of horses, cattle, or men. He sowed his first wheat in

1791, and every year after that had wheat to sell. He died in May, 1823, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Elizabeth, lived till 1835, and died in her eighty-fifth year. He had nine children, Nancy, John, Neal, David, Charles, Daniel, Betsey, James, and William. Daniel is the only one now living. He resides at Luzerne, at the age of eighty-six years, and his wonderful memory and extensive experience enabled him to give us valuable assistance in collecting the facts for this work. Enjoying the peaceful pleasures of a quiet and healthy old age, may he still live many years. The only other descendant of Alexander Stewart, living in this vicinity, is Daniel A. Stewart, a son of Charles. He lives in Hadley, a little north of the depot. Neal Stewart was a very strong man, and is said to have carried a barrel of pork from the river to his father's house, a distance of eighty rods, stopping to rest but once. The feat seems to be a well-authenticated fact. David Stewart was a popular surveyor, and nearly every road survey bears his signature. He was accurate and skillful. Daniel was the first child born in the town. He was born in 1791.

David Dayton settled on lot 10 of the Dartmouth patent in 1796. He had five sons, Joel, Henry, Telam, Orange, and Erastus. He died in 1807. Telam still lives in Hadley, on the old homestead.

Elijah Ellis, formerly from Shaftsbury, Vermont, came from Warren county to Hadley in 1800. He first settled on the southern side of the Sacandaga, near its mouth, and subsequently removed to lot 3 of the Glen patent, near the western foot of Mount Anthony. He built a saw-mill about a mile farther up the river, where a small creek enters from the south. He lived till 1855, when he died, surrounded by family and friends. His wife died in 1875, and lacked but a few months of being one hundred years old. Elijah Ellis had eleven children. Of these, seven are still living. Three, Anna, Sybil, wife of David Hyde, and Sarah, wife of W. H. Flansburgh, live in Hadley.

Joseph Gilbert, a soldier of the Revolution, settled on Hadley Hill from 1800-2. He died in 1839, and his son John succeeded him on the farm. He died in 1872, and the homestead is now occupied by his son, James Gilbert.

Henry Blackwood, with his five sons, settled on Hadley Hill in 1802. One of the sons, Charles Blackwood, is still living in that neighborhood. The place is quite commonly known throughout the vicinity as "Pluck Hill," in recognition of the plucky nature of some of its early inhabitants.

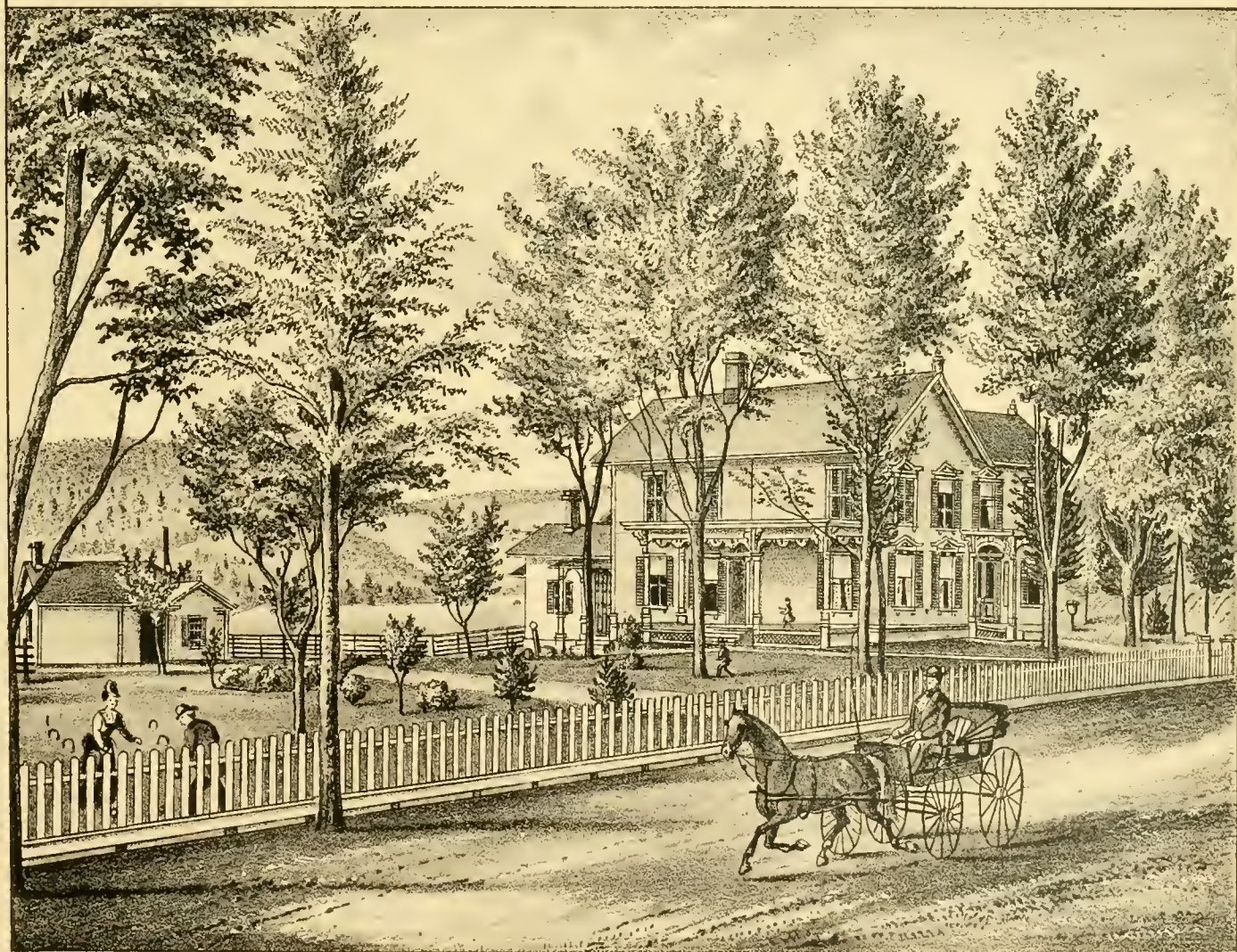
Indissolubly connected with the history of the town is the name of Jeremy Rockwell. Coming into the town at an early period, he at once assumed a prominent position in social, political, and business affairs, and until his death was constantly engaged with all the energy and ability at his command in conducting public affairs, manifesting a laud-



Manlius Jeffers



Myra Jeffers



RESIDENCE OF MANLIUS JEFFERS, HADLEY, SARATOGA CO., N.Y.

able public spirit, and amidst all conducting his various business schemes to a successful issue. He rapidly acquired property, and became the largest land-holder in the town. He held many offices of trust and responsibility. As early as 1809 he was serving in the capacity of justice of the peace, and continued to act as such till about 1830. From 1816 to 1819 he was town clerk. Elected to the office of supervisor in the spring of that year, he continued to hold that office for fifteen successive years, and in 1835 was again chosen to that office, and held it at the time of his death. He also held the offices of associate judge, member of Assembly, and was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1821 for this State. He was seventy years old at the time of his death, Aug. 14, 1835. He first married a Miss Miller, of Ballston, and by her had one child, a son. After her death he married Betsey Bird, and by her had twelve children. They were named respectively James, Henry, Harmon, Charlotte, Hiram, George T., Jeremy, Jr., Celina, Emeline, Caroline, Charles, Maria, and William W. Of these, Harmon and Charles live in Hadley; George T., in connection with his son, George H., runs the deservedly-famous "Rockwell House" at Luzerne; Celina Levens and William W. are living in Warren county. Harmon has held the office of justice of the peace for eight terms. Was town clerk six years, and supervisor eleven years. In 1843 he built the Cascade House at Hadley. It is a fine building, and from its broad piazza commands an unrivaled view of river and mountain scenery. The rest of the children are dead. The Rockwells trace their descent from a Norman knight, Sir Ralph de Rocheville. The first of the name in America was Deacon William Rockwell, of Dorchester, who came from England about 1630. Jeremy's father was Joseph Rockwell, of Salisbury, Conn., and he was a great-grandson of this Deacon William Rockwell.

The Jeffers family were among the early residents. The first representatives of the family came from Wales, and settled in Massachusetts. They were the great-grandparents of Manlius, Sidney, and Jefferson Jeffers. David Jeffers was the son of these people, and married and raised a family in Massachusetts. Both he and his wife did valuable service for the cause of independence, he serving in the army and she ministering to the needs of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. Their eldest son, Deodatus, came to Hadley about 1800, and settled at Jessup's Landing, at what is now the town of Corinth. He lived there until about 1804, when he removed to Hadley and bought some land of Jeremiah Rockwell, on great lot 2 of Palmer's purchase, being a subdivision of what is known as the Nixon lot, and bordering on the north bank of the Sacandaga river, about two miles from its mouth. Deodatus Jeffers was a man of iron constitution, wonderful strength, and great vitality. It was a boast of his that he never knew a qualm of sickness or a pang of pain from disease during his whole life. He never employed a physician till his first and last sickness came upon him. He was a lumberman by profession, and held first rank among that hardy class of citizens. He worked many years for Jeremy Rockwell, cutting off the splendid pine timber along the rivers, and died in 1854 from the effects of a cold taken while witnessing

the building of a dam at Luzerne, at the age of eighty-eight years. Eunice, his wife, died in 1845 of slow consumption. Deodatus left three sons, Sidney, Jefferson, and Manlius, all of them still living in this town.

Among the other early settlers were Jonathan Flanders, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Richards, Mr. Delane, Mr. Hazard, David Lawton, Abel Houghton, Enoch Gray, John Johnson, and Stephen Kenyon. The first frame house in the southern part of the town was built by Stephen Gray about 1830. Jonathan Flanders kept the first inn. It was near the ferry on the Rice farm. Drafting for the War of 1812 was conducted at this tavern.

Alexander H. Palmer came to Hadley in 1818 as agent for Gordon Conkling. He was supervisor two terms, was elected member of Assembly in 1852, and is now a United States inspector in the New York custom-house. Kenyon's blacksmith-shop at Hadley, in 1818, was about the first one in the town.

In 1846 the town voted for no license by a vote of eighty-five to forty-two. In 1847 the vote on the same question stood, against, eighty-four; for, fifty-six.

The Conklingville bridge was built in 1852, and was carried off by high water about 1860. In 1861, Luke Kathan, Robert Humphrey, and David Wait, acting in behalf of the town, built a new bridge at a cost of \$1400.

In 1866 a road was surveyed, the location of which was determined by the surveyor in the following novel manner. The record reads: "Beginning at a point in the middle of an old road on the line between the town of Day and Hadley, and from which point *the apex of the roof of the house of Widow Shippey* bears south fifty-seven degrees west, and runs thence," etc.

In 1827 money to the amount of \$30 was paid by the overseer of the poor for the support of "one Pixley, a porpor."

At one time justices were elected for "long and short turns." One citizen tendered his resignation from office because he was "about to leave the town for an *indifinite* period." There is a road in the town, one part of which, if we believe the assertion of the surveyor, runs "*tangentially*."

In 1848 a minister named Benson, a Second Adventist, held meetings in a private house in Conklingville. The first clearing on the south side of the river, near Conklingville, was done by Thomas Ralph in 1828. He worked about one-half day and then crossed the river in a canoe. In returning, the canoe was upset and he was drowned. The body was recovered some time after and was buried on the river-bank, near the present saw-mill.

The Adirondack railroad runs through the eastern part of the town parallel with the Hudson. This company's bridge across the Sacandaga river, near its mouth, is quite an imposing structure. It is a square truss-bridge, built of wood, thoroughly bolted and braced. It rests on solid piers of cut-stone, and is made up of four spans. The main or river-span is nearly two hundred feet in length. The tops of the rails are about ninety feet above the river at low water. The bridge was built in 1860. The bridge at the mouth of the river was built by Obadiah Wilcox in 1813, and still stands. It is supported by three arches,

and is covered. It has a double roadway, and is about two hundred feet long.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The town of Hadley was formerly a portion of the town of Greenfield. In 1801 it was erected into a separate town, and comprised the present towns of Hadley, Corinth, and a portion of Day. In 1819 it was reduced to its present dimensions.

Jeremy Rockwell was the first supervisor of the present town, and served in that capacity fifteen successive years. The records of the first town-meeting, and all others previous to 1820, are not to be found.

In the winter of 1829–30 bounties were paid for the killing of thirty-five foxes. The next town-meeting repealed the by-law authorizing the payment of such bounty.

In 1841 the town was divided into eight school districts.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.*

Year.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1801.	Benjamin Cowles.		
1802.	" "		
1803.	" "		
1804.	" "		
1805.	" "	Daniel Church.	
1806.	" "	" "	
1807.	" "	" "	
1808.	" "	" "	
1809.	" "	" "	
1810.	" "	Elisha Bruce.	
1811.	" "	J. W. Taylor.	
1812.	" "	Orlando Boardman.	
1813.	" "	" "	
1814.	" "	Elisha Wilson.	
1815.	Timothy Brown.	" "	
1816.	Benjamin Cowles.	Jeremy Rockwell.	
1817.	" "	" "	
1818.	" "	" "	
1819.	Jeremy Rockwell.	H. T. Carpenter.	
1820.	" "	" "	
1821.	" "	Henry Rockwell.	David Stewart.
1822.	" "	" "	" "
1823.	" "	" "	" "
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	" "	" "	" "
1826.	" "	" "	" "
1827.	" "	Harmon Rockwell.	" "
1828.	" "	" "	" "
1829.	" "	David Stewart.	" "
1830.	" "	Orange Dayton.	George T. Rockwell.
1831.	" "	George T. Rockwell.	Liberty Butler.
1832.	" "	Harmon Rockwell.	Henry Blackwood.
1833.	" "	" "	Decalvas S. Graves.
1834.	Charles Stewart.	" "	David Stewart.
		" "	elect.
1835.	Jeremy Rockwell.†	Hiram A. Perry.†	" "
	H. Rockwell. app.	D. S. Graves. app.	
1836.	Charles Stewart.	" "	George Kenyon.
		" "	elected.
1837.	David Stewart.	Peter Butler. app.	Thomas Butler.
1838.	Harmon Rockwell.	" "	" "
1839.	" "	Canni Lindsay.	William Mallory.
		" "	elected.
1840.	" "	N.M. Houghton. app.	Gordon Jenkins.
1841.	" "	" "	William Mallory.
1842.	" "	David Stewart.	" "
1843.	" "	" "	James Myers.

* The records are lost for list of town clerks prior to 1805, and for collectors previous to 1821.

† Died in office.

Year.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1844.	Harmon Rockwell.	Truman D. Stewart.	Daniel A. Stewart.
1845.	" "	" "	James P. Burnham.
1846.	Wm W. Rockwell.	Daniel B. Ketchum.	Aaron Houghton.
1847.	" "	Manlius Jeffers.	Levi Sturdevant.
1848.	Harmon Rockwell.	" "	Manlius Jeffers.
1849.	" "	George Kenyon.	John W. Sayre.
1850.	Jefferson Jeffers.	Canni Lindsay.	John Johnson.
1851.	Alex. K. Palmer.	George Kenyon.	John W. Sayre.
1852.	Manlius Jeffers.	" "	Joseph Washburne.
1853.	Robert Humphrey.	John Cameron.	Briggs Gray.
1854.	" "	David Wait.	Henry Wilcox.
1855.	David Wait.	George Kenyon.	Samuel Blackwood.
1856.	Jefferson Jeffers.	" "	Alexander Graham.
1857.	Manlius Jeffers.	Abner D. Wait.	David Sturdevant.
1858.	" "	" "	Joseph Washburn.
1859.	Robert Humphrey.	David Wait.	Anderson Holden.
1860.	Alex. H. Palmer.	Stephen Kenyon, Jr.	Henry S. Jenkins.
1861.	John J. Wait.	" "	James H. Mills.
1862.	G. Conkling, Jr.	George Kenyon.	John H. Wagar.
1863.	Manlius Jeffers.	John J. Wait.	Caleb Graham.
1864.	G. Conkling, Jr.	" "	Joseph Smith.
1865.	John J. Wait.	Chas. W. Reynolds.	Hugh Aldrich.
1866.	" "	George Kenyon.	Rollin L. Jenkins.
1867.	William H. Palmer.	Grove H. Moore.	James H. Mills.
1868.	Benjamin Pickens.	Martin H. Wilcox.	Edward Scovill.
1869.	" "	A. J. Rockwell.	Joel Loveless.
1870.	Manlius Jeffers.	Stephen Kenyon.	Jonathan D. Ford.
1871.	William H. Palmer.	John A. Kathan.	John Johnson.
1872.	Stewart Early.	Joseph E. Morris.	John C. Palmer.
1873.	John A. Kathan.	" "	James Boyce.
1874.	" "	William P. Bunnell.	Alex. H. Palmer (2d).
1875.	Lewis E. Wait.	Warren Johnson.	" "
1876.	Darius Martin.	James F. Austin.	Monroe Kathan.
1877.	John J. Wait.	Charles H. Mills.	" "
1878.	" "	Clark Early.	George W. Jenkins.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830. Joel Dayton.	1857. G. Kenyon, short term.
1831. Stephen Gray, long term.	1858. Manlius Jeffers.
U. H. Kendall, short term.	1859. Elijah Ellis.
1832. Harmon Rockwell.	1860. George Kenyon.
1833. Stephen Gray.	1861. Robert Humphrey.
1834. Decalvas S. Graves.	1862. Manlius Jeffers.
1835. Uriah H. Kendall.	1863. J. A. Kettell, long term.
1836. David Stewart.	A. H. Palmer, short term.
1837. Stephen Gray, long term.	1864. Harmon Rockwell.
Thomas Frost, short term.	L. D. Sabin, appointed.
1838. H. Rockwell, long term.	1865. " "
Thomas Frost, short term.	1866. Manlius Jeffers.
1839. " "	1867. C. Kennedy, long term.
1840. David Stewart.	M. Beattie, short term.
1841. Stephen Gray.	1868. George Kenyon.
1842. Harmon Rockwell.	1869. Lemuel D. Sabin.
1843. Thomas Frost.	1870. H. S. Jenkins, long term.
1844. David Stewart.	J. Gilbert, long vacancy.
1845. John B. Aldrich.	D. Martin, short vacancy.
1846. Ariel C. Loveless.	1871. H. Rockwell, long term.
1847. Harmon Rockwell.	A. H. Palmer, short term.
1848. Zina H. Cowles.	1872. G. Kenyon, long term.
1849. R. Humphrey, long term.	J. Johnson, short term.
Otis Kihlin, short term.	1873. Solon Bingham.
1850. M. Jeffers, long term.	1874. David H. Yates.
A. C. Loveless, short term.	1875. M. H. Wilcox, long term.
1851. " " long term.	Mark Beattie, short term.
John Gilhert, short term.	1876. Joseph Dunn, long term.
1852. Harmon Rockwell.	Joel Loveless, short term.
1853. Robert Humphrey.	1877. S. Bingham, long term.
1854. Manlius Jeffers.	J. Scovill, long vacancy.
1855. John A. Kettell.	J. Gilbert, short vacancy.
1856. Harmon Rockwell.	1878. George Dunkler.
1857. R. Humphrey, long term.	



L. E. Wait



OFFICE & TANNERY ^{OF} LEWIS E. WAIT, HADLEY, SARATOGA CO., N.Y. (LUMBERMAN & AGENT FOR H. POOR & SON)

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

HADLEY is a small hamlet at the mouth of the Sacandaga river. It contains about a dozen dwellings, two hotels, two stores, and a school-house. It is really a part of the village of Luzerne. It was commenced in 1790, by Henry Walker, who first settled there. The first saw-mill was built, in 1791, by Delane & Hazard. The first grist-mill by Jeremy Rockwell, in 1803. The first store was kept by Rockwell, in 1807.

CONKLINGVILLE lies on the western border of the town, on both sides of the river. It was started by Gurdon Conkling, who came there in 1848, and built a large tannery, a store, a hotel, and several dwellings. Previous to this there had been two saw-mills erected, one on each side of the river. The first dam in this town was built in 1828, by Johnson & Wait. It was about forty feet above the present one. That dam, with the mill at its south end, built by Isaac Barber, in 1831, was carried away by high water in 1848. It was then built where it now stands. The first school-house in Conklingville was built in 1849. Miss Mary A. Andrews was the first teacher. Perry Burton, Joel and Silas Dayton were also among the first teachers there. Conklingville at present consists of about fifty dwellings, two churches, four stores, two blacksmith-shops, one tannery, one woodenware-shop, one collar-box factory, one hotel, one wagon-shop, one saw-mill, and a school-house. It has about three hundred inhabitants. The first store was kept by David Wait, about 1840. The building stands near the wooden-ware-works, and is used for a dwelling. William Wright was the first blacksmith there.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

A man named Wilson taught the first school, in 1791.

The first school-house in the Stewart neighborhood was built at a very early day. It was made of pine logs, and when short of kindling-wood it was the practice to hew off a piece of the sides to get some. The seats were wooden slabs, with legs made of round sticks, and there were no desks. The floor was of loose boards. The house was near the ferry, at what is now the Rice place. A man named Pitcher taught there.

Previous to 1820 there was a log school-house in the Ellis neighborhood. John Johnson and Walter Knott were early teachers there.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money According to the Number of Children.	Public Money According to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	23	\$52.14	\$15.82	\$17.10	\$0.77	\$85.83
" 2.....	23	52.14	15.82	26.25	77	91.98
" 3*.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 4.....	39	52.14	26.82	19.82	1.30	100.08
" 5.....	40	52.14	27.51	29.30	1.34	110.29
" 6.....	96	104.28	66.03	69.53	3.20	243.01
" 7.....	52	52.14	35.76	51.64	1.73	141.27
	273	\$364.98	\$187.76	\$213.64	\$9.11	\$775.49

* No house, no report.

VII.—CHURCHES.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HADLEY.

In the year 1826 the first organization of the Baptist denomination in the present town of Hadley was formed. Rev. — Chandler was pastor. John Loveless and John Jenkins were deacons. It was an open-communion society, and existed for several years. The meetings were held at the residence of John Loveless. The Free-Will Baptist church was organized in the summer of 1841, at the present residence of Elder David Hyde. In 1844 the first church edifice was built by Mr. Hyde. It was a cheaply-built house, intended for but temporary use, and cost the trifling sum of \$300. The membership was small at first, but has gradually, spite of times of trial and depression, increased until the present number is thirty-nine. In the year 1869 the present church was built. Its cost was \$2600. It is a building about thirty by fifty feet on the ground, with a square belfry and tower. Commodious sheds are attached. This house was dedicated January 20, 1870, by Rev. George T. Day, of Dover, N. H. Rev. John H. Loveless was the first pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. David Hyde, who has remained pastor, with the exception of an absence of nine years in Rensselaer county (where he had charge of a church), till the present time. The church during that time was under the charge of Rev. John H. Loveless and Rev. David Smith. Rev. Joseph Tripp was pastor for one year since that time. The present officers are Richardson Woodcock, deacon; Mrs. Anna Bingham, clerk. The Sabbath-school connected with the church was organized in 1844, with a small membership. The average attendance during the past year was forty-one. Rev. David Hyde has long acted in the capacity of superintendent. There is a pleasantly-located and finely-inclosed cemetery near the church. Over the gate is the inscription, "Lynwood Cemetery;" on the inner face is the legend, "Will not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

The first religious meetings in the neighborhood were held at the house of John Loveless, on the northern part of great lot 4 of the twenty-fourth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent, about the year 1825. Services were held at the residence of Rev. David Hyde until the church was built in 1844.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF HADLEY.

The Wesleyan Methodist church was organized in 1844. Walter R. Sutliff was class-leader. Among the first members were Walter and Sarah Sutliff, Riel Loveless, Anna Johnson, Dennis Townsend, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. Dennis Townsend, Mrs. Tilly Houghton, Laney Gray, Lucy Houghton, Ira Gray, and Robert Johnson. There was a class of about twenty-five members. This church is one of a circuit, and the ministers in charge at its organization were Rev. S. H. Foster, Rev. James Dayton, and Rev. William H. Hawkins. Changes have been made at different times, and the following ministers have been connected with the circuit, Rev. Enos Putnam, Rev. S. Abbott, Rev. William P. Ray, and Rev. W. H. Flansburgh. The membership has sometimes been as high as fifty, but is now about

twenty-five. There has been a Sunday-school connected with this church, which was organized in 1845. Walter R. Sutliff was first superintendent. The average membership has been about forty scholars. The church edifice was built in 1845. It is a plain wooden structure, without blinds or tower, unpainted and quite badly out of repair, with a gallery on three sides of the room. Size about thirty by forty feet. First cost was \$2000.

CONKLINGVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1854 religious meetings were held at various times by Rev. David Lyon, of Northampton, and also by Rev. Mr. James, a Dutch Reformed minister of the town of Day. These meetings were held in the hall on the second floor of the residence of Colonel Gurdon Conkling, and also in the school-house. On the 26th of September, 1854, a committee appointed by the presbytery of Albany, consisting of Rev. J. T. Backus, D.D., Rev. S. E. Lane, and Rev. John Woodbridge, met in the hall above mentioned for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church. Rev. J. T. Backus acted as moderator. Ten persons were admitted to membership and constituted the original society. Of these, Gurdon and Caroline Conkling, Mrs. Sarah Conkling, William S. Young, Orlando Barnes, William Farquar, William Wittington, and Perry Burton joined by letter, and Henry and Luey Wileox on profession of faith. William S. Young was elected clerk of the session. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the first meeting of the Presbyterian church of Conklingville ended.

June 1, 1825, C. H. Skillman, a licentiate of the presbytery of New Brunswick, was delegated by the board of missions to take charge of the church. January 9, 1856, he joined the presbytery of Albany, and on the 17th of the same month was ordained to the ministry, and settled as the pastor of the church. He remained connected with the church in this capacity until June 1, 1860, when he relinquished his charge. He was succeeded by J. K. McLean, a licentiate of Albany presbytery, who supplied the pulpit until October of that year. From October to December the pulpit was vacant. December 16, 1860, Rev. J. A. Patterson, an evangelist of the presbytery of Huntington, became stated supply for a time. During the years of 1861 to 1866 there was no regular supply for the pulpit, and only occasional meetings were held. The church, however, was used by the Methodist denomination and meetings were held by Rev. J. K. Wager during those years. April 14, 1867, an effort having been made to revive the somewhat dormant church, Rev. David Edgar became stated supply, and remained about six months. Another period of quiet, and then on the 21st of July, 1871, Rev. George Craig became stated supply. Again for a long time the pulpit was vacant, until in June, 1874, J. D. Countermine, a student at Princeton College, supplied the pulpit for about three months. The pulpit was then left unoccupied until July 1, 1875, when Rev. George S. Bell became stated supply, and remains in that capacity at present.

In the fall of 1856 steps were taken to bring about the erection of a house of worship, and the work was carried along so far as to have the building inclosed and a lecture-

room finished off by the 28th of November. On that day a preparatory lecture was delivered by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Skillman. This was the first service held in the church. For ten years following the church remained in an unfinished state, services being held in the lecture-room, and, when demanded by the size of the audience, in the unfinished room. Notably was this the case when, in April, 1865, that dark and gloomy wave of grief and horror swept over the land, darkening every hearth, and throwing the chilled life-blood back upon the fainting hearts of forty millions of people. When the terrible news of the assassination of that best-beloved President America ever possessed, came on the wings of the lightning, the people here, as elsewhere, were grieved, shocked, and almost stunned. And on that day, when a sorrowing nation, from Maine to California, and from the northern lakes to the boundaries of the defeated south, met to pay tribute to the worth and wisdom, the justice, generosity, kindness, and statesmanship of the departed, and to manifest their appreciation of his many virtues, and to mourn not only the country's loss but a loss which each one felt to be a personal bereavement, the citizens of Hadley in common with the hosts of their fellow-countrymen met to hold a memorial service. The meeting was held at the unfinished church, which was crowded full, and was addressed by Rev. J. K. Wager, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who, standing on an upturned dry-goods box, delivered a powerful and touching sermon. In 1866 the church was finished off, and the dedicatory services were held in the fall of that year. Rev. John Woodbridge, of Saratoga, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The building is a plain structure, about thirty by sixty feet in size, and surmounted by a square tower. It is painted white, with green blinds, and presents a neat and tasty appearance. The Sunday-school connected with this church was first organized as a Union Sabbath-school in 1853 or 1854. The sessions were held in the hall in the second story of Colonel Conkling's house. Miss Mary Hedges was the prime mover in this enterprise, and was the first superintendent. Mr. Albert Conkling, Mrs. Caroline Conkling, and Mrs. A. H. Palmer, were among the first teachers in the Sunday-school. The school was not very large, but has been continued since, and is now in excellent condition. The present number of names on the roll is one hundred and twenty. There are one hundred and forty volumes in the library. The present officers are D. H. Yates, superintendent; John King, assistant superintendent; Martin H. Wileox, secretary; E. G. Dunklee, treasurer.

The membership of the church has varied considerably from time to time, and is now about thirty-five.

The following is a list of the elders of the society since its organization: William S. Young, Orlando Barnes, William Farquhar, Cleaves K. Hutchinson, William Parker, Isaac Noyes, Jr., and David H. Yates. The present session is composed of Rev. George S. Bell, pastor, and Elders Isaac Noyes, Jr., William Parker, and David H. Yates.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CONKLINGVILLE.

Late in the fall of the year 1868, in response to the request of several individuals, the Rev. C. T. V. Eastman, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Northampton, Ful-



J. J. WAIT.

J. J. Wait was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., February 18, 1811. His ancestors were among the early settlers of the county, and met the obstacles of a pioneer life with that resolution and self-sacrifice characteristic of the offspring. He spent his minority, and until he was twenty-four years of age, on the farm with his father, receiving very limited opportunities for any education from books. In the year 1835 he married Miss Louisa, daughter of Jeremiah Baker, and about that time struck out into the busy world for himself; he engaged in the construction of mills and lumbering, which business his father had previously carried on quite largely in connection with his farming. In this business he successfully continued for some thirty-four years. His

health became somewhat impaired by over taxation of body, and for the past two years—to 1878—he has been occupied as a farmer about two miles from Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y.

He has spent a life of active business, been known as a man of strict integrity of purpose, and strong resolution to do whatever he conceived to be right. His wife dying, he married for his second wife Mrs. Bovard, widow of the late John Bovard, by whom he had three children, Effie, Henry R., and Lena, all of whom are living.

Mr. Wait is unostentatious in his ways, and, by his social and courteous address, wins to himself as friends all with whom he comes in contact.



RESIDENCE OF J. J. WAIT, HADLEY, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.



ton Co., N. Y., came to Conklingville for the purpose of organizing an Episcopal church. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, was well attended, and the society was successfully organized with twenty-four members. Among them appear the names of Thomas and Ann Gillespie, Samuel and Anna Kinnear, James and Mary Parker, William W. and Eliza A. Foulks, Joseph and Mary J. Ross, Edward and Susan Godsell, John and Ann Hall, Elizabeth McConhie, John, James, and Edward Keagan, Thomas Jones, and Thomas Evans. The first officers of the church were Thomas Gillespie and Samuel Kinnear, wardens; James Parker, John Hall, Sr., Thomas Evans, and William W. Foulks, vestrymen; Joseph Ross, treasurer. Rev. C. T. V. Eastman continued to hold services in the Presbyterian church and in the school-house for about a year. Benjamin Webb then became rector, and continued in that capacity till 1871. He was followed by Rev. Joseph Ritchie, who conducted services for but a few weeks, and was in turn followed by Rev. Mr. Moran, who served about three months. The church was then without a rector for about four years. Services were, however, held during the summer seasons of 1872 and 1873 by Rev. Montgomery Hooper, who passed the summers in this locality. June 24, 1876, Rev. Anson J. Brockway entered upon the rectorship, and continues to hold that relation to the church at present. He resides at Luzerne, Warren Co., and has charge of a church there also.

The church edifice, which is a neat, yet plain structure, twenty-two by fifty-five feet, with a vestry eight by sixteen feet, was built during the fall of 1870 and the winter following. It was finished off in the spring of 1871. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone occurred on the 17th of September, 1870. The Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, S.T.D., bishop of the diocese of Albany, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The church was the result of the efforts of poor men dependent upon day labor for the means of providing food for themselves and their families, as well as for the means to build churches. The hard times came on, wages were reduced, and the members of the church have found it impossible to fully pay all the obligations incurred by the erection of the building. As a consequence, the church has not yet been formally dedicated. The cost of the building and site was about \$2400. It is pleasantly situated near the Sacandaga river, in the eastern end of the village. At present the number of members is about twenty-five. The present officers of the church are Thomas Gillespie and John Keagan, wardens; James Gillespie, John Parker, James Davison, David York, vestrymen; Joseph Ross, treasurer; James Keagan, clerk of vestry; William Cameron, collector. Rev. Benjamin Webb organized a Sabbath-school in connection with this church in the year 1870, with about twenty-five scholars, he acting as superintendent. The school has been continued up to the present time. The present superintendent is the rector, Rev. A. J. Brockway.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The first burial was that of Betsey, a daughter of Alexander Stewart, in 1796. She was but three or four years

old, and was buried in the Stewart burying-ground. The school-teacher, Pitcher, died of consumption, and was buried there a few years later.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

An Odd-Fellows' lodge was instituted at Conklingville in 1851. Hon. A. H. Palmer, N. G.; Charles Hale, V. G.; Robert Humphrey, Sec.; John Todd, Treas.; James Pinkerton, F. Sec., were the first officers. The meetings were held in the hall in Gurdon Conkling's house. The lodge had about fifty members. In 1858 the charter was surrendered.

A lodge of Good Templars was instituted by Dr. Chauncey Boughton in 1869. D. E. King, W. C. T.; Mary S. Palmer, W. V. T.; Jacob Palmer, W. Sec.; and M. H. Wilcox, L. D., were the first officers. The lodge now numbers thirty-five members.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

There are no places of particular historic interest in this town. Some Indian relics are found occasionally in the valley of the Hudson. At the falls near the Hadley bridge, it is reported that some troops crossed on a plank during the Revolution, and one man, in his haste, was said to have leaped the chasm. The distance across it is some twelve or fifteen feet. The water beneath is said to be over sixty feet deep. A young man was crossing the river above the falls in a canoe in 1805, when he became frightened, lost control of the boat, and, drifting over the falls, was drowned. "Indian rock," so called, is a large rock in the bed of the Sacandaga river, just below the curve known as the "horse-race." It is so called, because a legendary Indian brave was wrecked by it while passing down the river in his canoe.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

There is considerable land devoted to agriculture, notwithstanding the rough, mountainous nature of the country. Yet lumbering, manufacturing, and similar work largely engross the attention of the people.

Lynwood tannery was built, in 1848, by Gurdon Conkling. It passed through several hands, and in 1863 was bought by Henry Poor & Son, of Boston, who still own it. The buildings are forty by seven hundred feet, two stories high, with a rolling-room forty by sixty feet, an engine-house twelve by eighteen feet, and an oil-house, built of stone, thirty by fifty feet, attached. The hide storehouse is thirty by fifty feet. There is also a fine office. The capital invested is about \$100,000. The power is furnished by five water-wheels, of five feet diameter, and a thirty horse-power engine.

The tannery uses about four thousand five hundred cords of hemlock bark each year, and twenty thousand hides. The bark is mostly obtained in the town of Day, and is drawn down the river on scows by a small steam-tug owned by the company. The hides come from Texas, Mexico, and South America. The annual product of the tannery is about three hundred and fifty tons of sole-leather, valued at \$150,000. The pay-rolls contain the names of about forty workmen.

The paper collar-box factory, owned by James L. Libby,

of New York, was started in 1872. The buildings are forty by one hundred and forty feet, two stories and a basement. Theodore Franklin is the agent in charge of the shop. The shop is driven by a sixty horse-power engine with two boilers. It employs from sixty to eighty hands. The capital invested in buildings and machinery is about \$15,000. The shop uses about ten thousand beech, maple, and birch logs every year. The proprietors own some four or five thousand acres of woodland up the river, and the logs come from that source. The articles manufactured are bent boxes of all kinds and descriptions. The machinery is built with special adaptation to the work required, and turns out the boxes with great rapidity. The value of the yearly product is between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

The Conklingville woodenware-works, Benj. R. Jenkins, agent, is a mammoth shop. The building is L-shaped, and the dimensions of the respective parts are forty-five by eighty-three and forty by one hundred and eleven feet. The whole building is two stories high (twenty-eight-foot posts) with a ten-foot basement underneath. The power is furnished by three turbine water-wheels of six-foot diameter, one central discharge water-wheel, about the same size, and one thirty horse-power engine. The articles manufactured are covered wooden buckets in nests, clothes-pins, barrel-covers, grain-measures, wash-boards, and wooden bowls. The annual consumption of logs is about ten thousand. They are beech, maple, birch, ash, oak, elm, spruce, basswood, pine, and hemlock logs, and mostly procured from three thousand acres of woodland in Day, owned by the proprietors. From seventy-five to one hundred hands are employed in this shop. There is from four hundred to five hundred feet of shafting used.

XII.—MILITARY.

The town of Hadley did not exist at the time of the Revolutionary struggle, and of course none of its citizens participated in the privations of that fateful contest for freedom. But several of the heroes of that war, after its close, came to Hadley and settled here, and their names attach a share of the glory of the Revolution to the history of this town. Following is a list of those Revolutionary heroes whose names we have been able to obtain: Thomas Reed lived in the town of Hadley, near Jessup's Landing, and died there; John Johnson, Sr., served seven years in the Revolutionary war, lived in Hadley several years, died in Day, Nov. 25, 1836; Joseph Gilbert died in Hadley in 1839; Edward Sherman died in Hadley; Abel Houghton died in Hadley; Asel Gray served throughout the Revolution, removed to Hadley, and died there in 1827; David Jeffers died in Hadley.

The War of 1812 called forth a few of Hadley's sturdy sons. So far as can be ascertained, none of them ever saw active service. They went to Plattsburg in 1814, and the war ended before they were brought into conflict with the foe. Those who went from the present town of Hadley were John Gilbert, who was a famous drummer, died in Hadley in September, 1872; James Delong, still living at Conklingville at the age of eighty-four years; Rufus Wells; Harry Burke, now living in Hadley; Squire Lawton, who died in Hamilton county in November, 1876.

Turner Gray, a son of Enoch Gray, Jr., served in the Mexican war. He is now living in Illinois.

This brings us to that great and momentous struggle for national existence that was ushered in by the guns fired at Fort Sumter in April, 1861. In the long, fierce, and desperate struggle that followed that event Hadley sent many of her noblest sons to battle for the integrity of the flag, the perpetuation of American ideas, and the maintenance of the national existence. Some of them shed their blood and laid down their lives in the performance of the sacred duty. Others passed through the fiery trial and escaped unhurt. All are worthy of a lasting remembrance in the hearts of the people, and their names will render this page lustrous and radiant with the glory of their achievements. As far as can now be ascertained, the following is a correct record of the names and deeds of the citizen soldiery of 1861-65 from this town:

Warren Baker, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; disch. with the regiment; living in Philadelphia, Pa.
 Amasa Bartlett, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in battle.
 Charles Blackwood, priv., 16th H. Art.; disch. with the regiment; living in Hadley.
 George N. Blackwood, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living at Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y.
 William Blackwood, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; taken prisoner, and died of starvation at Andersonville, Ga.
 Edward Blower, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 John Brown, regiment and company unknown; died in the service.
 Joseph Campbell, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded, Aug. 30, 1862, at the battle of Bull Run, and died in hospital, Sept. 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
 Dennis Costello, priv., Co. B, 96th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Hadley.
 William Dingman, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed at the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va.
 John W. Dubois, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed during the seven days' fight before Richmond, Va.
 Samuel Ellis, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; mustered out with the regiment; living in Hadley.
 Elam Evans, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, Va., in 1864.
 George Evans, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died in the service.
 Samuel Evans, priv., U. S. Regulars.
 John J. Flanders, company and regiment unknown; living at Stony Creek, Warren Co.
 Jonathan Flanders, company and regiment unknown; living at Stony Creek, Warren Co.
 John Gilbert, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; mustered out with regiment; living at Batchellerville.
 Briggs Gray, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; mustered out with regiment living in Hadley.
 George Harrington, priv., 12th U. S. Regulars; lost an arm, and died in hospital from effects of wound.
 Eugene Holland, sailor, on board U. S. Frigate "Hartford."
 John Holland, sailor, on board U. S. Steamer "Buckingham."
 Charles Jeffers, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; mustered out with the regiment; living in Hadley.
 Rollin Jenkins, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; mustered out with the regiment.
 Joel J. Loveless, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; disch. on account of sickness; living in Iowa.
 William Mahar, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out with the regiment; living in Fulton county.
 — Maloney, killed at the battle of Stone River.
 John McCormick, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment, June 15, 1863; living in Albany.
 Zabin Mills, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C.
 William Newton, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; killed by the explosion of mine at Fort Fisher, N. C.
 Charles H. Palmer, 1st lieut., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.
 Mandelbert J. Palmer, corp., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; died in service, Oct. 10, 1863.
 Wm. H. Palmer, priv., Co. B, 12th N. Y. H. Art.; mustered out with regiment; living in Philadelphia, Pa.
 John Peart, com. sergt., Co. A, 21st N. Y. Cav.; lost his left leg at battle of Ashby's Gap, Va., in 1864; discharged for disability; living in Hadley.

Joseph Reed, priv., 118th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; lost an arm; disch. for disability; living in Hadley.

Frank Rice, priv., — N. Y. Cav.; killed in battle.

Wade Rice, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1862; mustered out with regiment; living in Hadley.

Joseph Rass, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; mustered out with regiment; living at Conklingville.

Samuel Ross.

Edwin Ruthven, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; mustered out with regiment; living at Conklingville.

— Saulsbury, enl. 1861; killed Aug. 30, 1862, at battle of Bull Run.

Wesley Scovill, enl. 1862; discharged; living in Fulton county.

Edward Sherman, priv., 22d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Bull Run; disch. with regiment; living at Pithole, Pa.

Zabin Shippey, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; mustered out with regiment; living in Hadley.

Irving Simpson, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. with regiment; died at Conklingville since the close of the war.

Charles Stewart, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; discharged.

Daniel A. Stewart, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; disch. with regiment; lives in Hadley.

Truman B. Stewart, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; discharged.

Walter Sutliff, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for sickness; recently removed from Conklingville.

Henry Townsend, priv.; died in the service.

Cassius Varney, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., in 1864.

Obadiah Varney, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; died at Davy's island, near New York, Aug. 6, 1865.

Simeon Wait, priv.; died in hospital.

Michael Ward, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf., enl. 1861; living in Albany.

Frederick Washburn, priv., 5th U. S. Reg. Cav.; mustered out at close of the war; living in Hadley.

Henry Washburn, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with regiment; lives at Conklingville.

Ira Washburn, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Hilton Head, S. C., in June, 1863.

Elbridge Wheelock, priv., Co. E, 96th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864.

Wm. Wheelock, enl. 1861; discharged.

Ariel Loveless, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 22, 1861.

Richard M. Sprague, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862.

M O R E A U.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

MOREAU is embraced in the Great Bend of the Hudson, in the northeast corner of the county. It is bounded north and east by the county line, south by Northumberland and Wilton, west by Corinth and the county line. It is mostly a part of the Kayadrossera patent, and contains 18,896 acres of improved land, 4760 acres of unimproved, and of this last amount 3083 are woodland. The population in 1875 was 2315.

To the geographical statement we add the legal description of this town and the definition of its boundaries, as found in the revised statutes of the State.

"The town of Moreau shall contain all that part of said county bounded westerly by Corinth, southerly by Northumberland and Milton, and northerly and easterly by the bounds of the county."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The west part of the town is occupied by the rocky and precipitous peaks of the Palmertown mountains. The Hudson river forms the north, the east, and part of the west boundary of the town. The central and east portions of the town are broken and undulating, with many ravines in connection with the small rivulets. The Snoek Kill and its tributaries drain the southern part of the town. Upon the Hudson river are many rapids and falls, affording valuable water-power at several points. The town is fertile in its central and southeastern parts, which are now divided into highly-cultivated and productive farms. Other portions of the town are less desirable, the soil in some sections being a coarse sand hardly worth cultivation.

The Palmertown mountains at the west are full of grand and beautiful scenery. Somewhat unnoticed in the popular rush for the Adirondacks and other more distant places in years past, they have not perhaps attracted the attention to which they are entitled. Rising suddenly from the plains of Moreau, a clear, well-defined mountain-range, their wood-crowned summits overlook an extensive country, affording views of surpassing loveliness. To the west and the north nature in its roughest, wildest forms greets the eye, while south and east cultivated fields, flourishing villages, and distant cities offer pictures of rare beauty.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To secure the names of the few families said to have been in the town of Moreau before the Revolution, with dates of settlement, has been a work of considerable difficulty. The following account is pretty well authenticated. There may be names not secured, but those who are mentioned in the following pages are believed to be correctly given.

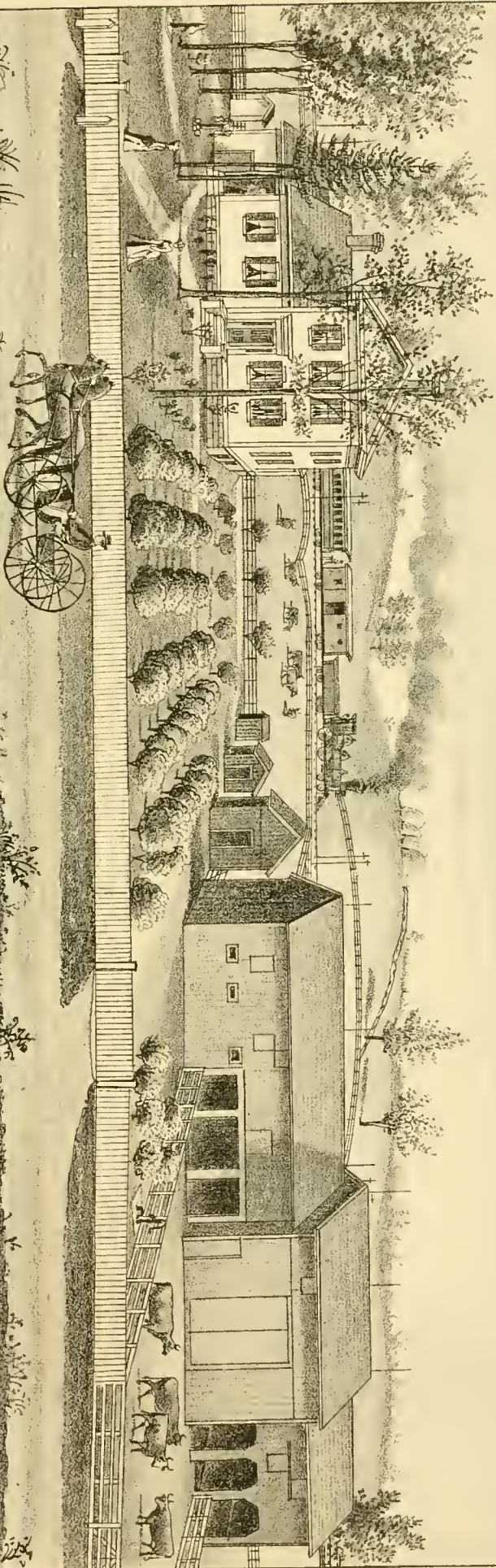
Elijah Parks came from Salisbury, Conn., in 1766, and in connection with his sons—a part of them already mar-

ried—purchased eight hundred acres of land at South Glen's Falls. Elijah built the dwelling-house, afterwards known as the "old castle," and a saw-mill about on the site of the present lower mill of the Morgan lumber company. His son Daniel settled on the flat down the river, the present Bentley place. Lewis Brown, a son-in-law, and Ephraim Parks had another house near that of Elijah, above the old castle, a double log house. These were the first houses at South Glen's Falls, and perhaps the first in town. It is said there were twelve families between Fort Miller and Fort Edward on the west side of the river when the Revolutionary war broke out, but the dates and names are very difficult to obtain; and as the date of the Parks emigration is well settled by records in the hands of Merwin Parks, Esq., 1766, as given above, this very likely constituted the first opening in the forest of Moreau. In 1775, when the news of Lexington was stirring the blood of Americans all over the land, about the same time that Colonel Ethan Allen was thundering at the gates of Ticonderoga in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress, Daniel Parks, a man of gigantic stature, "born to command," gathered a few neighbors from Fort Edward and, without any pretense of orders from Congress or anybody else, not claiming even the authority given by Colonel Allen, pushed through the woods nine miles, and demanded and received the keys of Fort George. This is the tradition in the Parks family, and it is well sustained by the fact that upon Daniel Parks' tombstone, who died in 1818, there is the following inscription: "One of the veterans of the Revolutionary war. He was the man that took the keys from the British officer at Lake George in 1775."

This fact in Daniel Parks' life must have been well authenticated then, sixty years ago. It is true the capture of the fort has passed into history as the act of Colonel Bernard Romans, and he very probably did reach that point two or three days later, and as a military officer under authority of Congress, assumed charge of the fort. Now for the dates: Ethan Allen's force seized Fort Ticonderoga May 10, 1775; Colonel Romans is reported at Fort George the 12th, and soon after left for Ticonderoga. The seizure by Parks must have been at just the same time, or perhaps earlier than the capture of Ticonderoga.

Another theory is given in Holden's "History of Queensbury": that Colonel Romans, reaching Fort Edward, secured the assistance of Daniel Parks and other volunteers; but the tradition in the family, sustained by the tombstone record of 1818, is no doubt correct, that the act was the independent move of Parks and his associates just previous to the arrival of Romans.

Early in the summer of 1777, while the Burgoyne cam-



RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN VAUGHN, MOREAU, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

paigned was in its earlier stages, and Tories with their Indian allies thronged this vicinity, the house of Elijah Parks was attacked by a murderous band. It is probable that on the first alarm Lewis Brown and Ephraim Parks, who lived in the double log house, hurriedly fled to the "old castle" of Elijah, and made the best defense possible. Some reports say they were not there at first. The exact particulars of the struggle at the house cannot be given. The intimation in some of the accounts of the massacre that the Tories were led by one Richardson, who desired to obtain the title-deeds or other papers belonging to Elijah Parks, may possibly be true, but it is not credited by Merwin Parks, a grandson of Daniel, now living at South Glen's Falls, who has given considerable attention to this and other legends of the family. It is his opinion that the attack was simply one of the marauding, plundering excursions common to that time, and that there was not probably any question of title-deeds. If any special reason led to the attack, it was probably something growing out of Elijah Parks' doings as a noted patriot, and out of some service he had rendered against the Tories.

Elisha and Isaac Parks resided with their father, but were away when the attack was made. They arrived to find their father dead, and Elisha, stepping to the door, was shot in the bowels by the Tories still concealed near the house. He had a light in his hand and his wife stood beside him. The wounded man fled to the house of Daniel, below, and the women of Elijah's household also fled. Elisha, with his hands over the wound, reached the house of Daniel, who had just come home, and on the way had heard the guns, but supposed it was his brothers discharging their pieces to load them again for safety through the night. Daniel was only detained from going at once to the scene of the fight by the earnest entreaties of the wounded man that he should try to save his own family. A bed was thrown into a canoe, the wounded man placed upon it, and also the wife and children of Daniel. They were all taken safely across the Hudson, probably to the house of Albert Baker, the second settler at Sandy Hill, who had come there in 1768.

A note to page 427 in Holden's "History of Queensbury" probably applies to the women of the two households at Glen's Falls, who are reported as having fled into the woods with a boy thirteen or fourteen years of age. Being met by Indians, they saved themselves from capture by stating that the boy, who was considerably bundled up, had the smallpox. The Indians left with considerable haste. It needs no elaborate description to render clear the horrors of that fearful night. The father dead in the "old castle"; the son, Elisha, with his bowels, as it were, in his hands, fleeing to his brother's house; the hasty gathering of the little children; the wife and the dying brother crossing the Hudson in the darkness for safety; the other households, with the young wife separated from her wounded husband, fleeing into the depths of the forests and reaching Fort Edward. Such are the sacrifices met by those who settled these now peaceful plains and carved out for themselves the rich inheritance, the beautiful homes of their descendants. Elisha Parks died the next morning, and his body and that of his father were buried at Sandy Hill, on the site of the Presbyterian church. The rude stones which originally

marked their graves are said to be laid into the foundation walls of the church. Lewis Brown and Isaac Parks were taken prisoners that night. Brown managed to escape the next morning. Andrew Lewis, a son-in-law of Abraham Wing, lived on the island, and the Tories attempted to capture him; but for want of boats they could only do it by wading, and he made this so dangerous by the use of his trusty rifle, that they gave up the attempt. A party formed at Fort Edward the next morning started in pursuit. Daniel Parks and Lewis Brown joined them. They found the smoking ruins of the elder Parks' house and the saw-mill. The double log house was not burned.

The Tories, with Ephraim Parks and some other captives, though who they were does not appear, fled up the Hudson, crossing the Sacandaga at its mouth. At Stony creek they took the bed of the stream. The pursuers, baffled and losing the trail, returned. Doubtless the lives of the prisoners were saved by this return, for Isaac Parks stated that they overheard the Tories decide to kill them if they were overtaken. Isaac Parks was carried to Canada, escaped three times, was re-taken, and kept three years.

This raid broke up the Parks' settlement. They removed within the protection of Fort Edward.

Solomon Parks, son of Daniel, though a mere lad, is said to have been an orderly attached to the staff of Colonel Long, of the militia stationed at Fort Ann. About two weeks before Burgoyne's advance it was thought necessary to send all the families of this section to places of safety in Dutchess county and in Connecticut. Solomon Parks, with others, was detailed to assist in this flight. All the horses and oxen of the neighborhood were pressed into the service.

The Parks families returned when peace was declared, and with their numerous branches have ever since been prominent in the northern section of the town. Three old wood-colored houses at Baker's Falls, and one farther west, towards Glen's Falls, are old homesteads of this family. Zina Parks, thought to be the oldest living resident born in the town, still survives at the age of eighty-one.

The following note is here added from Holden's "History of Queensbury": "Some confusion has arisen by reason of the different modes of spelling this family name. The family claims affinity with the Parke family of Virginia, so nearly allied to the Custis and Washington families. The autograph of Daniel Parks shows that he spelt the name *Parke*. By permission, some years since, I copied from the fly-leaf of the Parks family Bible the following, which affords support to the foregoing statement with reference to early settlement:

"I, S. Parks, and Susannah, my wife, were married in 1789, in May. I was born in the town of Half-Moon, now Waterford. When I was two months old my father moved his family to what was then called Wing's Falls, and now Glen's Falls, and there built the first mills that was ever built there. And we suffered a great deal in the struggle for liberty. We lost our lives and property, and became poor and weak."

This young Solomon was the son of Daniel, and while it confirms on the whole the record at the beginning of this narrative, it shows that Daniel Parks must have come here earlier than his father Elijah. This record shows also that

Solomon was only a boy of twelve when said to have been acting as orderly. The tradition of the family is, that he was only an officer's servant, and that is consistent with the age given, though hardly consistent with the idea that he had charge of the removal of families before the advance of Burgoyne. It carries the date of Daniel Parks' settlement at Glen's Falls back to 1765.

At what is now South Glen's Falls in this town there is a tract of land, containing about two thousand acres, known as the Glen patent. It forms a gore between the north line of the Kayadrossera patent and the river. This patent was granted to John Glen, of Schenectady, in 1770. But the Parks' had made improvements there before this time, which they also sold to Glen. Glen cut a road through the woods from Schenectady, which ran through Saratoga Springs, and commenced operations on his patent about the year 1770,—some say earlier. After the Revolution, Glen occupied the place for many years. He came with his family and colored servants, and spent his summer there, living in fine style in the "old castle."

The place was first called Wing's Falls, but about the year 1788 Glen purchased the right to the name of Mr. Wing, the proprietor on the north side of the river. Tradition says Glen agreed to pay the expenses of a wine-supper for the entertainment of a party of mutual friends. To this Mr. Wing assented; the supper was had, and the name changed to Glen's Falls, which it has since borne.*

JACOB BITELY.—From the account of Mr. Bitely, now a police officer in the village of Glen's Falls, we learn that his grandfather, Jacob Bitely, settled in Moreau before the Revolution. His farm was the present Hitchcock place on the river. During the most dangerous stage of the Burgoyne campaign, the family left for safety and went over to the other side of the river. They were gone but seven days. They returned to find their buildings burned, and were obliged to erect temporary shelter and get through the following winter under circumstances of great difficulty and hardship. Like all other families in this section, they recall many incidents of the great struggle. During the war a girl from a recent settler's family came to Mr. Bitely's to ask for help. He put up for her a quantity of meal, and then told the "boys" to draw the seine and catch some fish for her. While they were doing this they were surprised by some Tories and taken prisoners. John Bitely, Henry Bitely, Nathan Duryee, Lydius Duryee, and Ephraim Creehan were carried away to Canada and kept several months. The Duryees were from the other side of the river.

Jacob Bitely left four sons, the two above mentioned and two more, Jacob and Peter.

DAVID JONES.—Some years before the Revolution, just how many is uncertain, this family, destined to have a prominent place in history, in consequence of their relation to the murder of Jeanie McCrea, came from Leamington, N. J., and settled on the river. Their place was the present Rogers farm. The family consisted of a widow and six sons. Four of the sons went farther north, and settled at Moss Street, above Sandy Hill. Two sons, David and Solomon, remained with their mother. A little earlier than

this, John McCrea had settled on the same side of the river, within the present limits of the town of Northumberland, and Jeanie McCrea, sister of John, came from New Jersey and lived with her brother. Here the old acquaintance between the families in New Jersey was continued, and David Jones and Jeanie McCrea were the mutual attraction to each other in the respective homes. When the Revolution broke out, the fearful line of civil war was drawn through neighborhoods formerly united in peaceful association, and through families bound by the ties of home and love, sundering the tenderest relations and shattering the brightest of human hopes. John McCrea, a patriot, entered the American service.

Before the Revolution, it is said General Thomas Rogers bargained for the Jones lot. After the war, about the year 1783, General Rogers took possession of the Jones homestead with his wife and children, and the place, now so adorned and beautified, is still in the possession of his descendants. One of his sons married a daughter of Colonel Sidney Borey, of Northumberland. Being early left a widow, she afterwards married Judge Esek Cowen, of Saratoga Springs.

David Jones, being a loyalist, entered the British army, and in the attempt to have his betrothed wife brought to the British camp, in the summer of 1777, the fearful massacre took place which sent a thrill of horror through the land and became a powerful agent in arousing the country to resist to the bitter end the onward march of Burgoyne.

On the Olmstead farm were very early settlers undoubtedly before the Revolution. The chain of title has been from Hilton to Reynolds, Reynolds to Shepherd, Shepherd to Olmstead. The first-named Hilton was no doubt the pioneer. An unusual circumstance connected with this farm is, that a mortgage executed by Hilton had an extension of *seventy-five years* before it was paid. Interest was paid on it regularly through the time of Hilton, Reynolds, Shepherd, and the principal was at last paid up and the mortgage discharged after the Olmsteads came in possession.

At the mouth of the Snoek Kill there was living in the time of the Revolution one Captain Tuttle. There is a tradition, but not fully authenticated, that his house was burned by Burgoyne's army.

Some of the older people recall the name of Harrington as that of a family here in the time of the Revolution. Lent Hamlin states that there was a family also living on a part of the present Rogers property, whose house was secretly entered by the Tories and the milk poisoned for the purpose of destroying them and other patriots.

These families, with perhaps a few others, constituted the population of the present town of Moreau when the fury of the fierce conflict between England and the colonies burst upon the land. The progress of settlement was stayed. The few who were here were divided into patriots and loyalists, or, to use the names they applied to each other, rebels and Tories. Henceforward lives and homes could only be saved by unceasing vigilance, by innumerable stratagems, by flight, or by the use of trusty firearms always loaded and ready for instant use. Under such a state of society women, and even children, grew heroic, and often

* See Holden's "History of Queensbury," page 359.

saved their lives and the lives of others by acts of heroism brighter than the deeds of chivalry.

When the storm had passed and the sky cleared, the sun of peace, gently rising upon a free country, shone upon many a scene of desolation, many a home of sorrow. The Hudson breaking from the mountains, drew its curved and waving boundary line as before. The dark pine-forests still covered the plains of the interior, the hills rose in grandeur at the west, but the cabins and the cottages of the settlers were in ruins. Slowly they returned to gather about them the remnants of their broken households, and build again homes for themselves and their children. It was a work full of sad memories. There were some who would return no more forever. The treaty of peace could not bring back the dead. Around the hearth-fires of the Parks family there were vacant chairs. The aged sire and the stalwart son were sleeping where neither the thunders of war nor the salutes of peace would ever again waken them to field or fireside.

The boat of David Jones no longer cleft the waters of the river, and Jeanie McCrea was no longer waiting to catch the first sight of his flashing oar. She was at rest in the grave, where soldier hands had tenderly buried her mangled form, and he was a sad, lone exile, mourning over a lost love and a lost land.

But time and toil are God's angels of peace to sorrowing homes; hope rises with labor; hearts are strong when hands are busy; courage conquers sorrow within and danger without. New houses were built, no longer to be guarded by the rifle; new fields were cleared; grain again ripened in the war-swept valley; new settlers, under the glad impulse of a land redeemed from foreign rule, came from their old homes and penetrated the wilderness; and thus through toil and war and blood was reached the second pioneer period of Moreau, extending from the close of the Revolution to the organization of the town.

About the year 1790 a large number of settlers came to this section of country. Daniel Hamlin, Paulinus Potter, and Mr. Churchill, three brothers-in-law, all came from Connecticut. With them, or soon after, came Moses Lewis. Daniel Hamlin's pioneer home was on what was afterwards known as the Tarse place. He had three sons,—Daniel, Truman, and Lent.

The latter, born in 1799, is still living, and has furnished several items of early settlement for this work. Joel Potter, son of the early settler, Paulinus Potter, also resides with Hamlin, at an advanced age. The Churchill place was in the same neighborhood. Moses Lewis' farm was the present place of John Thompson.

Just after the war, Colonel Thomas Rogers, said to be a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, settled upon the river. It is understood that the Jones place was confiscated, and purchased by Mr. Rogers of the State. Whether this was so or not, it became the early homestead of the Rogers family. Colonel Rogers had three sons,—Thomas, James, and Halsey. Edward Washburn, of Fort Edward, when a boy, lived at Colonel Rogers'; was there when he died, in 1816. He states that there was another pioneer family, that of John Rogers, in the same neighborhood. Thomas Rogers was the first supervisor of the town. The old home-

stead is now owned by a descendant, John Rogers, and with its hedges, beautiful groves, and grounds finely laid out, is one of the most delightful places upon the river.

Billy J. Clark, the early physician, so well known, and spoken of at length in another place, settled in 1799 at the Corners that now bear his name. Dr. Clark and Dr. Littlefield were the earliest physicians in town.

Previously, Dr. Wicker, of Easton, was sent for in sickness, and it was under his advice that the young Dr. Clark, then a student in his office, came to Moreau.

Amos Hawley came from Connecticut in 1802, and settled on the present place of Edward Hawley. He bought the place of one Baird, who may have been a pioneer before the Revolution. Deacon Shepherd was also an early settler, below the Rogers place, on the river. He had three sons,—John, Joseph, and Amos. James Burnham and Josiah Burnham settled in the Parks neighborhood, at Baker's Falls. John Reynolds was another pioneer, about 1800. His brother, George Reynolds, came a few years later. He opened a tavern at the Corners which bear his name. The house is now occupied by his son, Hon. Austin L. Reynolds. The Thompsons were early settlers. There were six brothers,—Hugh, Sidney, Berry, Eben, Lewis, and Asabel. In 1799, Giles Sill came from Lyme, Connecticut. He bought a farm of Mr. Hamilton, upon which mills were already built.

Mr. Hamilton's name should perhaps be added to the pioneers before the Revolution.

Giles Sill's purchase was the farm now owned by his grandson, John N. Sill. Of his sons, Enoch and Gurdon settled in this town. The former was an active member in the Congregational church, and the name of the latter appears as one of the presidents of the old *temperance* society. On his tombstone is recorded the following epitaph: "A temperance soldier of 1808: ever faithful to the cause."

At the "bend" there were several families very early. Dexter Whipple and Elisha Danford, brothers-in-law, came there about 1800, or 1802, from Connecticut. Oliver Hubbard, probably from the same State, was also a well-known resident there. Ichabod Hawley owned a large tract of land north from the bend,—the neighborhood where the Whipples now live,—and resided there. Mr. Andrews was an early settler with the Churchills from Connecticut.

Henry Martin, whose name appears as the first town clerk, and held that office for many years, was an early merchant.

John Albrow was an early settler near Fortsville, Irenus Hulbert at Clark's Corners, and Ezra Cooper.

Lewis Brown was an early settler; spoken of as a man of a humorous turn of mind, full of practical jokes. He once told a neighbor that he had lost sixty lambs that year. When inquired of as to the reason of so great a loss, he replied he *had no sheep to raise them from*.

Arrested for some petty offense and taken to Albany, he quietly informed the landlord at some stopping-place that the sheriff, who was in charge of him, was the prisoner, and must be locked up. Told the landlord the man would protest and pretend to be an officer, but he must pay no attention to it and lock him up. It was done, but by what legal or other process the sheriff escaped does not appear.

In later years, Benjamin Barrett is remembered as a peculiar genius, a noted lumber-dealer and raftsman upon the river. On one occasion, not liking the looks of an untidy, dirty-faced girl that waited upon him and his friends at a tavern, he called for a tub, for two or three pails of water, for soap and towels, all of which were duly brought according to his order.

Then suddenly seizing the unsuspecting girl, they gave her a bath and a scrubbing long to be remembered. "There," he says to the astonished landlady, "you have got a clean waiter once." The following has so often been told of so many, we may safely repeat it of Barrett: At Troy he laid a wager of five dollars with an Irishman that he could throw the said son of Erin across the Hudson river. The wager was accepted, and the money put up. Seizing the sturdy Irishman by the nape of the neck and the "northwest corner of his pants," as our informant describes it, he threw him plump into the stream. The man, puffing and blowing, clambered up the bank and demanded the money. "But," said Barrett, "I didn't promise to do it the first time; I will do it yet if it takes all-day." The Irishman saw the point, and preferred to lose the money rather than have the experiment continued.

About a mile north of Fortsville, on the old stage-road from Saratoga Springs to Sandy Hill, Josiah J. Griswold kept a tavern at a very early period. This account of early settlement is already extended later probably than the year 1805, when the town was organized; but we add a few more names. James Mott came from Half-Moon in 1808, and settled on the William Haviland farm. His brother, Thomas Mott, a few years later, bought the present Alpheus place. Another brother, William, came about the same time as Thomas. His place was the present Ira Palmer farm.

The two pioneer Mott families in this country were Jesse Mott, of Saratoga, and Zebulon Mott, of Half-Moon. The Moreau settlers were sons of Zebulon. The mother of Mr. Joseph A. Sweet was a sister of the elder Motts, and the late supervisor, S. Mott Sweet, unites the family names in his signature.

Joseph A. Sweet has many manuscripts, interesting memorials of the family, unpublished poems, and other valuable material. Abraham I. Fort was a prominent settler, but not the first pioneer at the hamlet that bears his name, Fortsville.

In connection with this point, Truman Wilcox was well known by his manufactory of earthenware. He came from Hartford, Conn., first to Bald mountain, across the river, then to Gansevoort, and finally to Fortsville; at this last place he carried on the business for forty-nine years, and died June 9, 1873, aged eighty-one.

The notes from the town records, the lists of town officers, the membership of the early "Temperate Society of Moreau," and the records of the churches together show many additional names of early settlers. It is believed that, with the preceding notices of pioneers, they constitute a correct statement of the first settlement of the town.

Jabez Hamilton was a settler in the western part of the town, over the mountains, as early as 1800. His son, Jabez

Hamilton, Esq., of South Glen's Falls, has been a justice of the peace for many years.

The Hayfords were also residents here, about the time of the Hamlins and Churchills.

Grist-mills were established very early, before 1800, opposite Sandy Hill, and also at Fortsville. In building the present mill at Fortsville, which stands upon the site of the first one, the old mill-stones were taken out. Lent Hamlin remembers that people went to mill over the river, walking string-pieces with bags of grain on their shoulders. Has been to mill himself, horseback, when he was so young that if a bag with a peck in it fell off, he could only get it on again by lifting it upon a stump, and then on the horse.

Tillotson's ferry, across the Hudson, was established at the "Big Bend," in 1823. The timber rafted down the upper Hudson was taken out at this point, drawn across the country to the river again near Fort Edward.

Glen's Falls was known as Wing's Falls until about 1788.

In very early times there was a tavern at the present Ensign place, kept by Conrad Ollendorf. This was on two important routes. The lumber and business travel from the "bend" across to the "roll-way," at Deadman's point, passed by this house. Also, the stage-line from Saratoga Springs, *via* Fortsville, to the old bridge at Sandy Hill. The old Mawney house, at Clark's Corners, the Reynolds tavern, on the route from Fort Edward to the old Saratoga line, at Fortsville, the tavern kept by Josiah Griswold, and another near the Wilton line by Betts, were all early taverns in this town. The opening of the railroad changed all the business features of the interior of the town. The railroad, drawn in a curve from Gansevoort clear around to Glen's Falls, furnishes the traveling facilities and the business connections. The small hamlets have lost the importance they once had. Most of the trade is at the villages just outside the boundary line of the town.

At South Glen's Falls the Baptist church was organized in 1794, over which Rev. Calvin Hulbert was pastor for many years. At that time members connected with this church lived at the Great bend, four miles west.

Elder John C. Holt, of Moreau, was at Glen's Falls in 1832-33, in a great revival, when eighty were added to the church.

The Congregational church of Moreau was established about 1796 (River), and from *Queensbury* Earnest Cheny used to cross the ferries at Sand Beach or the Block-house to attend. Also, at Reynolds' Corners, in 1800, wives on horseback behind their husbands, or sometimes walking the string-pieces that were put across the Hudson at the island at Glen's Falls.

Mr. John Folsom, soon after 1800, built the house so long known as the Rice mansion. He came from Albany; was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and was very active in organizing the church at Glen's Falls. He was a man of considerable means, at one time owning a large interest in the toll-bridge. He was active in religious work in the neighborhood, and was regularly licensed as a minister, but seems never to have borne the title of Rev. He died in 1839, Dec. 2, aged eighty-three. His mansion is still spoken of as the "old Folsom house."

Colonel Sidney Berry, of Northumberland, had one son (Sidney), who settled at Glen's Falls, and married a daughter of John Folsom.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The town is named in honor of Marshal Moreau, who visited this country in 1804-5. He had participated largely in public affairs in France, and been prominent in the wars which had desolated that country. Being compromised by some real or suspected plot against the government, he was exiled, and passed the years 1805 and 1806 in the United States. Returning to France, he re-entered the army, and died of wounds received at the battle of Dresden, Sept. 2, 1813.

The town was organized March 28, 1805, its territory being taken from Northumberland. The first town-meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Samuel Scovill, Jr., on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, 1805. The following officers were elected: Thomas Rogers, supervisor; Henry Martin, town clerk; Amos Hawley, Nathaniel Sill, Caleb Burrows, assessors; Elijah Dunham, Irenus Hulbert, Samuel Crippen, highway commissioners; Amos Hawley, Abel Cadwell, overseers of the poor; Nicholas W. Angle, Paulinus Potter, constables; and the last named was also chosen collector. A pound was ordered to be built, near the dwelling-house of Henry Cole. A bounty of \$10 was offered for each wolf killed in the town. "Hogs not to be run at large unless well yoked and ringed." And the meeting adjourned to be held the next year at the house of Abel Cadwell. At the general election held the same spring, May 2, 1805, Adam Comstock received fifty-seven votes for senator, John Veeder sixty-three, and Nicholas N. Quackenbush, sixty-one. For Assembly, John Cramer received seventy-eight, John McClellan seventy-seven, Jeremy Rockwell, seventy-two, and Jesse Mott seventy-two.

At the election, May 1, 1806, John Thompson, for member of Congress, received thirty-four votes, Asahel Porter twenty-five.

In 1806 the town was divided into thirteen road districts. We give the description of No. 1: "It begins at the south-east corner of the said town, at the line between Northumberland and Moreau, and runs up the river to Snock's Kill bridge; thence west to Jesse Billings' east line; from thence south to the east line of Samuel Payne's land; from thence to the southeast corner of the town."

At the second town-meeting new names appear among the town officers: Ichabod Hawley, John King, John Reynolds, John Bitely, Jr., Abel Cadwell, Solomon Parks, John Albrow, Samuel Crippen, and Asaph Putnam. The assessors' list of jurors, made out Sept. 30, 1805, includes sixty-six names. Among them Thomas Littlefield and Billy J. Clark are entered as physicians; Peter L. Mawney, John Linnendoll, Henry Martin, Abel Cadwell, Nicholas Tillinghast, and Samuel Scovill, Jr., as merchants; Amos Baldwin, cordwainer; Abraham Weed, Parks Putnam, Thomas Williams, carpenters. At the second town-meeting it was voted that "hogs be free commoners if well yoked." The bounty on wolves was carried up to \$25. And we notice as a specimen of the care they took to protect their farms, they resolved that every man "must cut the Canada

thistles within his own inclosure, once by the full moon in June, and once by the full moon in August."

Dec. 28, 1810, John M. Berry certifies to the birth of a "child named Jane, born in my house of a black woman, my property or slave." The earlier records in the town-books show a large number of notices of stray cattle, and also the marks adopted by various citizens for their own sheep and cattle.

The town-meeting in 1813 was held at the meeting-house, near John Reynolds'; and that year the town was divided into six school districts by the school commissioners, Ichabod Hawley, B. J. Clark, and Nicholas W. Angle. At that town-meeting Thomas Mall was appointed a commissioner to prosecute for all offenses committed in violation of the excise law. Thus early was a struggle made to restrain the unlimited sale of liquors.

In 1835 division fences were ordered to be four and a half feet high; other fences four. The same year a bounty of 25 cents was offered for each fox killed. This must indicate either that the people eared but little for their extermination, or that they were so plenty, hunters could make money enough at that low figure.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1805. Thomas Rogers.	Henry Martin.	Paulinus Potter.
1806. " "	" "	John Albrow.
1807. " "	" "	Irenus Hulbert.
1808. " "	" "	Ezra Cooper.
1809. Billy J. Clark.	" "	" "
1810. Henry Martin.	John Reynolds.	Solomon Parks.
1811. " "	" "	Thomas Cotton.
1812. " "	Gordon G. Sill.	" "
1813. James Mott.	Henry Martin.	Barzilla Parks.
1814. " "	J. J. Griswold.	Anson Thompson.
1815. " "	Samuel Crippen.	" "
1816. " "	Gordon G. Sill.	" "
1817. " "	" "	" "
1818. Thomas Mott.	" "	Ezra Cooper.
1819. " "	Nathan Kingsley.	Henry Billings.
1820. Paulinus Potter.	" "	" "
1821. Gordon G. Sill.	Josiah J. Griswold.	Nathan Kingsley.
1822. " "	" "	Timothy Andrews.
1823. Josiah J. Griswold.	Joseph A. Sweet.	Jesse Cowles.
1824. " "	" "	" "
1825. " "	" "	" "
1826. " "	" "	Timothy Andrews.
1827. " "	" "	Milton Wheeler.
1828. " "	" "	" "
1829. " "	" "	James Herald.
1830. " "	" "	" "
1831. Billy J. Clark.	" "	" "
1832. George Reynolds.	" "	" "
1833. " "	" "	" "
1834. Seth Hawley.	Jonathan Austin.	William Sprott, Jr.
1835. Josiah J. Griswold.	Nicholas W. Angle.	" "
1836. " "	" "	" "
1837. Joshua Fish.	" "	Reuben Crandall.
1838. George Reynolds.	Josiah J. Griswold.	Thomas Kimpland.
1839. Lucius Cary.	George P. Reynolds.	James Kimpland.
1840. Joseph A. Sweet.	" "	" "
1841. " "	" "	Samuel Rheabottom.
1842. " "	" "	" "
1843. " "	Harvey Griswold.	David B. How.
1844. George Payne.	A. Van Rensselaer.	" "
1845. " "	R. Thompson.	Owen M. Roberts.
1846. " "	Hassan A. Hopkins.	" "
1847. Truman Hamlin.	John S. Thompson.	Geo. I. Tillottson.
1848. " "	" "	John Stoddard.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1849. Heman K. Hopkins.	John S. Thompson.	Abram S. Cornell.
1850. George P. Reynolds.	" "	" "
1851. Heman K. Hopkins.	" "	" "
1852. Joseph A. Sweet.	R. Thompson.	David Martin.
1853. " "	Peter Tearse.	" "
1854. Heman K. Hopkins.	" "	John Stoddard.
1855. Hassan A. Hopkins.	" "	Alva Enos, Jr.
1856. Joseph A. Sweet.	John Skyne.	" "
1857. Truman Hamlin.	Peter Tearse.	David Martin.
1858. Austin L. Reynolds.	Richard Davenport.	Vincent C. Stone.
1859. " "	H. K. Hopkins.	" "
1860. " "	C. V. Kenyon.	" "
1861. " "	Heman K. Hopkins.	" "
1862. " "	C. V. Kenyon.	" "
1863. L. B. Swartwout.	" "	L. B. Edmonds.
1864. Isaac G. Stillwell.	" "	" "
1865. Austin L. Reynolds.	" "	George Palmer.
1866. " "	" "	George P. Reynolds.
1867. George P. Reynolds.	" "	De Witt C. Sprott.
1868. " "	Thomas E. Brice.	James H. Merrill.
1869. " "	" "	Joseph G. Wood.
1870. " "	James Stevens.	Thomas E. Brice.
1871. Austin L. Reynolds.	" "	Squire White.
1872. A. T. Hitchcock.	Rufus White.	Samuel Cornell.
1873. S. Mott Sweet.	George W. Smith.	David Martin.
1874. " "	" "	" "
1875. Wm. A. Sherman.	" "	George I. Jackson.
1876. George W. Smith.	Wm. Maloney.	Ransom K. Dwyer.
1877. S. Mott Sweet.	" "	B. B. Brush.
1878. John Campbell.	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1830. Benjamin Olney.	1855. Thomas C. Howe.
1831. Anson Thompson.	1856. Jabez Hamilton.
1832. Nicholas W. Angle.	1857. Aaron M. Thompson.
1833. John Reynolds.	1858. Theron P. King.
1834. Gordon J. Hill, James Herald.	1859. Richard Davenport, Peter Tearse.
1835. Leonard Husted.	1860. Jabez Hamilton, William Briggs.
1836. Lucius M. Smith.	1861. Aaron M. Thompson, Perry C. Barker.
1837. John Reynolds, Anson Thompson.	1862. Walter Fradenburgh.
1838. Joseph A. Sweet.	1863. James Kimpland.
1839. Julius H. Rice, Russel Grant.	1864. Jabez Hamilton.
1840. Frederick Van Dusen.	1865. Aaron M. Thompson.
1841. Daniel S. Newton.	1866. John Stoddard.
1842. Stephen Shippey.	1867. James Kimpland.
1843. James Herald.	1868. Samuel Mott Sweet.
1844. Anson Thompson.	1869. Aaron M. Thompson, William Howe.
1845. James R. Reynolds.	1870. William Howe.
1846. Daniel S. Newton.	1871. Jabez Hamilton.
1847. Thomas C. Howe, Richard Davenport.	1872. James Kimpland, John N. Sill.
1848. Anson Thompson.	1873. John N. Sill.
1849. Aaron M. Thompson.	1874. William Howe.
1850. Daniel S. Newton.	1875. Jabez Hamilton, S. Mott Sweet.
1851. Thomas C. Howe.	1876. S. Mott Sweet.
1852. George Coney.	1877. Warren B. Ingalsby.
1853. Aaron M. Thompson, Thomas C. Howe.	1878. George P. Reynolds.
1854. Benjamin E. Newton.	

V.—VILLAGES.

SOUTH GLEN'S FALLS is comparatively a modern village. Frank L. Day, Esq., states that his father came to the place in 1828, and there was then but one saw-mill, a small affair, and not many dwelling-houses. The old Parks house, or the "old castle," as it was called, still existed as a memorial of the Revolutionary times, and the Folsom house on the present Rice place. In 1840 the grist-mill,

now owned by Lapham & Co., was owned by Mr. Cronk-hite. The business of the place is now very large. The Morgan lumber company operate four saw-mills, cutting sixty million feet of lumber a year. They run a planing-mill in connection with their works, and also a box-factory. William McEchron is president of the company. There is an establishment for burning lime, operating four kilns, and making about five hundred barrels a day.

The Glens Falls paper company have a capital invested of \$48,000. They employ about sixty hands, and manufacture four tons a day. Augustus Sherman is president of the company; A. T. Harris, secretary and treasurer; S. A. Parks, superintendent.

The present marble and stone company of South Glen's Falls was organized in 1872. The firm-name is Reynolds, Dix & Co. They employ about twenty-five hands; and the work they are sending out consists of sawed marble, flag-stone, and limestone for building purposes. The surplus limestone goes to the kilns. The operations of the present company are not the first. In 1836, Julius H. Rice bought out the Folsom place, settled here, and established stone-works, which were continued until about 1860, and they were then sold to Cheney & Arms.

The village was laid out and surveyed under the direction of Mr. Rice in 1837, and after that buildings began to be erected. It is now a place of about five hundred inhabitants, unincorporated; and the citizens rather congratulate themselves upon their exemption from the payment of corporation taxes and interest upon bonds, such as have been so freely issued by larger and more ambitious villages. A cotton-factory was established by Mr. Folsom, and at one time quite an extensive business was done. The works were burned out in 1832, and were not renewed.

FEEDER DAM, in the north part of the town, contains two large saw-mills, cutting annually about fifteen million feet of lumber. Something of a village has grown up at this place, consisting of twenty-five or thirty dwellings.

FORTSVILLE, southeast of the centre, is a fine rural village. It has a Methodist church, a store, several mechanic shops, a grist-mill, dating back to an early period, and perhaps twenty-five dwellings.

CLARK'S CORNERS, in the southeast part, contains a Friends' meeting-house, a cheese-factory, and a few dwellings. It derives its name from the noted physician and temperance-worker who lived there for many years.

MOREAU STATION no longer expresses a fact; but it was a stopping-place at one time on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad.

REYNOLDS' CORNERS takes its name from the early settlers of that name. Before the opening of the railroad system of the country, it was an important line of travel by stage.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Asahel Potter was an early teacher, also Miner, Clapp, Sherman, and Beebe. Some of these came over from Vermont. Dr. Gillett is also spoken of as an early teacher.

The town system of schools was organized under the general school act of 1812.

Services of the Episcopal church, about the year 1844, were held once a month in Moreau, at Fortsville, and also



AUSTIN L. REYNOLDS.

Austin L. Reynolds was born in the town of Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 19th day of June, 1826, and is the fifth child of George Reynolds and Luthena Potter Reynolds, the former a native of Rhode Island, who early in life established his homestead in Moreau, where for many years he was one of the most active and energetic business men of the town. He was by occupation a farmer and lumberman, a man of great force of character, took a prominent part in the affairs of his county, and was a member of the State Assembly in 1833. He had four sons and the same number of daughters.

One of the principal characteristics of this family was their great desire for an education, and early in life our subject availed himself of the opportunities offered by pursuing a thorough course, first as a student at the Glen's Falls Academy, and completing his studies at the Kinderhook Academy, in Columbia county. He next entered upon a course of legal studies, and thoroughly qualified himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1852. With flattering prospects he entered upon the practice of a profession in which two of his brothers were engaged,—James L. Reynolds, of Fort Edward, taking high rank at the Washington county bar, and Hon. John H. Reynolds, of Albany, distinguished as among the most eminent lawyers of the State. It soon became evident that his health would not permit him to remain in-doors, and he was therefore compelled to relinquish his practice and engage in the active pursuits of out-door business. He turned his attention to farming, in which he was not a novice, having had charge of his mother's estate for several years after the demise of his father. He also engaged in lumbering, and latterly in iron mining. At the age of twenty-eight he was a candidate for member of Assembly, and was defeated by the small majority of thirteen votes. He was connected with the Democratic party until the commencement of the war of 1861–65, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party. None were warmer in the support of the war for

the preservation of the Union, and none have more firmly maintained the principles of the party to which he now belongs. He has held various positions in town and county. He was for seven terms supervisor of Moreau, being elected as a Democrat, previous to the war, five years in succession from a town largely Republican. He was also elected twice in succession to the State Legislature, where he served on the most important committees of the House. Mr. Reynolds was married, Sept. 14, 1853, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. Benjamin F. Cornell, a physician of large practice in the town of Moreau, where he has been held in high estimation as a practitioner for the past fifty years. Mrs. Reynolds is a lady of rare intellectual culture and refinement, of great decision of character, and possessed of those especial qualities that grace true womanhood and influence the best interests of society.

Hon. John H. Reynolds, the fourth child, and brother of our subject, was born at Moreau, on the 21st day of June, 1819. He pursued the study of law at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y., and upon his admission to the bar became the co-partner of Hon. William H. Tobey, of that village. He almost immediately assumed a front rank in his chosen profession, drawing around him the warm personal friendship of the Columbia county bar, and of the community in which he lived. While a resident of Kinderhook he was united in marriage to the accomplished daughter of the late General Charles Whiting of that place, and subsequently removed to Albany, where he became one of the strongest and most popular members of the bar of the State. Probably no lawyer of his age has argued more causes or secured a more distinguished reputation in the court of appeals and in the other higher tribunals of the State than he. During the early part of his residence in Albany he was elected a member of Congress in one of the most exciting and memorable political campaigns on record in that portion of the State. Was appointed judge by Governor Dix, where he served during the existence of the court. He died at his residence in Kinderhook, Sept. 24, 1875.

in the town of Wilton. In connection with this work a parochial school was established at South Glen's Falls, and had a successful career for a time.

Rev. Henry McVicker had charge of it. He is affectionately remembered for his pure life, his devoted piety. He died in 1852, and the school was soon after discontinued.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	349	\$208.56	\$240.03	\$216.18	\$11.64	\$676.41
" 2.....	33	52.14	22.70	12.94	1.10	88.88
" 3.....	45	52.14	30.95	22.99	1.50	107.58
" 4.....	46	52.14	31.64	39.21	1.53	124.52
" 5.....	55	52.14	37.83	32.05	1.84	123.86
" 6.....	33	52.14	22.70	30.70	1.10	106.64
" 7.....	42	52.14	28.89	16.85	1.40	99.28
" 8.....	38	52.14	26.13	24.80	1.27	104.34
" 9.....	46	52.14	31.64	33.29	1.54	118.61
" 10.....	48	52.14	33.01	44.53	1.64	131.28
" 11.....	63	52.14	43.33	52.49	2.10	150.06
" 12.....	18	52.14	12.38	18.62	60	83.44
	816	\$782.10	\$561.23	\$514.65	\$27.22	\$1915.20

VII.—CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL.

This was organized in 1802 by the earnest efforts of Amos Hawley, who had moved into this town from Connecticut that year. A man of devout religious principles, he was greatly troubled immediately after reaching this town at the idea of bringing up his family in a new country without the institutions of the gospel. It is related of him that he actually rode back to Connecticut to consult with his old pastor in reference to his duty in this matter. The prompt advice given was that he should return and raise the standard of the gospel in the wilderness, that this was the very place God had sent him, and that was the work he ought to do. Returning, he sought out his neighbors of similar religious views, and a church was soon after organized. The old book of records, now in the hands of John N. Sill, has all of its earlier portions taken out, little being left before 1825. The roll of members who joined this pioneer church, the date of its organization, the first officers, the purchase of a site, and the erection and dedication of the house are all left to conjecture and to the uncertainty of fading memories. There is a brief memorandum showing that Daniel Hamlin became a member in 1802, John Craig in 1804, Enoch Sill, Joseph De Wolf, Seth Hawley, and Truman Hamlin in 1808 and 1809. It is also known that Amos Hawley was one of the first deacons, that the church had a large membership during a portion of its history, some stating it as high as three hundred and fifty communicants at one time. Lebbeus Armstrong was the first pastor installed, in 1804. The church was largely composed of Northumberland families,—Samuel Lewis, the Thompsons, Paynes, Berrys, Craigs, and Nevins.

Enoch Sill was a deacon of the church for many years. In 1825 his name also appears as clerk of the society, and Lemuel Leggett as moderator. Strong and radical divisions of sentiments and views seem to have characterized the society from the first. Out of a sharp discussion as to the site of the meeting-house grew two houses, one at the river, one at Reynolds' Corners, and services alternated at the two places; indeed, there was, perhaps, something of an attempt at organization at the west meeting-house. Practically, however, it seems to have been one society with two houses. With the organization of churches of the same or similar faith, Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian at Bacon Hill, Gansevoort, Glen's Falls, Sandy Hill, and Fort Edward,—in fact, a whole circle just outside of the town,—weakening the organization at every point, it finally became extinct, and no church of the kind exists in Moreau at the present time. The meeting-house at Reynolds' Corners, literally built upon the sand, and not upon the rock, became gradually undermined, was taken down, and the timbers were used in the erection of the Methodist church. The last business meeting of the church was in 1859, and Charles F. Wood and Enoch Sill the last deacons. The final dissolution was brought about by a large number of members joining in a body the Fort Edward church.

FRIENDS' MONTHLY MEETING OF MOREAU.

This body belongs to the denomination of Friends known as Orthodox. It is a branch or offshoot of the society in Queensbury, which has a very early history, reaching back to 1767. The Friends living in Moreau met for many years with that body, but in 1851 they began meetings near Clark's Corners under the care of a committee from the Queensbury meeting. These were continued for two years, when the present meeting-house was erected and a regular society instituted. Among the principal members active in organizing the society were James Mott and Lucius Carey. The monthly meeting is connected to the Glen's Falls quarterly meeting. The first preacher was Jonathan Duval, and he still exercises his gifts in the meetings. The wife of Mr. Duval, and also Wm. P. Angel, are acknowledged as preachers by the society. The present clerk is Anna J. Eddy.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF SOUTH GLEN'S FALLS.

Methodist services have been held on this side of the river, under the care of the Glen's Falls church, for more than thirty years, and a Sunday-school was maintained in connection with them. The place was finally made a separate charge in 1876. Previous to this, in 1869, the present small but neat and convenient chapel was erected. The corner-stone was laid July 1 of that year. The first class was gathered in 1843, by James Covill. An early class-leader in those times was Heman Hopkins.

The present preacher for the society is Rev. Charles Edwards. The stewards are G. Parks, Leonard Edmonds, James Reynolds, Clark Smith, John Trickett, William Fuller.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

was constituted in 1795, became a member of Shaftsbury

Association in 1797, and the Saratoga Association in 1805. The ministers of the church in earlier times were Calvin Hulbert, Joseph H. Ellice, James Rogers, Elisha Blake-man, Charles Williams, John C. Holt, Harvey Slade, J. H. Dwyer, Joseph W. Sawyer, R. O. Dwyer, Ebenezer Hall, L. L. Still, Amos R. Wells, and George Fisher.

The house of worship is pleasantly located, and the services are well sustained.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF FORTSVILLE.

This denomination were very early at work in this portion of the town with their wonted energy and perseverance. The records of early class-meetings are not easily obtained.

The society has a convenient house of worship, and is understood to be in a flourishing condition. No statistics have been received from the officers in reply to our inquiries by circular.

VIII.—BURIALS.

Very early burials in town occurred in many different places. Among these may be mentioned the Folsom farm, within the present village. As remembered by George Putnam, these were very old graves, going back before 1800, as they were marked by rough stones, with simply initials. The old Parks burial-ground is on a pleasant knoll near the river, opposite Sandy Hill. There are also the two cemeteries in use at South Glen's Falls, also at the bend, and at Reynolds' Corners. Further ancient private burial-places may be seen on the Olmstead farm, the old Bitely farm, the Rogers farm, and the Hamlin farm; near the old Mawney house, on the Richards place, and probably several others could be found.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

A prominent event in the history of the town of Moreau was the formation of a temperance society in 1808. As it is claimed, and no doubt justly, that this was the first temperance society in this country or in the world, its proceedings must be given at some length. Its foundation was the work of Billy J. Clark, an early physician. He is certainly entitled to the credit of beginning the first organized movement in this great struggle. Daily witnessing in his practice the fearful physical and moral ruin wrought by intemperance, he was aroused to the necessity of making an effort to resist the evil. In the winter of 1808 he endeavored to organize a county society at Ballston, but without success. Dr. Bull, then sheriff of the county, co-operated with him, but they were deemed by the entire bench and bar as visionary enthusiasts. Dr. Clark, not discouraged by this rebuff in high quarters, returned to work among his neighbors. A biographer, writing a few years since, gives the following as the starting-point of the famous society:

"On a stormy night in March, 1808, and after a day of toil and anxiety in visits to his patients, dripping from rain and covered with mud, Dr. Clark unceremoniously entered the parsonage. The eager visitor's emphatic expression addressed to Mr. Armstrong, the pastor of the Congregational church, was, 'Sir, we shall become a community of

drunkards unless something is speedily done to arrest the progress of intemperance.'"

The pastor cordially co-operating, the step was decided upon then and there. A call was issued for a public meeting. The locality of these events was Clark's Corners, in the south part of Moreau, two miles north of the Gansevoort station, on the railroad. The house of Billy J. Clark occupied the southeast corner, standing now just as it was during all the later years of his life. The Mawney house was on the northwest corner, a little north of the actual corner. It may be said to be standing, yet so much remodeled that it does not in any respect resemble the Mawney house of olden time.

The parsonage within whose walls Billy J. Clark's idea took definite form in the shape of a call for a public meeting, was the present place of Richard Davenport, and the old school-house where the society generally met was on the site of the present house of Mr. Spicer. The Mawney house was a tavern, and strange to say, this first preliminary meeting was held in the very place of the rum traffic itself. The record of the first meeting, held April 13, 1808, is as follows: At a meeting of a number of inhabitants from the towns of Moreau and Northumberland, held at the house of Peter L. Mawney, agreeable to previous notice, for the purpose of establishing a temperance society under such laws and regulations as shall be hereafter agreed upon, Colonel Sidney Berry was chosen chairman, and Henry Martin, Esq., secretary of said meeting.

1. *Resolved*, In the opinion of this meeting that it is proper, practicable, and necessary to form a temperance society in this place, and that the great and leading object of this society is wholly to abstain from ardent spirits.

2. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to draw the by-laws for said society, and that Billy J. Clark, Sidney Berry, Nicholas W. Angle, Ichabod Hawley, and Lebbeus Armstrong be the said committee; and that said committee prepare the by-laws by the 20th of April instant, and present them at the house of Peter L. Mawney at twelve o'clock.

3. *Resolved*, That the members of this meeting wholly abstain from all spirituous liquors.

4. *Resolved*, That the names registered here of persons present consider themselves members of said society. Signed Isaac B. Payne, Nicholas W. Angle, Ichabod Hawley, Dan Kellogg, David Parsons, Ephraim Ross, James Mott, John M. Berry, Alvord Hawley, John T. Sealey, Thomas Cotton, Cyrus Wood, David Tillotson, James Rogers, Billy J. Clark, Henry Martin, Charles Kellogg, Jr., Sidney Berry, Elvathan Spencer, Joseph Sill, Asaph Putnam, Solomon St. John, Hawley St. John.

5. *Resolved*, That this meeting be adjourned to the 20th instant at twelve o'clock, at the house of Peter L. Mawney.

April 20, 1808, the meeting again assembled at the house of Peter L. Mawney, agreeable to adjournment. The committee appointed to draft by-laws presented the following:

"Considering the prevalency of intemperance in the excessive use of spirituous liquors; considering the numerous evils and calamities to which the inhabitants of this and other countries are exposed; considering the immense sums of money expended in the purchase of ardent spirits, and heartily wishing for a general reformation by the abolition of intemperance, and a more economical and virtuous use of expenditures; we, the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Saratoga, in the State of New York, being convened by previous notice, on the 20th of April, 1808, at the house of Peter L. Mawney, in the town of Moreau, do agree, mutually, voluntarily, collectively, and individually, to form into a society for the purpose of suppressing vicious habits and encouraging moral virtue. For the regulation of said society and the better to carry its important designs into effect,

the following by-laws are unanimously adopted by said society, to the strict adherence of which every member is bound by the penalties hereinafter mentioned.

"BY-LAWS OF THE MOREAU AND NORTHUMBERLAND TEMPERATE SOCIETY.

"ARTICLE I.—This society shall be known by the appellation of the Union Temperate Society of Moreau and Northumberland.

"ART. II.—The last Monday in October, at ten o'clock A.M., shall forever hereafter be the time for holding the anniversary meeting of the society, for the election of officers, at such place as a majority of members present at their last annual meeting shall agree. And it shall be the duty of the secretary to put up written notification of the same in at least three public places in Moreau and Northumberland three weeks preceding such meeting.

"ART. III.—The officers of the society shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, not more than seven nor less than three trustees, to be chosen annually by ballot, and a majority of the whole number of votes shall be necessary to a choice.

"ART. IV.—The members of this society shall not be allowed to *drink any rum, brandy, gin, whisky*, or any kind of distilled spirits, nor any kind of composition of the above liquors, except by the advice of a physician, or in case of actual disease, under such penalties as shall hereafter be mentioned.

"ART. V.—Any member of this society who shall drink any of the liquors mentioned in the preceding section, shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer, for the benefit of the society, the sum of twenty-five cents for each and every offense.

"ART. VI.—If any member of this society shall be known to be intoxicated, it shall be the duty of the trustees of this society to admonish him of it. If said member will pay to the treasurer fifty cents and promise reformation for the future, he shall be excused; if not, he shall be considered a fit subject for expulsion.

"ART. VII.—It shall be disreputable for any member of this society to offer any of the liquors mentioned in Art. IV. to any member of said society, or to advise or urge any other person to drink of said liquors, except in cases mentioned in Art. IV. And if in case any member should so offer, advise, and urge any person to drink of said liquors, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer twenty-five cents for each and every such offense.

"ART. VIII.—It shall be disreputable for any member of the society to speak disrespectfully of said society, or utter any words with intent to injure or bring said society into disrepute, and shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer thereof twenty-five cents for each and every such offense.

* * * * *

"ART. XX.—That it shall not be lawful for any member of this society to drink wine, except at a public dinner (except in cases stated in Art. IV.).

"ART. XXI.—That not any of the laws of this society shall infringe on the rite and ordinance of any church or religious society whatsoever.

* * * * *

"ART. XXIV.—That each and every individual member of this society subscribe to the above laws and regulations, and consider himself bound strictly to observe and obey them."

The articles omitted relate simply to the ordinary management and working details necessary to all similar organizations. The articles given above show the peculiar pledges and restrictions of this society, and in some respects they are decidedly curious compared with the orthodox iron-clad total abstinence pledge of modern times. A man could drink, but must pay twenty-five cents fine. He could get drunk, but it would cost him fifty cents more than it used to before he joined the society, and besides, in this case, he must promise reformation.

Amusing as these things may seem, the society was nevertheless a stout blow against intemperance.

It was the work of men in earnest, men who understood the evils they sought to remove. When the good wrought by the long line of temperance societies in subsequent years

shall be properly estimated, when the victories won for sobriety and virtue shall be entered in the grand record of earth's noble deeds, history will point back to the "Temperate Society of Moreau" as the first blow in all this long struggle. In the roll of earth's benefactors, Billy J. Clark is entitled to a high place. If the leaders in other enterprises who develop a new idea and impress it on those around them are worthy of distinguished honor, so is Billy J. Clark, the founder of temperance societies, the grand leader who in the then thick darkness existing upon this subject hung out a signal-light and called on his neighbors and countrymen to rally for temperance,—for peace, order, virtue.

At the same meeting when the by-laws were adopted the first regular officers were elected, as follows: Sidney Berry, president; Ichabod Hawley, vice-president; Billy J. Clark, secretary; Thomas Thompson, treasurer; Charles Granger, Gardon Sill, Cyrus Wood, trustees.

The Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong was invited to deliver an address or oration at the next meeting. There were six, according to Hay's history of this society, who participated in the first meeting, but did not complete their membership by signing the constitution at the next meeting. If we leave these out, and also those whose names the same historian says are not found in the *written* records of the society, but only in certain printed lists, the actual pioneer members would seem to be the following: Isaac B. Payne, Ichabod Hawley, David Parsons, James Mott, Alvaro Hawley, Billy J. Clark, Charles Kellogg, Jr., Elnathan Spencer, Asaph Putnam, Nicholas W. Angle, Dean Kellogg, John T. Seeley, Cyrus Wood, Henry Martin, Sidney Berry, Joseph Sill, Solomon St. John, Thomas Thompson, James Lambert, Thomas C. Bird, Calvin Wood, Esek Cowen, Charles Granger, Asahel Warren, Stephen Payne, David B. Keeler, William H. Jacobs, Shubael Wicks, Gardon G. Sill, Lebbeus Armstrong, Joseph Sill, Charles Kellogg, John Berry, David Pierson, Isaac Chandler, Joseph Benjamin, Oliver Bissell, Jr., Ephraim Osborn, John Dumont, Joseph DeWolf, Isaac Annable, Gardner Stow, Horace Le Barnes, Daniel Baldwin, Alexander Sutherland, Rodrick Le Barnes, John Thompson, Samuel Hinche, Jesse Billings, Jr., Simeon Berry, Jr., Russell Burrows, Jonas Murray, Jesse Woodruff, Park Freeman, John Le Barnes, I. J. Griswold, W. Angle, Jr., James Crocker, Stephen Sherman, Abraham P. Green, John Coplin, William Velsey, Jr., Cyrus Andrews, Squire Harrington, Shubael Hicks, Eli Velsey, and Robert Brisbin.

Neither Billy J. Clark's grave nor the site of the old school-house is yet marked by the monument elaborately described in a prophetic strain by his enthusiastic biographer, Judge Hay. In the old cemetery at Reynolds' Corners he sleeps in an unmarked but not an unknown grave. His best monument is the orderly, virtuous community, trained by him and his associates in the ways of temperance. Of him may emphatically be written, "He rests from his labors and his works do follow him." The old house where he lived, the office where he wrote the by-laws and resolutions, the well of pure cold water, delicious in its taste, which he loved to drink, and the Mawney house, are spots to which temperance pilgrims are even

now directing their footsteps, and they may yet become classic memorials of the temperance conflict.

Rev. Lebbeus Armstrong seems to have cordially seconded the plan of organizing a society proposed by Mr. Clark, and shared largely in the work. He was the pastor of the then existing Congregational church in Moreau,—a man of energy and courage, not afraid to utter his opinions in the pulpit or out.

Among the names connected with the organization were several afterwards prominent at the bar and on the bench,—Esek Cowen, then just commencing his legal practice in the humble office at Gansevoort Mills, and Gardner Stow, a student in the same office, afterwards attorney-general of the State. The other names upon that early roll are not so well known in public affairs, but none the less have many of them adorned the walks of private life equally honorable with those of greater prominence. They represent fairly the substantial body of citizens which have rendered Moreau noted for its virtuous, orderly, temperate society.

The original society of Billy J. Clark existed for many years, holding its annual meetings, and steadily continuing its good work, but it has not been kept up to the present time. Though many temperance societies have been organized on the same ground, and many meetings held, it would not be correct to say that they were the same organization. But though the apostolic succession of temperance workers has not come down to the present in an unbroken line, yet the spirit of Billy J. Clark survives upon the plains of Moreau, and even the stronger principle of legal prohibition, first proposed by Gardner Stow, of this old society, is dominant there,—no licenses being granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Situated as the town of Moreau is, with the Hudson on both the north and east, old Indian-trails must have crossed its territory, as well as the routes of other armies, to some extent. Yet the well-known points of actual French, Indian, and Revolutionary warfare are just without its limits, leaving only a few places that have any special historic interest. Just outside Fort Edward, on the hills near the end of the wagon bridge, were in early times the remains of intrenchments, inclosing, perhaps, half an acre. Lent Hamlin once gathered seventy balls on that place. Doubtless the west bank of the Hudson, below the fort, furnished rallying-places for guarding the valley against the descent of enemies.

The broad level plains in the central portion of the town must have been much easier to travel over than the mountains farther west, or even the broken country near the river. No doubt these were a favorite route for Indians crossing the river at Glen's Falls, on the way to the valley of the Mohawk. At South Glen's Falls the Parks massacre occurred, in 1777, a full account of which is given elsewhere, and there was also a fortified position, held there for a short time at another stage of the Revolutionary war. It is related by L. G. Olmstead that his maternal grandfather led a company of troops on their way to join the Revolutionary army up the valley, on the west side of the river, and that they encamped for one night at the mouth of Snoek Kill. The place at Fort Miller is called in the older

histories the "second carrying-place of the Hudson," and the fort was built in 1755 by Colonel Miller. Noah Payne, living opposite the "Black house," above Fort Miller, is spoken of as a prominent Whig, at whose house Moses Harris, the noted scout employed by General Schuyler, often found shelter, protection, and assistance.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

A part of the southern and eastern portions of the town are fertile, and agriculture is pursued with success. Other portions of the town are sandy and poor. The general occupation of the people is farming, but in the northern part a large number are engaged in the various lumbering, milling, and manufacturing enterprises that are in operation along the Hudson river. Perhaps the sandy portions of Moreau may have been settled by the stratagem which Holden's "History of Queensbury" relates with reference to a Mr. Thurman, who is said to have taken beech-nuts to the south part of the county as specimens of the *buckwheat* that was raised here. The Moreau lands at that time were rather highly estimated, owners being unwilling, it is said, to exchange them acre for acre for the rich alluvial lands of Waterford.

XII.—MILITARY.

The War of 1812–15 called into the field some soldiers from Moreau, but we can only give their names as recollected by citizens, there being no record in town to copy from. The following have been secured:

Tompkins, who lost his life; James Coburn, Samuel Putnam, Bloster Merrill, Solomon Parks, Elisha Danford, the latter was a captain in the service. Of one of the volunteers they relate the story that, being unaccustomed to military life, he did not for a time appreciate the strictness requisite to a proper discharge of duty. Being placed on guard before the tent of the officers, he went off just about when he saw fit to get something to drink. When arrested for the neglect of duty, he innocently replied, "He didn't *suppose the officers were afraid!*" He escaped punishment, but probably did better next time. Truman Wilcox was also in the army of 1812, perhaps from some other town than this.

The activity of the town officers and the unanimity of the people in the War of 1861–65 is shown in the action of the town-meetings, where the war-measures passed without a dissenting voice, and the number of volunteers who actually went into the service. The list of those who went, appended to this history, is made as accurate as possible, considering how rapidly history is lost when trusted to memory alone, and that the record was not written up in the town clerk's office under the law of 1866. We are indebted, as are the citizens of the town, to Mr. Beecher, at the post-office, South Glen's Falls, for the valuable labor he bestowed upon the list for 1861–65.

Aug. 9, 1862, a special town-meeting was held to consider the questions of enlistment for the war. A. L. Reynolds, supervisor, presided, and C. V. Kenyon, town clerk, acted as secretary. The committee on resolutions were J. G. Stillwell, Jabez Hamilton, B. Ingalsby, A. L. McOmber, and George Payne. Patriotic addresses were made and a strong series of resolutions adopted, fully organizing the

town by school districts to canvass for volunteers and for subscriptions. The entire resolutions passed without a dissenting voice and amid great enthusiasm. Twenty-four volunteers were obtained on the spot. At another meeting, Aug. 19, 1862, the town bounty was voted at \$100.

June 13, 1864, at a special town-meeting, a town bounty of \$300 was offered for volunteers; and at another meeting, July 23, 1864, the town bounty was increased to \$500; Aug. 29, 1864, the bounty was increased to \$800.

A fine military company is maintaining an active organization at the present time at South Glen's Falls. It was formed in the summer of 1876, and mustered into service in November of that year. The officers are (1877) Fred. Gleasettle, capt.; William Higgins, 1st lieutenant; John H. Yattaw, 2d lieutenant. The company is known as the "Hughes Light Guard," 5th separate company, 10th brigade, 3d division, N. G. S. N. Y. The company musters about seventy-five men. During the great strike in July, 1877, they were called to Troy, and participated at the close of the "campaign" in the grand review at Albany. When they were about to return, Brigadier-General Alden sent ahead of them the following complimentary telegram: "Give a hearty greeting to the Hughes Light Guard. They deserve it for their soldierly conduct."

WAR OF 1861-65.

The first call in the War of 1861-65 was for thirteen men. A bounty of \$50 was offered, and the men obtained in a single afternoon; thought to be the first bounty in the United States. The following is a list of the soldiers from Moreau:

Michael Ahr, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. A; taken prisoner at Chesterfield Heights, May 7, 1864; exchanged, Dec. 10, 1864; disch. with regt. June 30, 1865.
 Henry H. Barker, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. with Regt., Dec. 13, 1864.
 Albert M. Burroughs, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th Regt.
 Walter D. Barnes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; killed at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
 Charles Brice, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; killed at Chesterfield Heights, Va., May 7, 1864.
 Thomas E. Brice, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; disch. with regt., June 30, 1865.
 George Burnham, enl. 77th Regt.
 Frank Breeze, enl. 93d Regt., Co. H; lost an eye in the Wilderness.
 James C. Brisbin, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th Regt.; wounded in leg.
 Sergt. Joel Brown, enl. Oct. 10, 1863, Bat. I, 16th Heavy Art., N. Y. S. V.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Wm. H. Bennett, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 54th N. Y. S. V., Co. C; served through; disch. with regt., April 14, 1866.
 Charles H. Brodie, 162d Regt.
 Walter Brodie, 162d Regt.
 George W. Campbell, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Luther Church, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; served through; disch. with regt., June 30, 1865.
 Charles Cutler, enl. Dec. 25, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Reed Church, enl. Jan. 22, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. A; wounded in Wilderness; disch. Jan. 1865.
 Patrick Cullan, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 169th Regt., N. Y. S. V., Co. I; served through; disch. with regt., Aug. 6, 1865.
 John Cullan, enl. Jan. 22, 1862, Co. A, 93d Regt., Co. H; wounded in the Wilderness, May 10, 1864; served through; disch. with regt.
 C. M. Cool, enl. Oct. 10, 1863, Battery I, 16th Heavy Art., N. Y. Vol.; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.
 Patrick Conoly, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. D, 169th N. Y.; served through; disch. with regt., Aug. 6, 1865.
 Asa J. Clothier, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. F, 115th N. Y. S. V.; served through; disch. with regt., June 30, 1865.

Walter Dwyer, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; killed in the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 Ransom O. Dwyer, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Abram L. Davis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; served through; disch. with regt., June 30, 1865.
 Stephen Decker, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; missing at Battle of Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 1864.
 Joseph Dorvee, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 George De Long, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. with regt., Dec. 13, 1864.
 Henry H. Day, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, Co. E, 92d N. Y. S. V.; lost an arm and wounded in the side, and taken prisoner at the second battle of Fair Oaks, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; disch. July 26, 1865.
 Wm. Dorvee.
 John Davis.
 Philip Donahoe.
 Alonzo Eusign.
 David Ellison, 2d Vet. Cav.
 A. Ellison, 2d Vet. Cav.
 James Ellison, 2d Vet. Cav.
 Danford Edmonds, enl. Jan. 22, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. A.
 Danford Edmonds (2d).
 Tobias Fralburgh, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, Bat. I, 16th H. Art., N. Y. S. Vols.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Henry G. Gurney, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Truman Gilbert, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Enoch Gurney, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G; wagoner.
 Fred. Gleasettle, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. G, 53d N. Y. Vols. (D. E. Zouaves), corp.; disch. April 25, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 29, 1862; Co. B, 77th N. Y. S. V.; served through; disch. June 16, 1865, with regiment.
 John W. Hilton, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 John Hilton, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died Jan. 27, 1862.
 Timothy Hodges, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability; date unknown.
 George E. Hutchins, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Lewis Hamlin, enl. 93d Regt., Co. H.
 James Brisban.
 Clark Hawley.
 Wm. Higgins.
 Dick Isby, enl. 22d Regt.; wounded; ball through his head; came home; went back, and was killed.
 Joseph Jump, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Sylvester Jacobus, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, Co. A, 61st N. Y. Vols.; taken prisoner before Petersburg; died in prison; date unknown.
 Samuel E. Kidd, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Andrew J. Keys, enl. Oct. 10, 1863, Bat. I, 16th H. Art., N. Y. S. V.; served through; disch. with regiment, Aug. 28, 1865.
 Franklin Kirkham, enl. 97th N. Y. Vols.
 N. J. Latmore, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; wounded at Fort Stevens in 1864; disch. with regiment, July 7, 1865.
 Joseph La Rose, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. A, 115th N. Y. Vols.; disch. for disability, Aug. 1863.
 Samuel Malison, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died March 22, 1862.
 Daniel Morse, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. Feb. 10, 1862.
 Daniel E. Morse, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Michael Mehan, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
 Newton F. McOmber, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; served through; disch. with regt., June 30, 1865.
 Wm. McNeil, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 1st N. Y. Battery.
 Jeffrey Merrill, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 1st N. Y. Battery.
 Henry Merrill, enl. 22d Regt., N. Y. S. V.; 1st lieutenant; served through; disch. with regt.
 George Merrill, enl. 77th.
 John McGinnis, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, Co. D, 169th N. Y. S. V.; killed at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 16, 1865.
 Wm. McCormick, enl. Aug. 9, 1861, Co. C, 56th N. Y. S. V.; wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Tabor Newton, enl. 77th Regt.
 William T. Norris, enl. Co. E, 22d N. Y. S. V.; killed at 2d Bull Run.
 Henry C. Newton, 1st lieutenant, enl. Aug. 3, 1861; pro. captain, July 12, 1863; wounded.
 Andrew Normand, enl. March 15, 1863, Co. F, 96th N. Y. S. V.; served through; disch. with regt., Feb. 16, 1866.
 William Orton, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D.
 Albert H. Ott, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; corp.; pro. sergt.; wounded, May 4, 1864; disch.
 Morgan L. Purly, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; wounded in foot, at the battle of Olustee, Feb. 20, 1864; disch. soon after.
 George Purdy, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to 1st N. Y. Battery.
 Solomon H. Parks, enl. Aug. 10, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. A; served through; disch. with regt., Nov. 8, 1865.
 Wallace Parks.
 Lawrence Palmer, enl. Jan. 29, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. H; served through; disch. Jan. 25, 1865.

- Geo. H. Putnam, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. G, 115th N. Y. S. V.; disch. for disability, Oct. 1862.
- Edward Pearson.
- George Ross, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Joseph R. Rey, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
- William Rising, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; disch. with his regt., but sick, and died soon after.
- James Reynolds, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, Co. E, 123d N. Y. S. V.; served through; disch. with regt., April 28, 1865.
- Reuben Robinson, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, Battery I, 16th Heavy Art., N. Y. S. V.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Benjamin Robinson, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, Battery I, 16th Heavy Art., N. Y. S. V.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Nathaniel Rice, enl. Co. G, 77th Regt., N. Y. S. V.
- Charles Sill, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
- Wm. Sweet, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at Fortress Monroe.
- Milton F. Sweet, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
- Rowland Sherman, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- James M. Shurter, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died at Newport, April 4, 1862.
- Dudley E. Lee, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; died Jan. 21, 1862.
- George W. Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; served through; disch. with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- James Smith, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; served through; disch. with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- Reuben Sherman, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; died of typhoid fever at Yorktown, Jan. 7, 1863.
- Levi Shaffer, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; pro. to 2d lieut.; killed at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Jacob A. Sisson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; served through; disch. June 30, 1865.
- George H. Skym, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; served through; disch. with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- James C. Smith, enl. July 27, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; killed at the battle of Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Ira Scott, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; served through; disch. with regiment, June 30, 1865.
- George Sumner, enl. Feb. 21, 1864, 25th Cav., Co. B.
- George Scott, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, Co. G, 77th Regt.; wounded, second battle Fredericksburg, in left thigh; disch. soon after.
- Martin Snyder, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, Co. G, 51st Regt. N. Y. S. V.; taken prisoner before Petersburg; died while a prisoner; date unknown.
- Franklin Smith.
- George Sleight, enl. 77th Regt.; lost in action; never heard from.
- George Storer, enl. 77th Regt.
- George C. Tucker, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
- Jesse Thompson,—died soon after returning home.
- James C. Vandenburg, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864.
- Lyman Vandenburg, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, Co. G, 77th Regt.; sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; served through; disch. with regt., July 7, 1865.
- Elias Washburn, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; served through; disch. with regt., June 30, 1865.
- C. Frank Winship, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, Co. G, 77th N. Y. S. V.; taken prisoner at battle of Chantilly, Va., Oct. 15, 1863; exchanged, Dec. 1, 1864; disch. with regt., Dec. 20, 1864.
- James White, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, Battery I, 16th Heavy Art., N. Y. S. V.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Loyd Weston, enl. July 28, 1862, Co. F, 115th N. Y. S. V.; missing in a skirmish, Feb. 8, 1864, near Olustee, Fla.
- Wm. H. Yattaw, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 9, 1863.
- Lieut. John J. Yattaw, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, Co. E, 92d N. Y. V.; trans. to 96th N. Y. S. V., Oct. 30, 1864; served through; disch. June 18, 1865.
- Christopher Yattaw, enl. June 25, 1863, Co. C, 18th Corning Light Cav., N. Y. S. V.; served through; disch. June 20, 1866, with regt.
- Robert Yattaw, enl. Nov. 1863, in U. S. Navy; disch. by writ, under age.
- Hiram Yattaw, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. A, 118th Regt., N. Y. S. V.; wounded in left leg, at Hanover Junction, Va., July 4, 1863; served through; disch. with regt., June 23, 1865.

GREENFIELD.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Greenfield lies just north of the centre of the county. Indeed, the exact geographical centre may be stated as being upon its southern boundary. Greenfield is bounded north by Corinth, east by Wilton, south by Saratoga Springs and Milton, west by Providence and Edinburgh, and lies wholly within the Kayadrossera patent. Its area includes 27,955 acres of improved land, 9790 of unimproved, and of this last amount 7997 is woodland. The population in 1875 was 2690.

The legal description of this town and the definition of its boundaries as given in the revised statutes of the State will be valuable as a matter of convenient reference :

"The town of *Greenfield* shall contain all that part of said county beginning at the southeast corner of lot number seven, in the seventeenth allotment of the patent of Kayadrossera, and running thence westerly along the north bounds of the sixteenth allotment of said patent to the southeast corner of Providence ; then north on the east line of the same to the southwest corner of Corinth ; then easterly along the south bounds of Corinth to the west bounds of the twenty-third allotment ; then along the same southerly to the north bounds of the seventeenth allotment ; then along the same southwesterly to lot number seven in said seventeenth allotment ; then southerly along the east bounds thereof to the place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The soil is generally a sort of gravelly loam, in some parts mixed with clay. The principal streams are the Kayadrossera creek and its branches. From the northern boundary of the town the Kayadrossera range of mountains runs in a southwesterly direction to the southwest corner. The eastern part is occupied by broken hills forming a part of the Palmertown range. They are mostly rough and rocky on their summits. Between the two a valley of some six miles in width stretches across the town.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

From the most reliable data now obtainable it seems that this town was first settled permanently about the spring of 1786. There is a supposition, however, that it was first settled previous to 1778 by Anthony Haggerty and Thomas Root. To lend color to this theory it is stated that in the Haggerty Hill cemetery, which is undoubtedly the oldest in the town, were two pieces of common, rough sandstone set up at the heads of two graves, one of which bore the inscription "T. R., Sept. 5, 1778," and the other, "A. H., 1789." These inscriptions were roughly cut, evidently with some crudely-formed instrument, and are believed to have marked the resting-place of the original settlers or some members of their families. But this rests mainly on tradition. The first settlements that we know to have been made were started in the spring of 1786 by Gershom

Morehouse, Charles Deake, Charles Deake, Jr., William Deake, John Deake, and Benjamin Deake, near Middle Grove ; William Scott, at Scott's Corners, now North Greenfield ; Isaac Reynolds, near Greenfield Centre ; and the Fitch family at St. John's Corners. The settlements at Porter's Corners and South Greenfield were commenced in the following year.

Among the earliest settlers were many men of eminent character, ability, and worth ; and while we cannot undertake to give a detailed history of them all, we do not mean thereby to discriminate against any of them.

Isaac Reynolds was a native of Dutchess county, and in 1774 moved to Peru, Clinton Co., and settled ; but being driven off by the Indian forays during the Revolution, he never returned there, but, after peace was declared, determined to settle in this section, and purchased a farm a little north of Greenfield Centre. He moved on to this farm in the spring of 1786. Here, with his five sons, Isaac, Darius, Stephen, Jeremiah, and David, he began the work of creating a home in the wilderness. He lived till 1800, when he died, and his remains found a resting-place on Haggerty hill. The farm has latterly passed out of the family. Of the sons, Isaac, Stephen, and Jeremiah lived and died in Greenfield ; Darius was a Quaker preacher and went to Jefferson county.

Gershom Morehouse had a brother who settled in the town of Ballston at an early day. He saw the many fine water-privileges furnished by the Kayadrossera creek, and sent word to Gershom, who was a young man of twenty-two and a millwright by trade, to come here and settle. He was then living at Greenfield, Litchfield Co., Conn., and came to Greenfield, at Middle Grove, in 1786. During that summer he built Gordon's mill, at Milton Centre, and a saw-mill at Middle Grove, on lands he had purchased upon his arrival. This was the first saw-mill in the town. At the end of two years he returned to his native place after the lady of his choice, Miss Hannah Smith, whom he married, and with her returned to his home, near Middle Grove. In 1792 he erected a grist-mill on his land on the Kayadrossera creek. This was the first grist-mill in town. He sold the saw-mill, grist-mill, and land to Dr. Isaac Youngs in 1792, and then settled on the farm now occupied by George Bishop. Here he lived till 1850, when he left the farm and lived with his children till his death, which occurred in 1857. He was during his life the leading millwright of this section and a superior workman. His work was performed in a very careful and conscientious manner, and very few mills were built in the vicinity which did not bear the impress of his work. Four of his children still survive him. They are Mrs. Esther Turrill, of Greenfield ; Mrs. Henry Clute, of Providence ; Mrs. John

Crawford, of Galway; and Mrs. Mary A. Haner, of Wisconsin.

Charles Deake, with his four married sons, William, Charles, John, and Benjamin, settled about a mile and a half north of Middle Grove, in 1786. Near the place was a fine large spring of deliciously cool and sparkling water, and here were found large quantities of bones of animals, showing that at some past time it had been used as a camping ground by some one, either Indians or Tories, probably, during the Revolutionary war. The family came originally from Rhode Island, but removed here from White Creek, Washington Co. The original settlers are all dead, and the only member of the family, of the second generation, now living in town, is Mrs. Joel B. Gardiner, who was a daughter of Charles Deake, Jr. Calvin W. Deake, who was commissioner of the United States deposit fund in 1848, and again in 1865, and Alvah Deake, who held the same office in 1843, were grandsons of Charles Deake. Warren Deake, a grandson of Charles Deake, Jr., is now holding the same position. He was elected supervisor in 1866, when he was but twenty-nine years old. A cousin, Starks Deake, was elected justice of the peace in 1876, when he was only twenty-four years old. These are the youngest men on whom such responsible offices have been conferred in the history of this town.

William Scott was an Irishman, and emigrated to this country a few years before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Becoming interested in the fortunes of his adopted country, he joined the American forces at the battle of Bunker Hill, and served through the war with distinction. For meritorious service he was promoted to the different grades, until the close of the war found him bearing a colonel's commission. It is related of him that once the fortunes of war brought him in friendly contact with a British colonel, who was desirous to leave his horse in some one's charge for a short time. Riding up to Scott, he said, in a haughty tone, "Hold this horse." Said Scott, with Irish wit and brogue, "Does it take two to hould 'im?" "No!" said the officer. "Then hould him yer-self," said he, turning on his heel and leaving the officer to bitter reflections over his discomfiture.

He left his eastern home after the close of the war, and settled in Greenfield in 1786, locating near the north line of the town on the farm now occupied by Samuel Bailey. Upon the erection of the town of Greenfield he was elected to the office of supervisor, and received an appointment as justice of the peace, which latter office he held for many years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and his son, Lewis, was one of the charter members of the Greenfield lodge, and at the time of his death, in 1866, the only survivor of the founders of that organization. William Scott died in 1814. Six of his grandchildren are still living in the town.

James Vail came to Greenfield in 1787, and settled at Porter's Corners. He was an early merchant there, and subsequently removed to St. John's Corners, and from there to Saratoga Springs, where he died in 1832.

Isaac Demmon settled at Locust Grove, on the farm now occupied by Mrs. F. G. Chamberlain, in 1787. At one time there was a remarkable mortality among the members

of this family, some seventeen deaths occurring in the short space of three weeks.

Benjamin Clinch came to Porter's Corners in 1787, and started the first store in the town. Nothing further is known about him.

Caleb Sherman, a native of Rhode Island, came from Washington county to Greenfield in 1787, and settled a little north of Middle Grove, on the farm now occupied by Joel B. Morehouse. He died about 1812. Mrs. J. B. Gardiner is a granddaughter of his.

In the south part of the town, on the Gardiner farm, John Benedict settled in 1787, and, when he sold to Howell Gardiner in 1799, he removed to the Black river country. Next northeast of him, on the road to Greenfield Centre, Nathaniel Seymour settled at about the same time. One of his sons, Thomas H. Seymour, is still living, and resides at Saratoga Springs. Alexander H. Scott, whose wife is a granddaughter of Nathaniel Seymour, now occupies the homestead.

The next farm was taken up by Benjamin Ingham in the same year. He had a son, who afterwards settled in the north part of the town. His name was Rufus, and his wife and one son and daughter still live on the farm he bought. Benjamin Ingham's farm is now occupied by S. W. Hoyt.

Joel Reynolds settled at Greenfield Centre in 1789, and kept the first inn in the town. The place is now owned by Dr. Ianthus G. Johnson.

Peter Robinson came from Washington county in 1792 or 1793, and settled near Greenfield Centre. He was followed at different intervals by his four brothers, Peleg, Sanford, Giles, and Benjamin, and his brother-in-law, Silas Gifford. All settled in the Haggerty hill neighborhood. The farms purchased by Sanford and Benjamin are still retained in their respective families and occupied by their descendants. Benjamin purchased the Haggerty farm of Anthony Haggerty's son William, and his grandson, Benjamin S. Robinson, the present clerk of the board of supervisors, now occupies it.

Esek Tourtelot came from Thompsett, Conn., about 1795, and bought a large tract of land two miles north of Porter's Corners, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1850. Mrs. Phoebe Allen, Miss Lydia Tourtelot, and Mrs. Cornelia Morehouse, three of his daughters, are still living in town.

Rev. Elias Gilbert was living in Newport, R. I., at the breaking out of the Revolution, and when that place was occupied by the British he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., from there to Great Barrington, and then to Manchester, Vt. From there he came to this State, and lived for a time at Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., from whence, about 1789, he came to Greenfield, and settled near the southern line of the town. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and continued to work at that business, more or less, throughout his life. He was an intellectual but not a highly-educated man, and first began to preach while living at Pittstown. Coming to Greenfield, he was principally the means of organizing the Congregational church, and was called and installed as its first pastor. He continued to hold this relation to the church till his death, in the fall of 1814, a



RES. OF MRS. T. H. TOMPKINS, GREENFIELD, SARATOGA CO. N.Y.

period of twenty-one years, and by his faithful preaching and careful, consistent Christian walk and conversation endeared himself to all the members of his congregation. He left no family, never having been blessed with children. He was one of the founders of the Greenfield Temperance Society, and its first president.

Jonathan Hoyt was an early settler previous to 1790. One daughter, Mrs. Lydia Darrow, is still living in the southern part of the town. She is the oldest surviving member of the Congregational church.

Jonathan Wood, who lived about one mile east of the Congregational church, settled there before 1790. He had two sons, James and Jeremiah, who graduated from Union College and became ministers of the gospel. Jeremiah was pastor of a church at Mayfield, Fulton Co., for upwards of fifty years.

Walter Hewitt, among whose descendants are found many sterling business men, settled on a part of the farm now occupied by Seneca Weed in 1790. He sold this farm to Noah Weed in 1793, and moved on to the farm now occupied by Nelson D. Morehouse. He was an estimable Christian man, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. Three of his sons, Richard, Alexander, and Christopher, are still living; the two former in Greenfield and the latter in Saratoga Springs. He was a deacon of the Congregational church and one of the founders of the Greenfield Total Abstinence Society.

Dan Cronkhite was a plain, substantial farmer, a conscientious, consistent Christian, and was respected by all his fellow-townsmen for his sterling qualities of head and heart. Formerly from Hillsdale (then in Dutchess county), he settled two miles east of Greenfield Centre, on the farm now occupied by his son, Justus A. Cronkhite, April 19, 1791. He voted at seventy consecutive town-meetings, and missed but one general election in the time. The first town-meeting he attended was in 1792. He then lived in the town of Saratoga, and the polls were located at the old Force place, about six miles east of Saratoga, near Stafford bridge. He died April 25, 1863. At that time there were three persons lying dead within a radius of two miles, whose united ages aggregated two hundred and seventy-three years,—Dan Cronkhite, aged ninety-five years, two months, and sixteen days; Elihu Anthony, aged ninety-four years, eleven months, and eighteen days; and Mrs. Lydia Billings, aged eighty-three years.

John Pettit was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in August, 1764. Being of a studious turn of mind, he early began to study, and his first lessons in writing were taken with a coal for a pencil and a strip of birch-bark for a copy-book. As soon as he was old enough to do so he enlisted in the Continental army, and served till the close of the Revolution, and then returned to his Massachusetts home. Here he soon after married Mary Barnes, and in 1793 emigrated to New York, and settled a little north of Greenfield Centre, on the farm now occupied by Hiram T. Lawton. Upon the erection of the town he became, by appointment, one of the justices of the peace, and held that office for *forty-one* consecutive years. He was elected supervisor four times, and was a member of the Assembly in 1817 and again in 1823. His family consisted of eight sons

and five daughters. Three of his sons, John, James, and Paris, were soldiers in the War of 1812. Paris was killed in battle at Sacket's Harbor. John was taken prisoner, and carried to Quebec. James passed through the war unharmed. Another son, William R. Pettit, removed to Gorham, Ontario Co., where he still lives, at an advanced age. He was a member of the Assembly, from the first district of Ontario county, in 1852. The only other surviving child is Alexander H. Pettit, of Fairweather, Adams Co., Ill. John Pettit died, full of years and honors, Jan. 1, 1840.

Nathaniel Daniels was a prominent and honored member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He located on the north branch of the Kayadrossera creek, sometimes called "Ellis' creek," about a mile north of the southern boundary of the town. He came from New England in the spring of 1794, and built a cloth-dressing and fulling-mill soon after, which was the first mill of the kind in the town.

Elihu Anthony was a settler of 1792 on a farm in the north part of the town, and lived in Greenfield until April 23, 1863, when he died at the advanced age of almost ninety-five years. He was a member of the denomination of Orthodox Friends and a preacher. He was pastor of the church in North Greenfield for many years.

Isaac Youngs came to Greenfield in 1792, and purchased the farm and water-power owned by Gershom Morehouse. He was a physician and practiced a little, but not much. One of his sons was also a physician. About the year 1810, or before that year, he built the first carding-mill in town. But one of his descendants is now living in town, Mr. Edwin R. Youngs, who is a great-grandson.

Asahel Porter was a prominent business man of this town. He was born in Massachusetts in 1768, and settled at St. John's Corners, in Greenfield, in 1793 or 1794, and embarked in the mercantile business. He also kept a tavern in 1795 and 1796. After a few years he traded property with a merchant at Porter's Corners (so named after him), and removed there and kept store till his death, in April, 1821. He was very successful in his business ventures, and rapidly accumulated wealth until he became the richest man in the town. He was supervisor for five years, and was the only citizen of this town who was ever honored with the position of chairman of the board of supervisors. He was sheriff in 1807, and again in 1810, by appointment of the council of appointment, and served two years in the State Assembly in 1805 and 1806. He was a prominent member of St. John's Lodge of F. and A. M., and was buried at the Greenfield Centre burying-ground with Masonic ceremonies. The funeral was the largest ever witnessed in the town. Mrs. William A. Beach, wife of the eminent New York lawyer, is his only surviving child.

Noah Weed came from Cambridge, Washington Co., in March, 1793, and bought three hundred acres of land in South Greenfield, of Walter Hewitt, Daniel Crawford, and James Dunning, who were the original settlers. Forty-eight years after, on the same day of the month, March 11, 1841, he died. His son, Seneca, still lives on the homestead where he was born.

One of the most highly respected of the citizens of this

town was Howell Gardiner, who settled in the south part of the town in 1799, buying the farm of John Benedict. He left his wife in East Hampton, Long Island, and returning east in the fall, in the spring of 1800 brought her with him to their new home. He was a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Lyon Gardiner, who purchased Gardiner's island of the Indians in 1639. His father was Jeremiah Gardiner, of East Hampton, and he was the youngest of eight children. He was born Jan. 6, 1776, in East Hampton, L. I., and died in Greenfield, Feb. 26, 1866, aged upwards of ninety years. He was a man of thoughtful habit, yet full of nervous energy, and having formed a careful opinion on any subject, was earnest and untiring in its advocacy. These traits of character brought him into prominence in whatever position he was placed, and he filled many offices of trust and responsibility. He was one of the mainstays of the Congregational church, which owed much of its prosperity to his indefatigable efforts in its behalf. At a time when it required great moral courage to be even a moderate temperance man, he came out firm and strong on the ground of "total abstinence," and was mainly instrumental in the formation of the Greenfield Total Abstinence Society in 1809, and remained an honored and influential member of it till death closed his career. Appointed to the office of justice of the peace, he held that office for twenty consecutive years. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1815, 1827, and 1831, and was a presidential elector in 1820, and cast his vote in the electoral college for James Monroe. His family consisted of six children, four of whom are still living,—Mrs. B. N. Loomis, of Binghamton; Joel B. Gardiner, Henry L. Gardiner, and Juliet Gardiner, of Greenfield. The two last named occupy the old homestead.

John Prior was an early settler near King's Station, and a prominent man in public affairs. He was the recipient of several public offices, among which were member of Assembly in 1813, and associate judge of the court of common pleas, to which latter position he was appointed in 1818.

Salmon Child was one of the pioneer settlers of Greenfield, and one of its most highly honored citizens. He was born in Connecticut in the year 1762. His father was a captain in the Continental army, and in 1791 Salmon joined the army, and participated in the march to Virginia, and the final triumph at Yorktown. He was a farmer, possessed of a large fund of plain common sense and good judgment, and his character as exemplified by his life was above reproach.

With his father he came to Greenfield soon after the close of the Revolution, and located in the south part of the town. In 1794 he was appointed as one of the first justices of the peace for Greenfield. His upright life and weight of moral character brought him into public life, and kept his record pure and unsullied throughout his career. He was a member of the State Assembly at the sessions of 1808 and 1809. In the latter year he was appointed first judge of the court of common pleas by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, and held that respectable position until the reorganization of the court in 1818, when he yielded his seat to Hon. James Thompson (a son

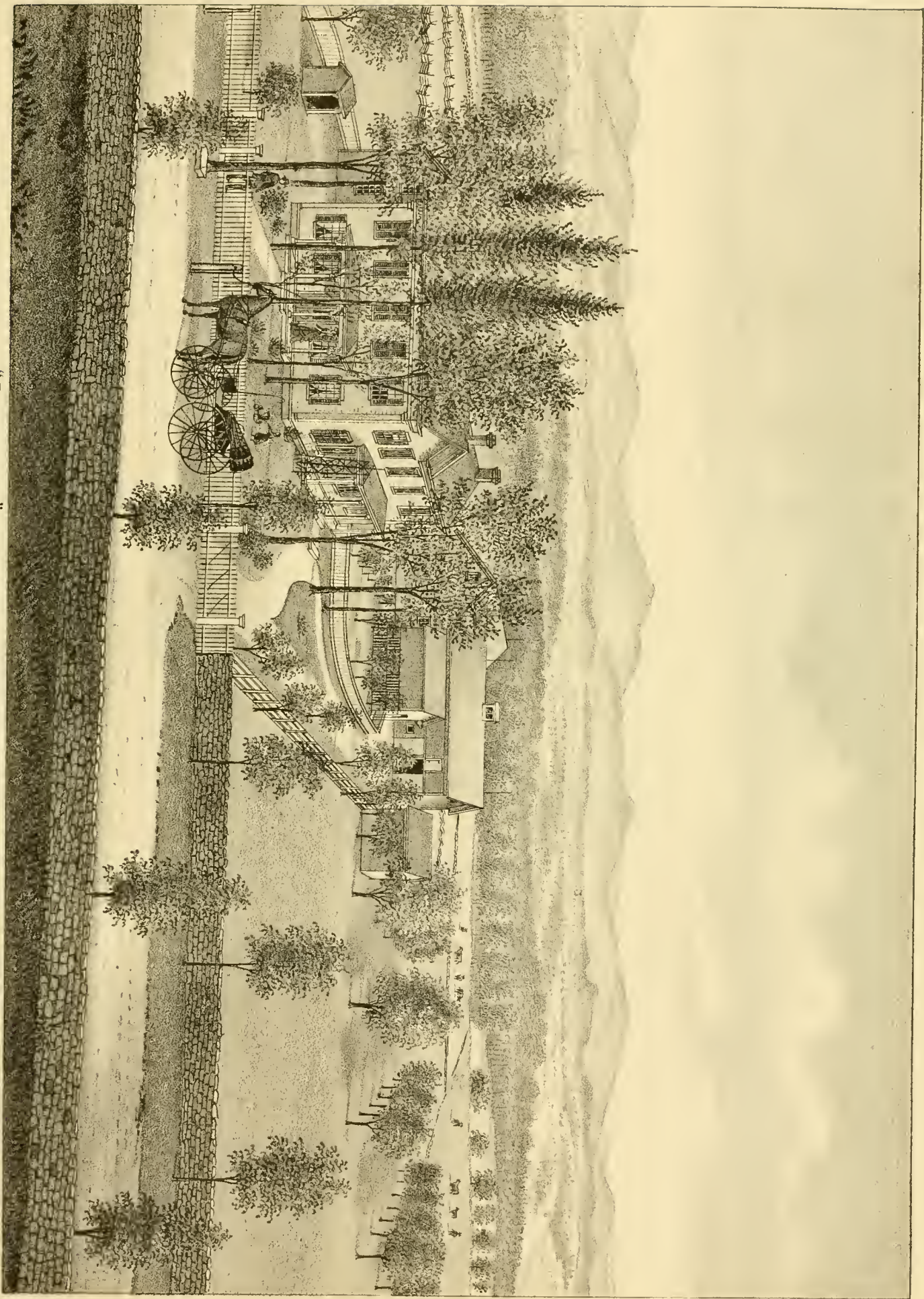
of Hon. John Thompson, whom he succeeded in office), and accepted a seat on the same bench as associate judge, and held it for five years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1821, and a member of the electoral college in 1828, and cast his vote for John Quincy Adams. This was his last public office. He was repeatedly elected supervisor of his town, and enjoyed the fullest respect, confidence, and esteem of all who knew him. In 1836 he removed to the west, and died in Walworth Co., Wis., Jan. 28, 1856, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. As a tribute to his worth, we append the words written of him by one of his pastors, Rev. Thomas Powell, who says: "He was one of the most conscientious and consistent Christians I ever knew." Can words express more?

Esek Cowen, the noted writer on legal jurisprudence, was born in Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1784, and came to Greenfield with his father's family in 1793. His father was Joseph Cowen, a descendant of a Scotch emigrant who settled in Scituate, Mass., in 1656. He came to Greenfield with a colony from Connecticut, including the Fitch and Child families, and located near Scott's Corners. Soon after he removed to Washington county. Esek returned to this county in 1812, and settled at Saratoga Springs. Having been admitted to the bar in 1810, he entered upon the practice of the law, and met with gratifying success. In 1824 he was appointed reporter in the Supreme Court and court of errors, and held that position four years. His reports form nine volumes. He was appointed circuit judge by Governor Pitcher, April 22, 1828, and Governor William L. Marcy made him a judge of the Supreme Court, Aug. 31, 1836, which position he held at the time of his death, Feb. 11, 1844.

The Fitch family were among the earliest settlers of Greenfield, and came in 1786. They came from Wilton and Norwalk, Connecticut, and settled at the place afterwards called St. John's Corners, a little east of Greenfield Centre. The colony consisted of Ebenezer Fitch, Giles Fitch, Captain John St. John, who married Hannah Fitch, their sister, and a Mr. Smith. They selected their farms, all of which cornered at one point, by Ebenezer Fitch choosing the northwest corner of two hundred acres, Giles Fitch the southwest corner, John St. John the northeast corner, and Mr. Smith the southeast corner. They built their log cabins on the adjoining corners, and the roads now run in a shape to define the lines of the lots selected by them. Shortly afterwards Major Jabez Fitch also came, from Fairfield, Connecticut, and purchased five hundred acres of land, in the neighborhood known as Locust Grove, of Dirck Lefferts, and in a short time built a grist- and saw-mill on the creek near that place. These three Fitches were brothers, and sons of Ebenezer Fitch, who died at Wilton, Connecticut, in 1762. He was the third son of Governor Thomas Fitch, of Connecticut, who died July 18, 1774, at the age of seventy-five years. Ebenezer Fitch erected the first frame dwelling in the town of Greenfield, and in that house, in 1817, Hon. Augustus Bockes first saw the light of day. Ebenezer Fitch moved to near Stafford's bridge in 1798, having sold his farm to Ephraim Bullock, the grandfather of Judge Bockes.

Major Jabez Fitch, Captain John St. John, and Giles

"PROSPECT HILL," RES. OF NELSON D. MOREHOUSE, GREENFIELD, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.



Fitch all served in the Revolutionary war, the two first as officers and the latter as a private.

Ebenezer Fitch had a daughter born to him, Sept. 9, 1787, who was the third female white child born in this section, and probably the first in the town. She was named Hannah, and married Alpheus Bullard, of Schuylerville. David A. Bullard, of Schuylerville, and General E. F. Bullard, of Saratoga Springs, are among her sons who are still living.

Among the sons of Greenfield who have occupied conspicuous positions before the world, and reflected credit upon the town of their nativity by their useful and worthy lives, none can be found more worthy of notice than Augustus Bockes, of Saratoga Springs. He was a son of Adam Bockes, Jr., who was quite an early settler in Greenfield. Adam Bockes, though a plain farmer, was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. He was supervisor of the town in 1832-34, and for several years a justice of the peace. Augustus Bockes was born at St. John's Corners, Oct. 1, 1817, and for the first eighteen years of his life enjoyed the educational advantages offered by the common district schools. At that age he entered upon a course of study at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vermont, teaching in some country school during the winters, and devoting his entire attention to his studies in the summers. In 1838 he began the study of the law in the office of Judiah Ellsworth. In 1839 he entered the office of Beach & Cowen, and studied with them till he was admitted to the bar in 1842. Upon his admission he formed a law-partnership with Hon. William A. Beach, which lasted until he was elected as the first county judge of Saratoga County, by the Whigs, June 4, 1847. He was re-elected to the same office in 1851; and upon the expiration of his second term in 1855 he was appointed circuit judge by Governor Myron H. Clark. In 1860 he was the Republican candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, and was triumphantly elected. In 1867 he was again nominated for the same office, and was elected without opposition. In 1875 he was the candidate of both political parties, and received the uncommon, but not undeserved, compliment of a unanimous re-election. In 1866 he occupied a seat on the bench of the court of appeals, in accordance with the then existing provision of the constitution. In his judicial career he has exhibited a peculiar fitness for his position.

Among the other early settlers in Greenfield were Captain Allen Hale, a Revolutionary officer, Israel Williams, Stephen Comstock, John and Elijah Smith, James Dunning, Jeremiah Westcott, Prince Wing, Lewis Graves, Paul Anthony, Ambrose Cole, Nathan Medbury, Abner Williams, Esek Whipple, Job Whipple, Jonathan Deuel, Samuel Bailey, John Harris, Robert Early, Abraham Weed, John Weed, Olney Latham, Benjamin Grinnell, Jared Weed, William Belden, Dr. Asa C. Barney, one of the earliest physicians and an honored and respected citizen, Joseph Wood, Daniel Crawford, Israel Rose, Gideon Hoyt, Zenas Winsor, the first town clerk, John King, Joseph Mitchell, and Ezekiel Harris, all of whom were residents of the town previous to 1795.

Peter Hendricks came from Connecticut to Greenfield in 1794, and settled on what has since been well known as the

Samuel Westcott place. His children all died young except Burr. He was eight years old when his father came to Greenfield.

The children of Burr were Walter J., now merchant of Saratoga Springs; Mrs. Henry P. Hyde, of Saratoga Springs; Mrs. William Bennett, of Saratoga Springs; Mrs. Boehm, of New York; and one daughter died unmarried.

Nathaniel Waterbury states that when his father moved into Greenfield, there were then living a little south of the Congregational church, Israel Rose, and his four sons, Simeon, Benjamin, Cephas, and Joseph.

Wolcott Adsit and James Dunning were the commissioners by whom most of the early roads were laid out. Nathan Green, Alpheus Williams, and Martin Blackmar were some of the early surveyors who assisted them.

The first mowing-machine brought into town was owned by John Masten, who introduced it in 1853.

The first stores in the south part of the town were kept by Benjamin Grinnell, at Jamesville, and Jared Weed, at Page's Corners, both as early as 1800.

In 1812 the bears were very troublesome and did much damage to the standing corn, so that parties to hunt them were frequently formed. At one such hunt, in September, Martin Blackmar was accidentally shot and killed by William Williams.

The first apple-trees in the town were planted by William Scott, on the farm now occupied by Samuel Bailey, in 1790.

At the present time there are thirteen voters in the town who are upwards of eighty years of age. They are Phineas Jones, aged ninety-three; Thomas M. Caswell, eighty-seven; John Drake, John Leggett, Richard Hewitt, and Amasa Martin, eighty-six; and Lyman Sessions, Simeon Schouten, Otis Olds, Prince Deuel, Marvin Rowland, Justus A. Cronkhite, and Seneca Weed, who are over eighty.

The oldest person living in the town is Mrs. Lydia Medbury, who is now ninety-six years old. She has two sisters between eighty-six and ninety-four, and one brother, Amasa Martin, aged eighty-six.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

This, the largest township of Saratoga County, was, previous to the erection of Saratoga County, partly in the district of "Balls-town" and partly in the district of "Saratoga." The dividing line was a little east of the centre of the town. In 1791 it belonged to the towns of Saratoga and Ballston. In 1792 the western half was in the town of Milton. March 12, 1793, it was erected into a separate town, and embraced the territory it now has and all lying directly north, including the towns of Hadley, Corinth, and the eastern part of Day. In 1801 it was reduced to its present dimensions. There is a tradition that this town was first called *Fairfield* by some of the earliest settlers, after their former home in Connecticut. It is also supposed that the town was finally named after the former home of some of the earliest settlers, Greenfield, Conn.

The town was erected by act of the Legislature, March 12, 1793, but the first town-meeting for the election of officers, etc., was not held until the following spring, on

April 1. It was held in a log house near King's Station, on the Adirondack railroad. Wm. Scott was elected supervisor, and Zenas Winsor town clerk. The record of this meeting has not been preserved, but the following record of laws passed still remains on the book, viz.:

"Record of Laws Made and Past at the first Town-meeting held in and For the town of Greenfield, County of Saratoga, and State of New York, on the first Day of April, in the year 1794.

"Voted, That the Constables Shall Give Boons For the Faithfull performance of theyr office.

"Voted, That the pathmasters Shall Return theyr warrants ten Days Before the Next Annual town-meeting.

"Voted, That hogs that Run on the Common Shall be yoked in the following manner: the yoke to Be the Wedth of the Neck above the neck, and half the Wedth Below: & the Cross-piece twice the thickness of the neck."

The following is a copy of the proceedings of the second town-meeting, which is the first of which a record has been preserved:

"At a town-Meeting held on the seventh of April, A.D. 1795, in the town of Greenfield, the Following Acts was passed:

"Voted, That Fences four feet and half high and well Built Shall Be a Lawfull fence.

"Voted, That Fence-viewers Shall have Six shillings per Day when Called to Doe Duty in their office.

"Voted, That the Law Respecting hogs Shall Be the Same as it was the year past.

"Voted, That the following men Serve in the ofice Set to their Respective Names:

"Zenas Winsor, town Clerk; John St. John, Supervisor; Prince Wing, Jonathan Deuel, Charles Deak, Jr., Commissioners of highways; Jonathan Wood, Luis Graves, Jonathan Deuel, James Dunning, John Prior, Assessors; Rufus Price, Ezra Abbott, Poor-masters; Daniel Scott, Jonathan Dykeman, Constables and Collectors; Joseph Deuel, James Dunning, Benjamin Ingham, Fence-Viewers; Israel Rose, Walter Hewet, Benjamin Greanold, Esek Whipple, Pound-masters: John St. John, Abel Deuel, Benjamin Worden, Luis Graves, Doc. Tiffany, Asabel Porter, Joel Reynolds, Given Recognizance for Keeping taverns, March 1st, A.D. 1796."

In the year 1798 the citizens authorized the payment of the following bounties out of the excise money, viz.: one cent per head for killing striped squirrels and blackbirds; two cents each for black and gray squirrels; and three cents per head for crows.

A bounty of \$50 per head for killing wolves started in the town and killed in the county was voted at the town-meeting of 1801, and it was also resolved to elect officers by ballot at subsequent meetings. The wolf-bounty was reduced to \$20 in 1802, and to \$10 in 1804.

In 1805, to prevent the spread of noxious weeds, a fine of \$5 was imposed upon every land-owner who allowed any Canada thistles to go to seed upon his land, and a sum of \$10 for the erection of guide-boards was voted at the same meeting. One of the acts of 1806 was, "Voted, that a pound should be Bilt at or near the dwelling-house of Isaac Chaces and Bilt according to the construction and plan of the Justices Supervisor and town Cleark."

A few of the early settlers owned slaves,—among them were Doctor Isaac Young, of Middle Grove, and William Scott, the first supervisor. Several records of births of slave children appear on the town book. The first one was recorded June 1, 1800, as "a negro child Born of Nancy, the wench of William Scott, Esqr."

In 1813, the school commissioners, Salmon Child, Asabel

Porter, and Samuel Deake, divided the town into sixteen school districts in accordance with the law of the State.

At an election held for members of Assembly on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of April, 1815, about 340 votes were cast. On one ticket Asa C. Barney received 198 votes; George Cramer, 198; Isaac Gere, 194; and Esek Cowen, 176. On the other ticket Thaddeus Jewett had 138; John L. Viele, 138; William Hamilton, 135; and Nathan S. Hollister, 135. Samuel Young also received 68 votes and Howell Gardiner 1. On the question of license or no license the town has voted at several times. The first was in 1846, and the vote stood—for license, 223; against license, 315. In 1846 the vote stood—for license, 265; against license, 293. From that time till 1875 the question did not form a direct issue. Then the new law of 1874 went into effect, and a license board of excise commissioners was elected by a vote of 229 to 185. In 1876 the town voted for license 212 to 170, and in 1877 for license, 227 to 192.

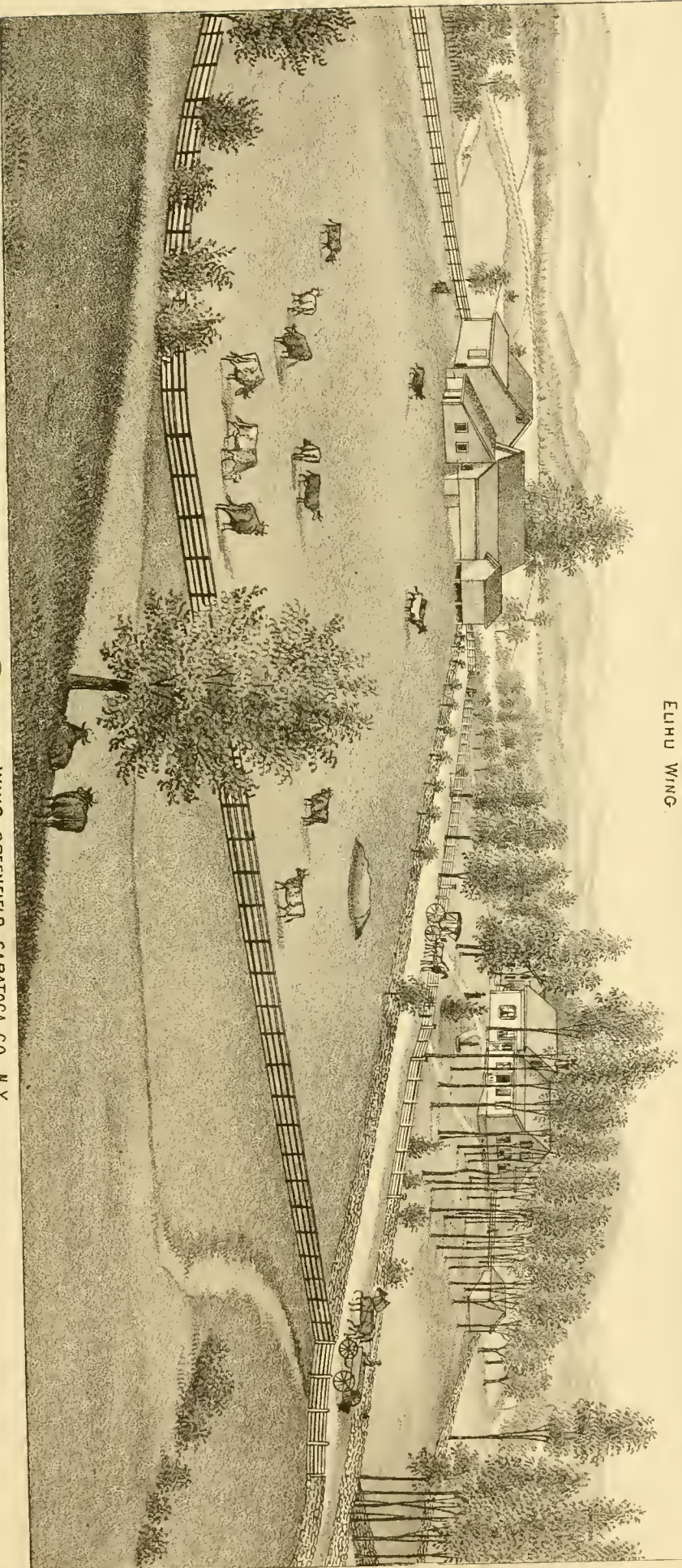
LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.*
1794.	William Scott.	Zenas Winsor.	
1795.	John St. John.	" "	Daniel Scott, Jonathan Dykeman.
1796.	William Scott.	" "	C. Bailey, J. Dykeman, C. Heathern.
1797.	Asabel Porter.	" "	Abel Deuel, Colins Heathern, Abiathar Millard.
1798.	" "	George Shove.	Abel Deuel.
1799.	" "	Lewis Graves.	John H. Yonngs.
1800.	" "	" "	William Johason.
1801.	" "	" "	Thaddens Curtis.
1802.	John S. John.	John Boekes.	Lewis Scott.
1803.	" "	" "	John Pettit.
1804.	Salmon Child.	" "	Zenas Belden.
1805.	" "	" "	Jonathan James.
1806.	" "	" "	Nath'n Medbury, Jr.
1807.	" "	John King.	" "
1808.	Asa C. Barney.	" "	" "
1809.	" "	Giles Robinson.	" "
1810.	John Prior.	" "	Thaddeus Curtis.
1811.	" "	" "	Nath'n Medbury, Jr.
1812.	John Pettit.	Elibu Wing.	Jonathan Williams.
1813.	" "	" "	" "
1814.	" "	" "	" "
1815.	" "	" "	Levi Smith.
1816.	Samuel McCrea.	Charles Lewis.	" "
1817.	" "	John Williams.	Nathan Green.
1818.	Charles Deake.	" "	John Deake.
1819.	" "	John Boekes.	Otis Ballou.
1820.	Elibu Wing.	" "	" "
1821.	Nehemiah Wing.	" "	" "
1822.	" "	John Williams.	" "
1823.	" "	Elibu Gifford* Elibu Wing.	Richard Hewitt.
1824.	" "	Asabel P. Cronkhite.	" "
1825.	Jonathan Lapham.	Nehemiah Wing.	" "
1826.	" "	" "	" "
1827.	" "	" "	Levi Smith.
1828.	" "	Solomon Dake.	" "
1829.	" "	" "	" "
1830.	Henry Miller.	Nehemiah Wing.	" "
1831.	" "	Levi Smith.	Samuel Bailey.
1832.	Adam Boekes.	Darius Johnson.	" "
1833.	" "	" "	" "
1834.	" "	Levi Smith.	Daniel Williams.
1835.	Edwin C. Weed.	" "	Zimri Lawrence.

* Removed from town.



ELIHU WING.



RESIDENCE OF ELIHU WING, GREENFIELD, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1836. Edwin C. Weed.	Levi Smith.	Zimri Lawrence.
1837. " "	" "	Amasa R. Day.
1838. " "	" "	Seymour B. Ingham.
1839. Levi Smith.	John S. Peacock.	" "
1840. " "	" "	" "
1841. Freeman Tourtelot.	Warren Bockes.	Merritt C. Cronkhite.
1842. Edwin C. Weed.	" "	Hamilton Early.
1843. Joseph Wood.	" "	Jeremiah Coon.
1844. Chester Foot.	N. D. Morehouse.	Orrin Peacock.
1845. Calvin W. Dake.	Joseph Carr.	Smith Sherwood.
1846. Freeman Tourtelot.	Wm. H. Bushnell.	" "
1847. Frederick J. Wing.	" "	" "
1848. " "	" "	Aaron Ingalls.
1849. " "	Theron Barrows.	George B. Rowland.
1850. Benj. F. Prior.	" "	Wyllis Peacock.
1851. " "	" "	George B. Rowland.
1852. Harmon G. Sweeney.	Charles B. Wing.	John Scott.
1853. " "	James V. Smith.	Samuel S. Scott.
1854. Oscar Granger.	Ambrose Young.	George B. Rowland.
1855. H. G. Sweeney.	Richard Hewitt.	Orrin Peacock.
1856. Hiram S. Freeman.	" "	Samuel H. Craig.
1857. Lewis Wood.	Andrew M. Young.	Jeremiah G. Smith.
1858. " "	Richard Hewitt.	" "
1859. Abial C. Allard.	Geo. W. Hazard.	Alouzo Russell.
1860. " "	" "	" "
1861. Alouzo Russell.	" "	Wm. H. Gibbs.
1862. " "	" "	Gideon W. Schofield.
1863. Ianthus G. Johnson.	Henry C. Olds.	N. M. Carpenter.
1864. " "	" "	" "
1865. Freeman Tourtelot.	Benj. S. Robinson.	John N. Peacock.
1866. Warren Dake.	" "	Chas. W. Mosher.
1867. " "	" "	H. B. Woodcock.
1868. De Witt C. Hoyt.	" "	Geo. H. Hodges.
1869. " "	John H. Smith.	Henry C. Wood.
1870. Warren Dake.	Chas. S. Tubbs.	Albert H. Kassau.
1871. Warren Bockes.	Stuart Early.	Seth Hill.
1872. " "	Chas. S. Tubbs.	Charles Rowland.
1873. John H. Smith.	" "	Daniel W. Lovett.
1874. James V. Smith.	" "	Edward A. Rood.
1875. " "	Melvin Spaulding.	Thomas W. Brown.
1876. Jos. L. Rowland.	" "	Ezra Harris.
1877. " "	" "	Nathan W. Burdick.
1878. John R. Harris.	J. G. Weeden.	A. S. Allard.

1875. James M. Dake. 1877. Theodore Comstock.
1876. Benjamin S. Robinson, l. t. 1878. Charles S. Latham.
Starks Dake.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

There are three villages in the town, and five post-offices.

MIDDLE GROVE, or JAMESVILLE, lies on the southwest part, on the Kayadrossera creek, and contains about thirty dwellings, one church, two paper-mills, two stores, a hotel, saw-mill, grist-mill, some mechanics' shops, and about two hundred inhabitants. It was named Jamesville after John W. James, the man who was the most instrumental in causing its growth, and the name Middle Grove comes from a handsome pine-grove, covering several acres, that separates the eastern and western portions of the village.

GREENFIELD CENTRE is a little east of the centre of the town, and has twenty dwellings, two churches, two stores, a hotel, and two or three shops. Its population is about one hundred.

PORTER'S CORNERS, a little northwest of the centre, is a small village, containing about twenty dwellings, two churches, a store, a saw-mill, two grist-mills, a carriage-shop, and about one hundred inhabitants.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first school now remembered was kept in a log school-house that was built on what is known as the Morris lot, about two miles east of Greenfield Centre, in 1795 or 1796. Among the early teachers were two men, named respectively Richard Fish and Slaughter Close. Richard Fish afterwards, about 1815, in connection with Jeremiah Goodrich, kept a select school in the vicinity which attained considerable celebrity, and was finally removed to Albany.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1794.—Adam Comstock, William Scott, John Petrit, Salmon Child.	
1831. John Morehouse.	1854. Moses Ballou.
1832. Stafford Lapham.	1855. Joel B. Morehouse.
Alexander H. Scott, l. t.	1856. John Gifford.
1833. Stafford Lapham.	1857. Nelson E. Morehouse.
1834. Nathan Daniels.	1858. William H. Ingerson.
1835. Henry Miller.	1859. Moses Ballou, l. t.
1836. Alexander H. Scott.	Alexander H. Scott.
1837. John Williams.	1860. James V. Smith.
1838. Nathan Daniels.	1861. Seymour B. Ingham.
1839. Henry Miller.	1862. Alexander H. Scott.
1840. Alexander H. Scott, l. t.	1863. Moses Ballou.
John Morehouse.	1864. Daniel Palmer.
1841. John Williams.	1865. Seymour B. Ingham, l. t.
1842. Andrew McGaffey.	John Wagman.
1843. John Morehouse, l. t.	1866. James V. Smith, l. t.
Asa Ingerson.	Benjamin F. Weed.
1844. John Gifford.	1867. Benjamin F. Weed, l. t.
1845. John Williams.	Alexander H. Scott.
1846. Richard Hewitt.	1868. Alexander H. Scott, l. t.
1847. Devine H. Young.	Calvin W. Dake.
1848. John Gifford.	1869. Seymour B. Ingham.
1849. John Williams.	1870. Charles S. Latham.
1850. Richard Hewitt.	1871. Calvin W. Dake.
1851. Hiram S. Freeman.	1872. Benjamin S. Robinson, l. t.
1852. John Gifford, l. t.	John H. Smith.
Lewis Wood.	1873. Theodore Comstock.
1853. Nelson D. Morehouse.	1874. Charles S. Latham.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	40	\$52.14	\$27.51	\$20.37	\$1.30	\$101.35
" 2.....	50	52.14	34.39	34.92	1.67	123.12
" 3.....	27	52.14	18.57	14.07	.90	85.63
" 4.....	59	52.14	40.58	26.85	1.97	121.54
" 5.....	20	52.14	13.76	12.74	.67	79.31
" 6.....	32	52.14	22.01	17.52	1.07	92.74
" 7.....	43	52.14	29.57	36.09	1.44	119.24
" 8.....	53	52.14	36.15	33.24	1.77	123.60
" 9.....	42	52.14	28.89	33.23	1.40	115.66
" 10.....	56	52.14	38.51	56.17	1.87	118.69
" 11.....	66	52.14	45.39	51.25	2.20	150.98
" 12.....	32	52.14	22.01	19.14	1.07	94.36
" 13.....	22	52.14	15.13	11.96	.73	79.96
" 14.....	59	52.14	40.58	39.26	1.97	133.95
" 15.....	54	52.14	37.14	36.64	1.80	127.72
" 16.....	51	52.14	35.08	18.23	1.70	107.15
" 17.....	40	52.14	27.51	30.05	1.34	111.04
" 18.....	19	52.14	13.07	17.32	.63	83.16
" 19.....	31	52.14	21.32	25.03	1.03	99.52
" 20.....	22	52.14	15.13	17.64	.73	85.64
" 21.....	20	52.14	13.76	18.84	.67	85.41
" 22.....	96	52.14	66.03	43.65	3.20	165.02
	934	\$1147.08	\$642.39	\$614.21	\$31.16	\$2434.84

VII.—CHURCHES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This was the first church organization in the town, and was formed in July, 1790. At that time a covenant and articles of faith were drawn up and signed, and among the names attached we find those of Elnathan Scofield, William Belden, Benjamin Ingham, Jonathan Wood, Joseph Wood, Nathaniel Seymour, Isaac Weed, John Benedict, Jonathan Hoyt, James Dunning, Stephen Crawford, Elisha Scofield, Enoch Kellogg, Nathan Fitch, Daniel Calkins, David Calkins, Eli Weed, Mary Scofield, Priscilla Belden, Mary Westcott, Martha Wood, Mary Seymour, Hannah Weed, Lucy Benedict, Elizabeth Hoyt, Abigail Hoyt, and Elias Gilbert.

The first meeting for the transaction of business was held Aug. 17, 1790, and Benjamin Ingham was chosen chairman and Gilbert Weed clerk.

The first officers chosen were Deacons Elnathan Scofield and Benjamin Ingham, and Church Clerk Gilbert Weed.

The church joined the convention of churches at Bennington, Vt., in September, 1790, and maintained its connection with that body for several years. About 1797 it withdrew and united itself to Albany presbytery.

The meetings were at first held at the house of William Belden, the same place where Mrs. Lydia Darrow now resides, and subsequently at other houses. The first church was erected in 1793. The location was determined by "the centre of the subscriptions;" that is, by selecting the most central point to all who were subscribers. This church was a frame building thirty by forty feet, and fitted up with temporary benches, which shortly afterwards were supplanted by the old-fashioned box-pews. The gallery was very wide, and nearly covered the whole of the lower floor. The pulpit was a very high one. This church stood just across the road from the present one. In 1831 a house and lot containing thirteen acres of land were purchased of Vincent Youmans for \$500 to be used for a parsonage, and in 1832 the church was moved across the road and rebuilt at a cost of \$597.50. In 1855 the church was newly roofed and painted, and a new parsonage built at a total cost of \$1280.89. This amount was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and was all paid in before the 16th of March, 1858. In 1860 the church was again repaired, and was enlarged by the addition of one bent to the frame. The ladies of the congregation, by their indefatigable efforts, succeeded in raising a sufficient amount to newly carpet the church, cushion the pews, and furnish the pulpit.

March 9, 1797, it was voted that thereafter the annual meetings should be held on the first Tuesday in March of each year. This was subsequently changed to the second Tuesday, and the regular meeting has never been omitted.

At a meeting held March 20, 1817, it was decided to have some one person take charge of the sweeping of the house for a month, and another one for each succeeding month. The places were quickly spoken for by volunteers, and the list appears on the books as follows: March, Joseph Wood; April, Aaron Belden; May (to be washed), Howell Gardiner; June, Walter Hewitt; July, Andrew Seymour; August, Aaron Dunning; September, Eben Darrow; October, Jonathan Wood; November, Nathaniel Seymour;

December, Jonathan Hoyt; January, William Belden, Jr.; February, Daniel Scott.

Since its first organization the following members have held the office of deacon, viz.: Elnathan Scofield, Benjamin Ingham, Daniel Kellogg, Joseph Wood, Samuel Wood, Jonathan Wood, Walter Hewitt, Alexander Hewitt, Aaron Hickok, Lyman Sessions, Joel B. Gardiner, Enoch Kellogg.

The first pastor was the Rev. Elias Gilbert, who was installed May 30, 1793, at a salary of £70, New York currency, per annum. He held this relation to the church at the time of his death in 1814. Since that time the following ministers have had charge of the church for different periods of time, viz.: Revs. Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Williams, Silas Parsons, James B. Ambler, Henry Benedict, Theophilus Redfield, Harvey Smith, Joseph B. Eastman, Philander Bates, W. H. Phelps, Charles H. Chester, and Zerah T. Hoyt, the present pastor, who was installed in 1855, and has held the pleasantest relations with his people for upwards of twenty-two years.

The present officers of the church are Joel B. Gardiner and Lyman Sessions, deacons; Charles D. Gardiner, clerk of the church; William King, Benjamin F. Prior, Samuel W. Hoyt, S. E. Darrow, Nathan Hickok, and Elihu Wing, trustees; Henry L. Gardiner, clerk of society.

There has been a prosperous Sabbath-school connected with the church since 1820. Charles D. Gardiner is the superintendent. The membership was sixty-eight in March, 1800.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This church is located at Greenfield Centre, and was formed in the year 1791, and recognized by its sister churches in the vicinity. The membership at first was small, but soon increased to a respectable number, and in 1800 amounted to ninety-two names. Among the first members were Samuel Bailey, Benjamin Close, Daniel W. Bailey, Mrs. Fanny Bailey, Daniel Wood, and Ezra Weld.

The first officers were Samuel Bailey, Daniel Wood, deacons; Daniel W. Bailey, clerk. Rev. Joseph Craw was the first minister. For several years after the organization of this church no house of worship was built, and the meetings were held in houses, barns, and school-houses, as circumstances rendered necessary or convenient. The first church building was erected in 1816-17, and though several times repaired, is still standing on the original site. It is a commodious frame building, will comfortably seat about two hundred and fifty people, and is valued at \$2500.

In 1792 the church joined the Shaftsbury Association, and remained connected with that body till 1805, when it was transferred to the Saratoga association, which relation it still continues to hold.

The several pastors of this church, in order, have been Revs. Joseph Craw, Israel Craw, Isaac Brewster, Elisha Blakeman, James N. Seaman, Benjamin St. John, Samuel M. Plumb, Timothy Day, Henry C. Skinner, H. H. Haff, T. T. St. John, O. H. Capron, R. Hastings, G. Farr, Edwin Westcott, William Bowen, J. L. Barlow, C. C. Hart, F. S. Parke, Jacob Timberman, E. Jewett, C. F. Blakeman, Levi Wheelock, and Rodney D. Andrews, who now supplies the pulpit but resides at Jessup's Landing.



HON. HOWELL GARDINER.

Few men were better known or more highly esteemed in the town where he resided than the subject of this sketch. He was the youngest child and the only son of Jeremiah Gardiner, and was born at West Hampton, Long Island, January 6, 1776. At the age of sixteen he went to Amenia, Dutchess county, and there learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, removing with his employer, at the age of twenty, to Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, where he changed his occupation from cabinet-making proper to the manufacture of fanning-mills.

In 1798 he married Eleanor Groesbeck, of Schaghticoke, and in 1799 came to the town of Greenfield, Saratoga County, where, with the savings from his trade, he purchased a small place adjoining the present family homestead. For many years he carried on the business of making fanning-mills, keeping a shop and employing several hands,—the invention being then new, and the business profitable.

In 1866 he purchased the present homestead, consisting of 106 acres of land, where he resided until his death, adding to his trade, for many years, the occupation also of a farmer.

In early youth Mr. Gardiner's education was quite limited, but he possessed a mind eager for knowledge, and gratified

his inclination by extensive reading. He became one of the best-informed men of his time, especially in politics, the principles of which he thoroughly studied, and, upon deliberate conviction, adopted those of Jefferson, or the Democratic school. His first vote was cast for Thomas Jefferson for president. He was first appointed a justice of the peace by the council of appointment, under the old constitution, and in that manner held the office for sixteen consecutive years. He afterwards held the same office for four years by election, and in the discharge of its duties was an efficient, courteous, and faithful magistrate. He was elected to fill nearly every office in his town, and represented his district in the legislature in 1815, 1828, and 1831, in which public service he made an honorable record. His private life was equally honorable and above reproach. He closed his long and useful career at his residence in the town of Greenfield, on the 26th of February, 1866, aged ninety years and twenty days.

Mr. Gardiner left two sons and two daughters, who still survive him, viz.: Joel B. and Henry L. Gardiner, farmers, occupying the homestead and the adjoining farm; Juliet, his eldest daughter, who resides in the house which he built in 1815; and Sarah Ann, wife of B. N. Loomis, Esq., of Binghamton, N. Y.



Photo, by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

SIMEON SCHOUTEN.

Simeon Schouten, the subject of this brief sketch, was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., on the 3d of November, 1793. His father and mother were John and Charity Schouten, old settlers in the county, who had a family of six children. He is the fourth son; the youngest of the family, and the only daughter, Lena, now the widow of the late Stephen Lewis, resides in the town of Greenfield.

Mr. Schouten was not blessed in early life with much knowledge of books obtained at schools; but he possessed a

sound mind, a vigorous constitution, and a strong determination of will, which have carried him through the adversities and struggles incident to his career, and given him comfort and competence in his old age. He is now in his eighty-fifth year, and was married to Ann Parker in 1813. Has never had any children.

In 1848 he settled on the farm where he now resides, and where, by hard labor, economy, and perseverance, he has made him a desirable and pleasant home for the rest of his days.

The following persons have been deacons of the church, viz.: Samuel Bailey, Daniel Wood, Smith Sherwood, Daniel D. A. Green, Oscar Granger, Lyman Keith, Allen Parker, Stephen D. Williams, C. J. De Witt, and Charles E. Ambler. Charles E. Ambler and D. D. A. Green are the present deacons.

The board of trustees is composed of D. D. A. Green, George E. Shewmaker, C. E. Ambler, Nelson D. Morehouse, and A. C. Lawton. Charles E. Ambler is church clerk. The present number of members is eighty-six.

For a great many years a Sunday-school has been maintained in connection with the church. It now numbers about one hundred and ten members, and has a library of upwards of two hundred volumes. William J. Le Grange is superintendent; Hiram C. Hewitt, assistant superintendent; Frances Morehouse, secretary; Adelia Mosher, treasurer; Reuben D. Morehouse, librarian; and Harry Pendrick, assistant librarian.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This church was more familiarly known to the inhabitants of the vicinity as the Daketown church, and was located about a mile and a half northwest of Middle Grove. It was constituted in 1794, and joined the Shaftsbury Association in 1795. It dissolved its connection with that body in 1808, and was finally broken up and disbanded in 1822, most of the members uniting with the other churches in the vicinity.

Charles Deake was a very prominent member, and held the office of deacon for many years. His son, Charles Deake, Jr., also was a deacon, and at the time of dissolution became a member of the church at Greenfield Centre.

Revs. Abel Brown, John Lewis, and Timothy Day served this church in the capacity of pastors.

THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREENFIELD.

This church was constituted in 1795, and became a member of the Shaftsbury Association in 1796. It transferred its relations to the Saratoga Association in 1805.

In 1800, Lemuel Taylor and Mr. Jeffords represented this church in the meeting of the association.

The records of this church cannot be found, and its history is necessarily a meagre one.

The ministers, in order from 1795, have been Mr. Hadley, Jonathan Nichols, Timothy Day, Jacob St. John, T. T. St. John, S. Carr, and Timothy Day.

The church assumed the title of the Second church upon the dissolution of that body in 1822, and gave up its distinct organization and united with the Greenfield Centre church.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF JAMESVILLE.

This society was an outgrowth of the old stone church in Milton, and formed a separate organization April 4, 1846. At that time it started with about seventy-five members. It soon after united with the Saratoga Association, of which body it is still a member.

The first meeting was held in the church, which was built by the united society in 1839, and was presided over by Deacon George Benton. Alvah Dake acted as clerk.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Deacon John Wood. John Wood, George Benton, and Jarvis Emigh were elected as deacons, and Alvah Dake as church clerk.

The edifice for public worship was built in 1839, by Elias Thorpe, and cost \$3000. It is a frame building thirty-six by fifty feet, and has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. Soon after the church was finished a fine bell was hung in the tower, to call the people together for divine worship. The church has since been repaired at a moderate cost, and is in a good state of preservation and valued at \$2500.

From the time the church was formed a considerable share of the time and attention of its members has been devoted to Sabbath-school labor, but no continuous school has been sustained till within about four years. For that length of time, under the care and attention of its superintendent, Moses D. Rowley, a flourishing school has been maintained. The average attendance is now about fifty, but has been as high as ninety. Mr. Thomas W. Brown acts in the triple capacity of secretary, treasurer, and librarian. The library contains about one hundred volumes.

John Wood, George Benton, Jarvis Emigh, Divine H. Young, Samuel Benton, Orin Benton, Orlando P. Mixer, and Moses D. Rowell have held the office of deacon. The two last named are the present incumbents.

The present membership of the church is forty-four, and the following are the present officers, viz.: Trustees, Charles Dake, Orlando P. Mixer, Manley James, Moses D. Rowell, Joseph Wheeler, Isaac Wager, S. H. Craig, J. M. Dake, Jacob Schermerhorn; Church Clerk, S. H. Craig.

The several pastors since 1846, in the order of their ministration, are Revs. Samuel R. Shotwell, William Bogart, Nelson Combs, Timothy Day, A. S. Curtis, Lewis Selleck, F. N. Barlow, — Bordon, R. Collins, Arthur Day, William Humpstone, and Leander Hall, the present pastor, who began his labors here April 18, 1875.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GREENFIELD CENTRE.

Previous to the year 1800, the exact date being unknown to the writer, a traveling preacher of the Methodist Episcopal denomination passed through this section of country, making future appointments to preach, and filling these appointments on his return. He was named Babbitt, and was a "thundering preacher," *i.e.*, a very loud-voiced one. So powerful was his voice that tradition says some of his hearers averred that they could feel his tones pass through their heads and hear them strike the trees behind them. As a result of his preaching a class was formed at an early day. Among the first members were Nathaniel Daniels and his wife, Theophilus Daniels, Mrs. Captain Hale, Betsey Bump, the first class-leader, Lorina Conklin, Polly, Katy, and Fanny Jones, and Clara Sherman, afterwards Mrs. Smiley.

Theophilus Daniel's was at the time of his conversion conducting a number of dancing-schools in different places, and felt it necessary to give them up. As a result, he was pestered with a large number of petty lawsuits, brought by those of whom he had hired rooms in which to hold his schools, and in their complaints they sued for anticipated profits of table and bar. He afterwards became a local preacher of some celebrity.

The early services were irregularly held in such places as could be obtained, and for some years previous to the building of their church meetings were held in the Baptist church.

There was a powerful revival experienced in the winter of 1838-39, and the impetus thus given to the church enabled them to take steps to build a house of worship. A meeting was held at the house of Asahel P. Cronkhite, on the 16th of October, 1839, which was attended by Adam Bockes, Benjamin Robinson, Dan Cronkhite, Nathan Daniels, Aaron Hale, Wm. Burnham, Norton Wood, Ira Schofield, Asahel P. Cronkite, and Jephtha Durham, and it was there resolved to build a church, not less than thirty-four by forty-two feet, on the hill east of Greenfield Centre. Rev. David Poor was chairman and Nathan Daniels secretary of the meeting. This action was followed by the election of the first board of trustees, on the 11th of November following. Adam Bockes, Aaron Hale, Nathan Daniels, Ira Schofield, and Asahel P. Cronkite were then elected.

The work of erecting the church was begun early in the summer of 1840. Parker Mauning donated the site and Samuel J. Otis furnished the timber for the frame. It was built by Hiram Darrow, and cost \$1600. The frame was raised July 11, 1840, and the building was finished in December. The dedication took place on Dec. 22, 1840, and the discourse was preached by the presiding elder, Rev. Charles Sherman.

The oldest surviving members of the church are Miss Nancy Robinson, who joined in 1820; Mrs. Phoebe Banks, since 1822; and Misses Deborah and Lydia Lawrence, since about 1827-29.

The following persons have served as trustees, viz., Benjamin Robinson, Dan Cronkhite, Abial C. Allard, Seneca Weed, F. G. Chamberlain, W. A. Calkins, Clinton Wood, James Claydon, W. H. Waring, James V. Cronkhite, J. W. Mitchell; and the present board is composed of Justus A. Cronkhite, Ziba Daniels, George Spaulding, William C. Weeden, and Arba S. Cronkhite.

The pastors since 1840 have been as follows, viz., Revs. David Poor, William Ford, Seymour Coleman, Abel Ford, Charles Pomeroy, William N. Frazer, William A. Miller, Jedediah D. Burnham, Alanson White, Clark Fuller, Miner Van Auken, Charles Pomeroy, Valentine Brown, Paul P. Atwell, A. H. Housinger, John Graves, Arunah Lyon, John Haslam, T. S. McMaster, Amos Osborne, Jacob Leonard, Peter M. Hitchcock, John Thompson, Joseph Cope, John M. Webster, Sherman M. Williams, Edward N. Howe, F. K. Potter, and George S. Gold, the present pastor.

Since the church building was erected a Sunday-school has been kept up most of the time. Asahel P. Cronkhite was the first superintendent, and Benjamin S. Robinson has served in that position for several years, and is now the superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH GREENFIELD.

About the year 1836 a class was formed in the south part of the town of Greenfield, and in the year following a church was built nearly opposite the present site of the Congregational church. It was thirty feet wide by forty long,

and cost \$600. It was dedicated in August, 1837. Rev. Noah Levings, of Schenectady, preached the discourse on that occasion. The first class consisted of about twenty members, and among them were Mr. and Mrs. John H. Yonngs, Betsey Huling, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Miranda Hulett, Mrs. Goodspeed, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Filkins, and Mrs. Israel Yonngs.

The ministers in charge of the circuit at that time were Revs. William H. Backus and Elisha Andrews. The first winter after the completion of the church these ministers held a protracted meeting, and with God's blessing their labors effected the conversion of about one hundred persons, and the church was much strengthened and refreshed. Later in the history of the church other protracted meetings were held by Revs. Seymour Coleman, Joshua Poor, David Poor, and William Ford, all of which were in some measure successful.

The church maintained its existence until 1847, when by deaths and removals their numbers became too much reduced to enable them to continue, and those members who were left united with other churches in the vicinity. In 1850 the church building was sold to a Unitarian society for the sum of \$200, and was by them removed to the town of Milton, where it has since been used as a church by that denomination.

The pastors of this church during its existence were Revs. William H. Backus, Elisha Andrews, Charles Pomeroy, Seymour Coleman, Paul P. Atwood, William A. Miller, Clark Fuller, J. D. Burnham, J. D. Poor, William Ford, and Abel Ford.

The Sunday-school connected with this church throughout its brief existence was under the superintendence of Seneca Weed the whole time.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF PORTER'S CORNERS.

The church building erected by this society was built in the year 1816. The pioneers of the denomination had, prior to this time, held meetings irregularly at the school-houses and at private houses. The society was regularly organized and incorporated in 1819, at which time there were thirty members. The society was styled the First Universalist Church and Society of Greenfield.

The organization has been kept alive ever since, and two trustees are elected annually. The membership has fluctuated considerably, and is now about the same as at the first. The officers of the church were Frederick Parkman, Abner Medbury, and John W. Creal, who composed the first board of trustees. Mark A. Childs and John Harris presided at the first meeting. From 1840 to 1844 a flourishing Sunday-school and Bible-class, consisting of some sixty scholars, was held, but it died out about that time, and has never been resuscitated.

The first clergyman who ministered at this church was Rev. Hosea Parsons, and after him came Revs. Dolphus Skinner, — Cook, — Aspinwall, — Hathaway, — Patterson, and others, whose names are not remembered. At present the church is without any pastor. The present officers are John S. Peacock, clerk; N. D. Morehouse, Luther Cady, Charles S. Latham, Nathan Medbury, John R. Harris, Levis S. Mills, trustees.



BENJAMIN W. DYER.

Benjamin Wilkins Dyer, whose name and labors were largely associated with reform movements in New England, previous to his settlement in Saratoga, was born at Braintree, Vermont, September 6, 1808. He was reared on a farm, and at an early age his mind became deeply imbued with the evils of intemperance and slavery. As these subjects began to be widely discussed, enlisting the interest of a class of earnest reformers, who, although always politically in the minority, believed nevertheless in the justice and humanity of their cause, and had the faith and patience to labor and wait for time to bring forth the fruition of their hopes, he joined his efforts with this class, and became affiliated with such men as William Lloyd Garrison, William Goodell, Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, and others. He also associated with his other ideas of reform the abolition of war, and advocated the settlement of all national and international disputes by diplomacy or arbitration. In this respect he was an earnest advocate of the doctrines of Elihu Burritt; at the same time he was an earnest and practical believer in the Christian religion, in the spirit and teachings of which he saw and recognized the highest sanction for these reforms, and was full of a broad sympathy for humanity, which led him to labor for the welfare of all classes and conditions of men. He traveled and lectured extensively in New England, and at the same time followed the occupation of a farmer. At Randolph, Vermont, whither he removed in 1847, he took an active interest in the subject of education.

He was married, January 5, 1836, to Miss Clarissa M. Spear, of Braintree, Vermont, a lady whose sympathies

were in harmony with his own, and whose qualities of mind and character eminently fitted her to be a helpmeet for him during his life, and to discharge the weighty responsibilities which have devolved upon her since his decease. This union was blessed with five children, all of whom survive at this writing.

In 1865, Mr. Dyer removed to Saratoga County, settling in Greenfield, two miles west of Saratoga Springs. Besides his farm interest in this locality, whose improvements bespeak the attention of a diligent, laborious, and thrifty agriculturist, he made it an object to build at Saratoga Springs a neat and commodious boarding-house, where visitors could be accommodated with comfort and economy, which should be quiet and orderly, and free from all drinking and gaming, and where, rather, the order and exercises of a Christian home should prevail, and be governed by a simple and genial sociality.

With this object in view he began the erection of the "Vermont House" in 1868, and finished it in 1876. The experiment has exceeded his most sanguine expectations. The house has been well patronized during the visiting season, especially by those who desire the advantages of a quiet and home-like retreat. Mrs. Dyer has taken charge of this house, as also of the farm, since the decease of her husband.

At the time of their removal to Saratoga County he was in poor health, yet his energies were unabated and incessant. He was ever engaged reading, writing, or at work, till his last illness entirely disabled him. He died on the 25th of October, 1877, aged sixty-nine years.

The upper part of the church was finished off for a hall, and the Freemasons occupied it for many years before 1870, when they removed to Greenfield Centre. The hall is now occupied by Empire Lodge, No. 965, I. O. G. T.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PORTER'S CORNERS.

This society was first formed about the year 1840, with twenty-nine members. Among them were Henry and Betsey Whipple, Esek and Arabella Angell, David and Serena Gibbs, William and Luanna Whipple, Alzina Williams, John West, Jemima Mills, Nancy Ingham, Clark Hewitt, Hiram Williams, Elliot Lapham, Alanson Williams, John Mitchell, and Alonzo C. Williams.

The site for a church was donated by General Isaac I. Yates, and the church was built in 1845, by L. D. Rowland and David Gibbs, at a cost of \$800. It is a tasty little building, with sittings for two hundred people. It was dedicated in 1845. The church has always been a member of the Greenfield circuit, and served by the same ministers as the church at Greenfield Centre. Sunday-schools are held during the summer and fall, but not through the winter. Esek Angell was the first superintendent, and Mr. Wait is the present one. The present membership of the church is twenty-two, and the present officers are Charles W. Spaulding, William Medbury, Benjamin H. Ingham, stewards; Charles W. Spaulding, class-leader.

SOCIETY OF ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

At a very early period the Friends who settled in Greenfield formed a sort of society and built a meeting-house a short distance north of Scott's Corners. Elihu Anthony was one of the most prominent members, and for many years the preacher. Benjamin Angell also preached some. There have been no regular meetings held since Mr. Anthony's death in 1863. A few years since the meeting-house was converted into a dwelling.

HICKSITE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

In or about 1827 there was a division among the Quakers, and those who denominated themselves Hicksites separated from the Orthodox society and built a meeting-house a little way east of Scott's Corners. No regular preacher was ever connected with the society, and a few years ago the meeting-house was transformed and is now used as a dwelling.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Of C. E. Durkee, Saratoga Springs, we obtain the following memorandum with reference to the cemeteries of Greenfield. Mr. Durkee and Mr. Edward Harris are in possession of very valuable materials, which they have gathered at great labor from all the cemeteries of the county. The list for Greenfield comprises the following: St. John's cemetery, with 305 inscriptions; Locust Grove, 19; Haggerty Hill (one of the oldest, many native stones without inscriptions), 6; Early, 11; Scott, 122; Bailey, 43; Jamesville, 103; Comstock, 9; Wood, 7; Edwards, 15; Gifford, 10; Day, 4; District No. 5, 88; Allen, 8; Ingham, 44; Harris, 10; Mitchell, 59; Bowen, 68; Chatfield, 9; Lawrence, 15; Muller, 36; Quaker, 2; North Greenfield, 1; Mount

Pleasant, 2; Dake, 14; Crawford, 5; Lewis, 5; Grenell, 5; Cronkhite, 4; Lincoln, 3. Total, 1032.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

St. John's Lodge, No. 22, F. and A. M.—This is the oldest lodge of the order in this county. The lodge at Ballston was the first one organized, but that died out and was after some years reorganized. This lodge was the second one instituted, and was chartered by the Grand Lodge of the State on the 20th of February, 1802.

The number of charter members is unknown, but as the population was small and widely scattered it was necessarily small. From that time to the present it has maintained an unbroken existence, held its meetings regularly, and fairly earned its title of the oldest lodge in the county. At the time of the excitement caused by the abduction of William Morgan, and the exciting events that followed his mysterious disappearance, the lodge suffered in common with the order throughout the State. At that time the lodges were renumbered, and this lodge, which was chartered as No. 90, was rechartered as No. 22.

The first meeting was held at Porter's Corners, on the 2d of June, 1802, and the ceremonies of the institution were conducted by the following Masons, who represented the Grand Lodge on the occasion, viz.: Warren Smith, G. M.; Reuben Smith, G. S. W.; Stephen Richards, G. J. W.; Walter Broughton, G. Sec.

The following officers were elected and installed, viz.: John St. John, W. M.; Jeremy Rockwell, S. W.; Potter Johnson, J. W.; Joseph Blackleach, Sec.; James Vail, Treas.; Benjamin Worden, S. D.; Daniel Hicks, J. D.; Frederick Weed and Asa Chatfield, Stewards.

At this first meeting the name of Parker Manning was proposed for membership, and he was elected and initiated in the degree of Entered Apprentice, being the first member to join the new lodge.

Quite a number of prominent men have at different times belonged to this lodge. We mention a few whose names appear on the list of members that has been preserved. The list for several years in the early existence of the lodge has disappeared, and no doubt contained the names of other honored citizens. We find the names of Asahel Porter, John Prior, John St. John, Adam Bockes, Jr., Jeremy Rockwell, Lewis Scott, Oliver C. Comstock, and Morgan H. Chrysler on the roll of members.

From the time of its organization till the winter of 1870 the lodge continued to meet at Porter's Corners. Then it was thought best to change its location to Greenfield Centre. In view of this change, in August, 1869, the Ingerson store at that place was purchased, the roof raised several feet, and a fine hall built above the store. This was well finished and elegantly fitted up, and forms a very comfortable and pleasant lodge-room. The cost of the building and site was \$2000, and the furniture and fixtures cost about \$600 more. The first meeting was held in the new hall on January 19, 1870.

The membership has remained about the same for many years. The losses by death and removals have been about counterbalanced by the additions. The present number is

sixty-six. The present officers are G. W. Scoville, W. M.; Edward A. Rood, S. W.; John W. Middlebrook, J. W.; Elihu Wing, Treas.; Ianthus G. Johnson, M.D., Sec.; Albert G. Wing, S. D.; David L. Spooner, J. D.; David Kane, Charles W. Spaulding, Masters of Ceremony; Hamilton Early, Tyler.

Connected with the lodge is St. John's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, with a membership of thirty-five.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

The Greenfield Temperance Society.—In the years from 1804 to 1809, a good deal of temperance agitation was going on among the friends of temperance in the town of Greenfield. The general and lamentable excessive use of spirituous liquors, even among professed Christians and moral men, seemed to demand some effort to check the growth and development of the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors. As a result of this agitation, April 1, 1809, Rev. Elias Gilbert, Howell Gardiner, Esq., Hon. Salmon Child, Jonathan Wood, Walter Hewitt, Jonathan Hoyt, and Joseph Wood met and formed a temperance organization under the above name.

Their constitution prohibited the use of ardent spirits on all occasions, not excepting certain holidays and public occasions, as did some of the other early societies. It is believed to have been the first *thorough* total-abstinence society in the United States.

At the first meeting Rev. Elias Gilbert was elected president and secretary, and Howell Gardiner, Salmon Child, and Jonathan Wood formed an executive committee.

From this small but influential band of devoted reformers sprang a society that has now maintained an unbroken existence for nearly seventy years, and which has numbered at times as many as seven hundred and ninety-one citizens of the town in its ranks.

The meetings of the society were held quarterly, and the annual meeting was held on the Fourth of July, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the nation's birth on temperance principles and in a rational and quiet manner. When the question of temperance reform received such an impulse in 1829, the society was reorganized on the principle of total abstinence from anything that can intoxicate. Howell Gardiner was then elected president of the society.

At a meeting held in 1814 a total-abstinence tract prepared by a Connecticut clergyman was read, and the meeting appointed Howell Gardiner and Jonathan Wood to procure its publication. This they did by a contract with a printer at Ballston Spa, James Comstock, dated Sept. 17, 1814. It is believed that this was the first temperance tract published in the State of New York.

Among the early members of the society, who joined soon after its organization, were James Dunning, Benjamin Ingham, Nathaniel Seymour, William Belden, and Daniel Scott, of Greenfield, and Daniel Couch, Moses Thomas, and Valentine Rathbone, of Milton.

The society was again reorganized, separately from Milton, in July, 1833, and the annual meeting was changed to the last Tuesday in February, the quarterly meetings

being held on the last Tuesday of May, August, and November, respectively. The quarterly meetings were abolished in 1835, and a semi-annual meeting for July 4 was inaugurated. In 1849 the annual meeting was fixed for the 22d of February, with a view to secure a suitable celebration of these two national holidays.

The presidents of the society since 1833 have been the following gentlemen, viz.: Howell Gardiner, 1833-55; Henry Peacock, 1855-57; Nathan Daniels, 1857-60; Asa Ingerson, 1860-62; Oscar Granger, 1862-64; Zimri Lawrence, 1864-66; Abial C. Allard, 1866-68; Lyman Sessions, 1868-69; Hiram T. Lawton, 1869-74; Reuben E. Cronkhite, 1874-76; Hiram C. Hewitt, 1876-77.

Benjamin S. Robinson has served very efficiently in the office of secretary since 1864.

The other present officers are Charles D. Gardiner, Benjamin H. Ingham, vice-presidents; and the officers, *ex officio*, form the executive committee.

Empire Lodge, No. 965, I. O. G. T.—This society was instituted March 24, 1870, with twelve charter members, and has been fairly prosperous ever since. At one time the membership rose to one hundred and fifty in good standing, and the lodge has constantly exerted a healthy, moralizing influence on the community. The first officers were Lewis S. Mills, W. C. T.; Emma Rowland, W. V. T.; James B. Rounds, W. S.; Mrs. P. Rounds, W. T.; Carrie Latham, W. F. S.; Mrs. Asenath Sessions, Chap.; Ella Latham, W. M.; John B. Stevenson, W. D. M.; Mrs. J. Woodcock, W. I. G.; William Smith, W. O. G.; Hamilton B. Woodcock, L. D.

The lodge meets in a commodious and comfortable hall over the audience-room of the Universalist church every Saturday evening.

The present officers are as follows, viz.: Joseph L. Rowland, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. C. Mills, W. V. T.; George N. Peacock, W. S.; Emma Alcott, W. A. S.; H. A. Scott, W. F. S.; Mrs. B. Rowland, W. T.; H. G. Ormsby, W. Chap.; J. G. Rowland, W. M.; Alice Cady, W. D. M.; Lily Wells, W. I. G.; Mrs. E. A. Williams, W. O. G.; Mrs. J. L. Rowland, R. H. S.; Mrs. P. A. Latham, L. H. S.; Lewis S. Mills, L. D.

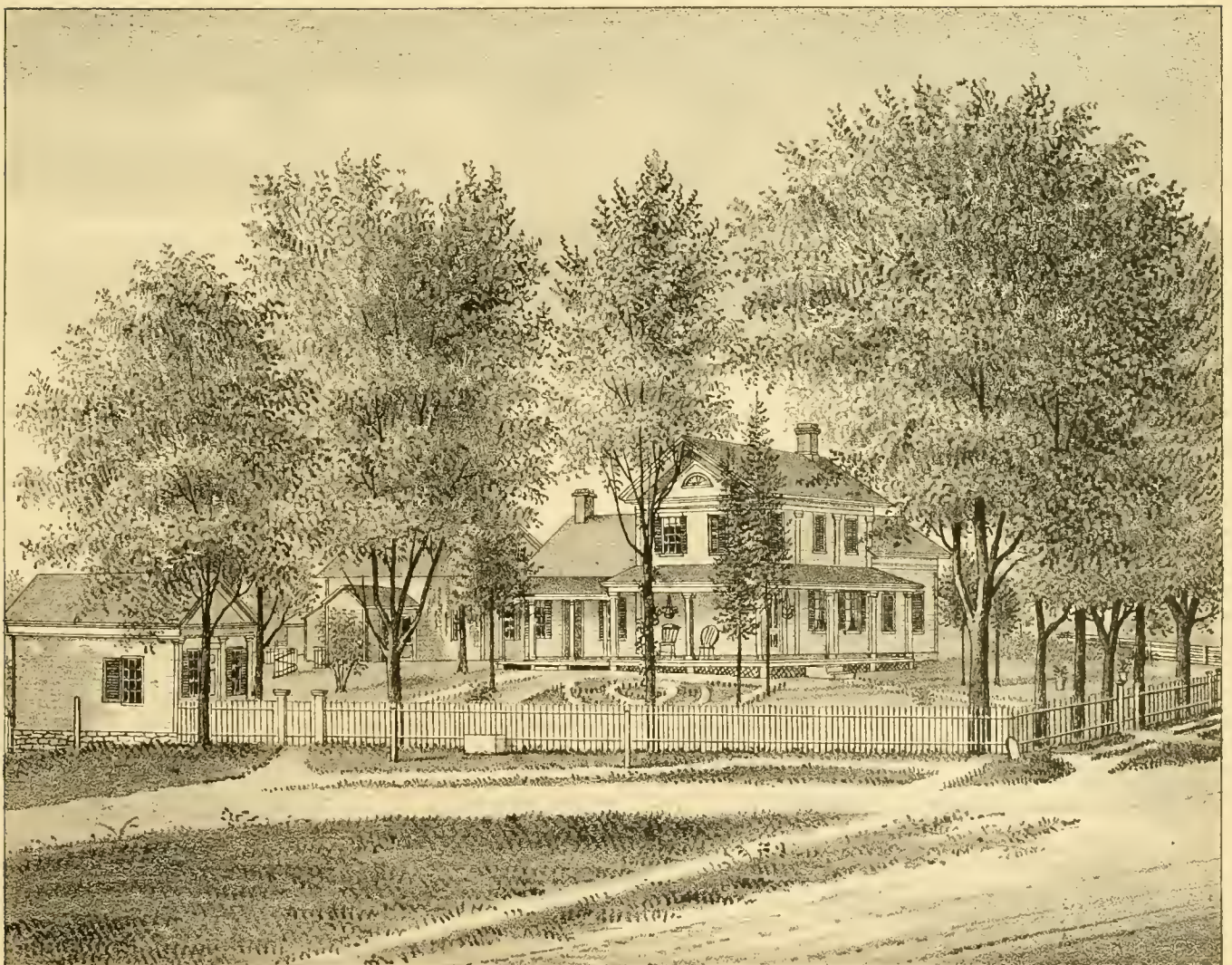
Kayadrossera Tent, No. 69, I. O. of Rechabites.—This temperance organization was instituted March 7, 1876, with the following charter members, viz.: Hezekiah B. Manchester, William H. Davis, Hiram B. Manchester, Thomas J. Wing, Elias Pendrick, Hiram C. Hewitt, H. C. Wood, Edward Showers, B. S. Cochran, J. D. Plummer, Henry Bentley, James B. Wing, Simeon Brown, Joel S. Barnes, J. E. Spicer, R. S. Green, R. D. Morehouse, Perry Lockwood, Stephen Swatling, John J. Tethers, Albert J. Wing, Lee R. Smith, Harry M. Lincoln.

The first officers were J. D. Plummer, W. C.; Elias Pendrick, Dep. Ruler; Hiram C. Hewitt, Shep.; Hezekiah B. Manchester, Levite; Hiram B. Manchester, Sec.; William Pike, Treas.; Thomas J. Wing, Rec. Sec.; William Davis, Inside Guard.

Since its organization it has steadily increased in numbers and prospered in a flattering manner. It now has forty-one members, and exerts a powerful influence on the community in favor of temperance and sobriety.



DR. IANTHUS G. JOHNSON.



RESIDENCE OF DR. IANTHUS G. JOHNSON, GREENFIELD CENTRE, SARATOGA Co., N.Y.

The present officers are Lee A. Smith, W. C.; Goode Wing, D. R.; William Le Grange, Shep.; Stephen Swatling, Levite; H. B. Manchester, Sec.; J. H. Bentley, Treas.; R. D. Morehouse, Rec. Sec.; Reuben Morehouse, Fin. Sec.; H. Hiller, I. G.; Eddy Deuel, O. G.; Sanford Barnes, P. W. C.; John Tethers, William Whipple, R. and L. S. W. C.; Elias Pendrick, Thomas J. Wing, R. and L. S. D. R.; Hiram Hewitt, Installing Officer.

I. O. OF O. F.

Greenfield Centre Lodge, No. 308, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was organized Feb. 28, 1872, with seven charter members, who occupied respectively the offices annexed to their names, viz.: Charles Mosher, N. G.; Brice S. Davis, V. G.; R. S. Davison, Rec. Sec.; John Erckenbrack, Permanent Sec.; Richard F. Mosher, Warden; Daniel Hayes, Conductor; and John W. Mitchell, I. G.

At the first meeting ten others joined, and the membership has constantly and steadily increased. The meetings have been well sustained, and in all respects the lodge has been very prosperous. The highest membership was reached in July of the present year, when the lodge numbered eighty-two members. The present membership is seventy-nine. The meetings are held in a rented hall, which is nicely furnished and fitted up with careful taste. Steps have been taken to secure a building spot on which to erect a new hall. The value of the lodge furniture and fixtures is about \$425.

The present officers are George H. Hodges, N. G.; Joel S. Tuller, V. G.; Charles P. Cronkhite, Rec. Sec.; Albert Densmore, Per. Sec.; George Spaulding, Warden; Daniel W. Lovell, Cond.; Nathan W. Burdick, I. and O. G.; Charles W. Spaulding, Chap.; James B. Smith, P. G.; John T. Daniels, R. S. N. G.; Samuel Kilmer, L. S. N. G.; William W. Wing, R. S. V. G.; Thomas Webb, L. S. V. G.; Joseph Waring, R. S. S.; James Newell, L. S. S.

Connected with the lodge is also a Rebecca Degree lodge called "Desdemona" Lodge. Its charter was granted in March, 1875, upon the petition of nine ladies and ten gentlemen. It now has a membership of forty-two, and is in a prosperous condition.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Lake Desolation, as its name indicates, is a wild, weird mountain lake. It is the only body of water of any size in the town. It lies on the top of the Kayadrossera range of mountains on the western border, and lies partly in Providence. Along the eastern bank of this lake lay an old Indian trail, along which the Indians and Tories passed at the time of their descent upon the settlers of Ballston, in 1780, and which was also the line of their retreat.

Along the old Indian trail that ran near Lake Desolation also passed the several French and Indian expeditions from Canada to the Mohawk country. Along near it passed the Jesuit father, Isaac Jogues, the discoverer of Lake George, while on his way to his mission, St. Mary of the Martyrs, on the banks of the Mohawk, in 1642. Near this lake passed Courcelle and Tracy and their army, on their way to the Mohawk country, in 1666.

About two miles northeast of Greenfield Centre, and one mile north of the Cronkhite school-house, on the top of the Palmertown mountain, is a curious freak of nature, and one to which is attached considerable historic interest. It is on the Beach lot, on the farm owned by George H. Hodges. On the top of this hill the sandstone rock crops out in several ledges; and on the northeast face of one of them is a narrow shelf, in which is a perpendicular hole about a foot in diameter and a little over two feet in depth, with a rounded bottom similar to a mortar. It is locally known as the "somp-mortar," and derives its name from the fact that it was formerly used by the Indians and afterwards by the first white settlers as a mortar in which to pound their corn. It is supposed to have been hollowed out by the action of water at some pre-historic period of time; but from the fact of its being now at such an elevation its origin is the more mysterious. The hole was about three feet in depth until within a few years, during which time some reckless iconoclast has broken off some of the rock near the top, reducing it to its present depth. A thick growth of timber now surrounds this interesting relic of a former age.

XI.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Greenfield is principally an agricultural town. Along the sunny southern slopes of its hills, which stretch between the two mountain ranges, lie many fine farms, many of whose early occupants have been spoken of in the preceding pages. The soil is mostly of a better quality than that of some of the adjoining towns. The farmers find a ready market for their produce at the village of Saratoga Springs near by.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests of Greenfield have never been very extensive. Saw-mills and grist-mills have run a brief existence, gone to ruin, and been replaced by others. The carding-mill and woolen-mill heretofore mentioned shared the general fate of decay and extinction. We shall mention but a few of the past and present enterprises.

The first distillery in town was one owned by Asabel Porter at Porter's Corners, date not known. He also built quite an extensive tannery, which passed through several hands and then burned down. It was finally rebuilt by Esek Angell, and recently it was again burned.

The water-power at Middle Grove was first fully utilized about 1836, by John W. James, a son of Jesse James, who lived on the mountain northwest of the village. John W. James first embarked upon the sea of active business life at Greenfield Centre. From there he went to New York and accumulated some wealth, with which he returned to Jamesville (named in honor of him) in 1836, to create a manufacturing town. He built a dam across the Kayadrossera creek and erected a paper-mill there. This was the first mill built in Saratoga County for the manufacture of paper by machinery. He also built several houses, and purchased a large tract of land, on which the village was built. After the lapse of some twenty years he failed in business and returned to New York. The mill was burned, and rebuilt by other parties. Burned a second time, the vacant power was purchased by West & Brown, who built

the present mills in 1870. These mills were run by West & Brown until 1874, when Geo. West & Son became, and still remain, the owners. They contain six thirty-inch engines for grinding the material and one fifty-inch machine for making the paper.

The power is furnished by three turbine water-wheels of the Leffell and the Reynolds patterns, and one thirty-horse power steam-engine. The mills consume from forty to fifty hundred-weight of jute butts and gunny saeking per day, and turn out about nine tons per week of number two manilla paper, used for making grocery bags. The consumption of fuel is about twelve hundred cords per year. Some twenty hands are steadily employed, and under the superintendence of Mr. West's nephew, Thomas W. Brown, the mills are doing a very successful business.

There are several saw-mills and grist-mills scattered throughout the town, but they are mostly devoted to doing custom work. Some lumbering is done on the mountains, in the neighborhood of Lake Desolation.

About the year 1850 a glass-factory was started on the mountains in the northwest part of the town. A little village of about one hundred inhabitants sprang up around it. It was named Mount Pleasant. Some years ago the factory was removed to Saratoga Springs, and the village followed it to its new location.

XII.—MILITARY.

WAR OF 1861-65.

- Seneca Ackley, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. July 7, 1865; living at Middle Grove.
- Henry Allen, priv., Co. C, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- James Armstrong, priv., Co. I, 78th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 25, 1865.
- Lewis S. Bailey, corp., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. with the regiment.
- Charles N. Baker, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; exchanged, Feb. 20, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865; living at Middle Grove.
- Henry Baker.
- Isaac Baker, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 13, 1863; living in Greenfield.
- Stephen F. Baker.
- Lester D. Bardwell, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. spring of 1861; re-enl. in 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. with regiment, Nov. 8, 1865.
- William Bartman, priv., Co. G, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. priv., Co. E, 25th N. Y. Cav., April, 1864.
- William Beard-ley, priv., Co. C, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Charles Bemas, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; slightly wounded at Olustee and at Bermuda Hundred; disch. for disability, May 27, 1865; living at Mosherville.
- Alfred Bender, priv., Co. D, 54th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 10, 1865.
- Oliver Bennett, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 27, 1862.
- James Benson, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 15, 1862.
- George C. Bentley, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died of diphtheria, at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 7, 1863, buried at Greenfield Centre.
- Henry Bentley, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Sept. 17, 1865; living at Greenfield Centre.
- Washington P. Bentley, priv., Co. E, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. April, 1864; disch. at close of war; living at Middle Grove.
- Andrew Benton, bugler, 11th Ind. Battery, N. Y. Light Art.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. with the battery, Dec. 3, 1864; living at Northville, Fulton Co.
- George Bishop, corp., Co. K, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 20, 1863; living in Greenfield.
- Silas E. Blowers, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. with the regiment, June 17, 1865; living in Hadley.
- Frank L. Brewster, seaman; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Charles Brown.
- John Brown, priv., 78th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 5, 1864.
- Willard Brown, seaman; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
- William J. Brown (colored), priv., 26th U. S. Col. Troops; enl. March 11, 1865.
- John T. Bryant, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. and to sergt.; wounded at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1863; disch. with regiment, Dec. 14, 1861; living at Saratoga Springs.
- James H. Burdick, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Oct. 16, 1865; died, in Milton, since the war.
- Lewis A. Burdick, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; disch. May, 1865; living in Milton.
- Wm. H. Burdick.
- Jesse Burlingham, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; taken prisoner June 27, 1862; exchanged Oct. 2, 1862; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- Charles Burpee, priv., Co. D, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with regiment; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Frank Cady, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; wounded at Fredericksburg, June 3, 1863, and at Spotsylvania, June 8, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865; died since the war.
- John Cady, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 14, 1862; deserted at Warrenton, Va., Nov. 6, 1863.
- Oscar Cady, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; living in Greenfield.
- Alex. Campbell, priv., Co. C, 180th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 6, 1864.
- Henry C. Campbell, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Albert Carp, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. June 16, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- Truman Carpenter, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Bat. B, 1st U. S. Lt. Art.; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Joel Carr, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died of fever at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1862.
- Charles Chapman, priv., Co. G, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Nov. 10, 1862; living in Saratoga County.
- Morgan H. Chrysler, capt., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to maj., March 11, 1862; to lieut.-col., Sept. 20, 1862; mustered out with regiment, June 24, 1863; re-enl. as col. 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; severely wounded through the chest at Atchafalaya Bayou, La., July 28, 1864; was breveted brig.-gen.; mustered out Nov. 26, 1865; living at Kinderhook, Columbia Co., N. Y.
- Wilbur M. Clark.
- Robert B. Conde, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
- John Conklin, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disabled by sickness after May 4, 1864.
- Otis Conklin, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 10, 1862; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Joseph Conners, priv., 100th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 29, 1864.
- John Connery, priv., Co. K, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. with regiment, Oct. 16, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- Richard B. Contant, priv., Co. D, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Zina H. Cowles, priv., 7th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., May 3, 1864, and died at Washington from effects of wounds.
- Jeremiah Coy, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. from U. S. hospital at Newtown, N. C., June 9, 1865; living in Minnesota.
- Zera Coy, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, May 28, 1862; living at Watertown.
- Samuel S. Craig, corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; pro. to orderly-sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Co. E, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 4, 1864; buried on the battle-field.
- Enos Crandall, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died of fever, in U. S. hospital near Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1864; buried in Milton.
- Joseph Crandall, Jr., priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; served through the war; disch. with the regiment, and lives in Milton.
- Paul D. Crandall, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; died of typhoid fever, at Hilton Head, S. C., July 6, 1863.
- Commodore P. Curtis, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 26, 1863; living at Greenfield.
- Winslow J. Dake, priv., U. S. Reg. Cav.; enl. April, 1861; killed at Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861; he was a student at Troy University, in his junior year, at the time of his enlistment.
- Darius S. Davis, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861.
- Frederick O. Day, priv., 180th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 28, 1864.
- Elijah Dean, Jr.
- Sylvanus T. Deansmore, corp., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to sergt.; captured; died in Andersonville, Ga., of brain fever, July 22, 1865; buried there.
- Dennis Desmond, priv., Co. D, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Edwin B. Denel, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to corp., Nov. 5, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863.
- James C. Deyoe, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 21, 1865.
- Andrew J. Dorman, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with regiment, Jan. 6, 1865; living at Middle Grove.
- James Dorley, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Jan. 1, 1864; killed at Spotsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
- Andrew J. Downen, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864.
- Ezra W. Drake, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865; living at Saratoga Springs.
- William H. Drake, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. at close of war; living at Galway.
- Augustus Dunham, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, July 6, 1862; living in Greenfield.

- Charles S. Dunham, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- Holtum Dunham, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; taken prisoner at Mattapony Run, Va., Oct. 16, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with regiment, June 18, 1863; re-enl., priv., Co. C, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav., July 2, 1863; pro. to ord.-sergt.; disch. at the close of the war; died since the war.
- Thomas Dunn, seaman; enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
- Stephen Eddy, priv., Co. D, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Henry Elliott, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died, of fever, at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 20, 1862.
- James Emperor, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; killed in battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
- George D. Ferris, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 3, 1862; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 1863.
- Samuel E. Ford, corp., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
- John Gibbons, priv., Co. D, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Andrew W. Gifford, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; died of typhoid fever at Upton's Mills, Va., Dec. 16, 1861; buried at Greenfield Centre.
- Allen S. Glenn, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 25, 1864; living in Galway.
- James D. Goodhue, priv., 10th H. Art.; enl. March 21, 1865.
- Robert B. Goudie, corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Alonzo Green, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, May 16, 1864.
- Davis Green, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; buried on the battle-field.
- James O. Green, corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; died of fever at Meridian Hill hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1862; buried at Greenfield Centre.
- Oscar F. A. Green, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 29, 1862; buried in Milton.
- Wm. Green, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. for disability, May, 1862; re-enl., priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner at Atchafalaya Bayou, La., April 14, 1864; died in hospital at Tyler, Texas, in the summer of 1864.
- William W. Green, priv., 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; disch. with the regt.; living in Greenfield.
- Asa L. Gurney, 2d lieut., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut., Dec. 12, 1861; capt., April 9, 1862; mustered out with the regt., June 18, 1863.
- George W. Gurney, priv., 11th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March 15, 1865.
- George Hagamore (colored); drafted Aug. 8, 1864.
- George Hause, seaman; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
- Clinton Harris, priv., Co. C, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 7, 1863; disch. with the regt., Nov. 8, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- Ezra Harris, sergt., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; wounded at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, caused by wounds, Dec. 5, 1862; living in Greenfield.
- John S. Harris, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 25, 1864; disch. at close of the war.
- John T. Harris, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Co. A; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Lyman W. Harris, musician, Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; died of fever at White Oak Church, Va., Dec. 31, 1862.
- Mark C. Harris, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disability before the war; was mustered into service; died since the war.
- Morris Harris, priv., Co. C, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 7, 1863; disch. with the regt., Nov. 8, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- George W. Hazard, 2d lieut., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862; resigned April 1, 1863; died Jan. 14, 1864, of disease contracted in the service; buried at Greenfield Centre.
- James H. Hazard, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 5, 1862; living in Pennsylvania.
- Hiram Hendrick.
- James Hendrick, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; killed at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., May 3, 1863.
- Herman Hermanghans, seaman; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
- John Hill, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. at the close of the war, July 3, 1865; living at Glen's Falls.
- John W. Hill, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; died of typhoid fever, at Yorktown, Va., May 15, 1862.
- Josiah Hill, corp., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Seth Hill, priv., Co. G, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. with regt., Oct. 2, 1865; living at Greenfield.
- George H. Hodges, ord.-sergt., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. 2d lieut., May 1, 1863; 1st lieut., Jan. 27, 1865; wounded in the hand at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1862; mustered out with the regt., Oct. 18, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- John G. Holsapple, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; was at Bull Run and Fredericksburg; discharged June 18, 1861; living at Middle Grove.
- David A. Hopkins, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. in June, 1865.
- Nelson Hopkins, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; died of fever, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1862.
- Silas Hopkins, Jr., priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 17, 1861.
- John J. Hindson, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. with the regt., Dec. 1863; living at Milton.
- James H. Husted, priv., Co. K, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 3, 1862.
- Henry J. Hurd, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded in the head, at Lee's Mills, Va., April 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 10, 1863; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Charles E. Ingerson, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 5, 1862; living at Victory Mills.
- James H. Ireland, priv., Co. K, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died of fever, in the U. S. hospital at Cairo, Ill., Aug. 9, 1864.
- Michael Jennings.
- George W. Johnson, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865.
- Henry Jones, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 1863; disch. with the bat., 1865.
- Henry F. Jones, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. at Albany, N. Y., May 12, 1865.
- John Jones, musician, Co. K, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 3, 1862.
- Lewis S. Jones, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864, and died from effects of wounds, in Albany, N. Y., general hospital, Oct. 1864; buried in Greenfield.
- Oliver Jones, priv., Co. K, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861.
- Thomas J. Jones.
- William Jones, seaman; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Leonard J. Jordan, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, March, 1863; living in Greenfield.
- Wm. Jordan, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 3, 1862.
- John Kelly, priv., 10th U. S. Inf.; enl. May 4, 1864.
- Oscar Kemp.
- John Kennedy, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. Jan. 9, 1865, for disability, caused by wounds received in action; living in Greenfield.
- Edward M. Kerriett, seaman; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
- Jonas Kested, corp., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, May 26, 1865; living at Northville.
- John Killard, priv., 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 4, 1864.
- Benedict A. King, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Isaac King, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. with regiment, Oct. 2, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- Herman Laner, priv., Co. B, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March 30, 1865.
- David W. Langdon, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; died of dysentery, at New Orleans, La., Oct. 21, 1864.
- Charles Lee.
- Martin Leonard, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 21, 1865.
- Henry M. Lewis, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 2, 1865; living at Barkersville.
- Moses Lewis, priv., Co. D, 4th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1861; disch. for disability, July 18, 1863; living at Ballston Spa.
- Henry L. Lincoln, seaman; enl. Jan. 19, 1865.
- Silney D. Lincoln, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 24, 1864, and died of wounds at Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23, 1864.
- Sigismund Lockhart, seaman; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Zebbee Lockwood, priv., Co. G, 154th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- John Louthier, priv., 177th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 21, 1865.
- Daniel W. Lovell, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. for disability, at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1864; living in Greenfield.
- Henry Lynett (colored), priv., 26th U. S. Col. Troops; enl. March 30, 1865; disch. at close of the war; living at Middle Grove.
- James S. Lyon, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- John Mack, priv., 10th U. S. Inf.; enl. May 4, 1864.
- Nicholas D. Maffett, capt., Co. C, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March 19, 1861.
- Frank Maugin, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 23, 1865.
- Henry Marcellus, priv., Co. B, 12th U. S. Inf.; enl. July 15, 1862; wounded in the shoulder, at Laurel Hill, Va., May 12, 1864, and in the hip, at Peebles' Farm, Va.; disch. July 14, 1865; living in Milton.
- Hiram Marks, priv., 180th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 28, 1864.
- Andrew Martin, seaman; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Henry Martin, priv., Co. I, 78th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 25, 1864.
- Harrison H. Mastin, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; living in Greenfield.
- Henry Mastin, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to corp., Feb. 10, 1865; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- Florence McCarty, priv., Co. C, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- George McCollum.
- John McCollum, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corp., Jan. 4, 1863; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865.
- Melvin McCready.
- George H. McLaughlin, capt., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1862; pro. to major, Oct. 25, 1864; lieut.-col., Jan. 4, 1865; mustered out with the regiment, Oct. 2, 1865; living in New York.

- David McNeil, Jr., corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; killed at battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864, by a rifle-ball through the head; buried on the battle-field.
- Charles Merritt, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died of measles, at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 12, 1863; buried in Milton.
- Samuel C. Miller, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; disch. at close of the war; living at Green island.
- David A. Millis, priv., Co. E, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. April, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865; living in Warren Co., N. Y.
- John Mitchell, seaman; enl. Sept. 22, 1864.
- Frank Mooney, enl. 1863; substitute for Morton Angell.
- Frederick A. Morehouse, corp., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Co. D, 3d Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 8, 1865; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 17, 1865; died in Greenfield, since the war, and buried at Greenfield Centre.
- Charles W. Mosher, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to corp., Nov. 5, 1862; wounded, Oct. 15, 1864; disch. Dec. 13, 1864; living at Saratoga Springs.
- David Mosher, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died of typhoid fever, at Fortress Monroe, Va., April 14, 1863; buried at Washington, D. C.
- Eugene Mosher, priv., Co. F, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864 (credited to Waterford); trans. to 25th R. L. Heavy Art.; re-trans. to 16th N. Y. Heavy Art., and disch. with the regiment, Aug. 25, 1865; died, Nov. 7, 1865, of disease contracted in the service; buried at Greenfield Centre.
- Hiram Mosher, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- Lewis Mosher, priv., 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
- Michael Mullin, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; disch. June 18, 1863; living in Greenfield.
- Allen Munroe, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- John Nelson, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- Richard Newman, priv., 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. March 28, 1865.
- John O'Brien, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 7, 1863.
- Henry C. Old, corp., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 29, 1862; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Thomas Olson, seaman; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
- Martin V. B. Ostrander, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. July 7, 1863; disch. with the regiment; living in Milton.
- Cyrus R. Paddleford, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. with the regiment, July 3, 1865.
- James S. Palmer, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; died of fever, near Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.
- William H. Palmer, 1st lieutenant, Bat. F, 13th N. Y. Art.; enl. March 28, 1864; disch. July 18, 1865; living in New York.
- Charles L. Parker, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died in the service.
- William Parker, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. with the regiment, Nov. 8, 1865.
- William B. Parker, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; drowned in the Gulf of Mexico by the sinking of the vessel on which he was coming home on furlough.
- George N. Peacock, corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded in right side at Cold Harbor, Va., June 6, 1864; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864; living at Porter's Corners.
- Andrew J. Peckham, corp., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864; died of wounds at Alexandria, Va., June 15, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va.
- Abram F. Price, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; died at Magnolia, N. C., April 10, 1865.
- James H. Rawling, mus., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1862; disch. for disability, July 6, 1862; re-enl. private, same company and regiment, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 76th N. Y. Inf., and again to Co. I, 6th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. July, 1865.
- Robert S. Remington, priv., Co. E, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. June 18, 1864; disch. with regiment, Aug. 27, 1865; living at Saratoga Springs.
- Edwin C. Rhodes, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corp., May 20, 1865; disch. with regiment, Oct. 16, 1865.
- Daniel Rose, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; deserted May 4, 1863; returned to regiment, Nov. 14, 1863; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865; living in Milton.
- Jarvis W. Russell, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 11, 1861; disch. for disability, April 17, 1863; living in Greenfield.
- John N. Rose, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1863; re-enl. priv., Co. I, N. Y. Vet. Cav., Sept. 14, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. with the regiment, Nov. 8, 1865.
- Lester Rose, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865.
- Lewis H. Rose, priv., Co. H, 162d N. Y. Inf.; drafted Aug. 8, 1863; supposed to have died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.
- William A. Rose, Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; detailed to hospital service, Jan. 1, 1863; discharged with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- Francis M. Rowland, priv., Co. E, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864 (credited to Waterford); trans. to Co. B, 6th N. Y. Heavy Art.; disch. Aug. 24, 1865; living in Minnesota.
- Joseph G. Rowland, priv., Co. E, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864 (credited to Waterford); re-enl. June 30, 1865, private, 15th U. S. Reg. Inf.; disch., and living in Minnesota.
- John S. St. John, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, May 7, 1863; living at Oil City, Pa.
- William G. Sears, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 7, 1863; disch. with regiment at close of the war; living in Schenectady Co.
- Frank Seeley, sergt., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to ord. sergt., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- John Seeley, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 22, 1862; died (of wounds received in action) at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 5, 1862.
- John Thomas Seeley, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 22, 1862; wounded (leg broken) at Savage's Station, Va., June 27, 1862; taken prisoner, and died July 5, 1862; buried on the bank of the James river.
- William J. Seeley, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 5, 1861; killed at second battle of Bull Run, Va., Aug. 29, 1862; buried on the battle-field.
- Cyrus Shiffer, priv., Co. E, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. April, 1864.
- John H. Shaft, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch.; living in Wilton.
- Thomas R. Skinner, seaman; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
- William J. Snyder, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; died in the service, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 21, 1862.
- Gilman Spaulding, sergt., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. for disability; living in Greenfield.
- Arnold Spicer, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
- Thomas Spradling, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 11, 1865.
- Albert Standish, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 16, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 1863; buried in Greenfield.
- George W. Steele, priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. July 7, 1863; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Nov. 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 11, 1864.
- John Stevens, priv., Co. C, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- Alfred Stewart, priv.; enl. Mar. 10, 1865; substitute for William W. Wing.
- Norman Stuart, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Charles I. Stoddard, priv., 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; killed on the skirmish line in front of Petersburg, Va., June 24, 1864, while serving as infantry; buried on the field.
- Charles S. Taylor, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; taken prisoner at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864; died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1865.
- James S. Taylor, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 1863; disch. June 16, 1865.
- William O. Taylor, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
- Michael Tethers, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1864.
- Thomas L. Thomas, priv., 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 4, 1864.
- Charles A. Thornton, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; killed by guerrillas while purchasing food at a farm-house near Charleston, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; buried near the place of his death.
- John Thornton, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1862; re-enl. Co. I, 2d Vet. Cav., Nov. 1863; disch. with the regiment, Nov. 8, 1865.
- John S. Tinney, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; living in Greenfield.
- Edmund B. Tourtelot, priv., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 1862; died in Greenfield since the war; buried at Middle Grove.
- Truman M. Tourtelot, priv.; enl. Jan. 19, 1864 (credited to Stillwater); died of fever at Port-month, Va., Nov. 18, 1864; buried in Greenfield.
- Charles W. Townsend, priv., 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 4, 1864.
- Charles W. Trumble, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; appointed musician; disch. June 17, 1865; living in the west.
- Mark R. Trumble, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Beanfort, S. C., of typhoid fever, Aug. 7, 1863.
- John Van Antwerp.
- Charles Van Patten, priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861; disch. with the regiment, June 18, 1863; re-enl. priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav., Aug. 1863; disch. with the regiment, Nov. 8, 1865; living at Montevideo, Ala.
- Edward Van Rensselaer, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; slightly wounded at Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 17, 1865; living in Saratoga County.
- Benjamin Van Steenberg, corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861.
- Elbert J. Watson, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died of fever at Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 15, 1862.
- George Webb, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861.
- James N. Webb, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 16, 1865; living in Greenfield.
- John Webb, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; died of chronic diarrhoea at University Hospital, New Orleans, La., June 17, 1864.
- Thomas H. Webb, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861; living in Greenfield.
- James Webster, priv., Co. A, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 27, 1865.
- George L. Wendell, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Edwin E. West, corp., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; wounded in left hand at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 17, 1865.
- Harvey L. Whipple, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 16, 1862; disch. for disability, May 23, 1863; living in Greenfield.
- Henry Whitman, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. for disability caused by disease, Jan. 28, 1863.
- James H. Wickin, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.



Daniel Williams, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 7, 1863; re-enl. priv., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav., 1863; disch. July 14, 1865; living in Greenfield.

Henry E. Williams, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 21, 1862; died of fever at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 4, 1862.

Samuel Williams, priv., Co. A, 62d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1863; disch. Aug. 30, 1865; substitute for Henry Luther, Ballston.

William Williams, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disabled by sickness, April 28, 1862; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.

William N. Williams, priv., 7th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; disch. from General Hospital, Albany, N. Y., June, 1865; living in Stillwater.

Charles Willis, priv., Co. D, 25th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.

James H. Wilson, corp., Co. F, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, May 11, 1863.

William G. Wing, priv., Co. F, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 10, 1861; disch. with the regiment, June 18, 1863; re-enl. priv., Co. B, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Dec. 26, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. with the regiment, Aug. 21, 1865; living at Jeddo, Orleans Co., N. Y.

Henry C. Wood, priv., Co. H, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Oct. 16, 1865; living in Greenfield.

Frederick G. Woodward, priv., Co. H, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 18, 1862.

William H. Wood, priv., Co. L, 77th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864 (credited to Lausenburg); disch. for disability, May 22, 1865; living in Greenfield.

John E. Woodworth, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died of consumption at Washington, D. C., Dec. 25, 1861.

Henry Young, priv., Co. K, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. F, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. at the expiration of time; died in Greenfield since the war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS H. TOMPKINS.

Thomas Haywood Tompkins, one of the old and most respected citizens of Saratoga, was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., on the 3d of May, 1806, and was the only child of John and Margaret Tompkins. In 1816, when he was but ten years of age, his parents removed to Saratoga, and purchased a tract of land, a portion of which is the well-known farm containing the family residence, situated on Maple avenue. Being the only child, he remained at home, his interests being identified with those of his parents, for whom he cared in their old age, and whose deaths preceded his by many years.

In 1829, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Tompkins was married to Susan B. Pearsall, of New York city, a lady of refinement and excellent character, who was his faithful companion for a period of forty-seven years, and is the last surviving member of the family.

The *Daily Saratogian*, speaking of the death of Mr. Tompkins, bears the following testimony to his worth and excellence of character: "But few persons in this vicinity were better known and more generally esteemed than Mr. Tompkins, and his absence will be generally noticed, especially by our older citizens. Seeking no prominence in public life, he contented himself with the patriarchal pursuits of agriculture, and by steady application to the duties that devolved upon him succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence."

His tract of land embraced five hundred acres, adjoining the village of Saratoga Springs, and extending to the head of Maple avenue, so named from the rows of beautiful maple-trees shading the street on both sides, and which were planted by Mr. Tompkins' own hands about thirty-five

years ago. These trees are three hundred and fifty-seven in number, extending their branches across the avenue, and forming one of the most delightfully shaded streets in any portion of the State. Travelers and visitors walking or riding through this street stop to admire and speak of the beauty of these trees, and to those who were familiar with the warm and cordial grasp of the hand that planted them they are of double interest, and will remain a perpetual reminder of him in years to come.

Mr. Tompkins was a man of whom it was often said that his word was as good as a written note, his character for integrity and honorable dealing being above the slightest suspicion. In his domestic relations he was much beloved, a kind and obliging neighbor, a genial companion, a faithful and affectionate husband, and a true and warm-hearted friend. He was also public-spirited, and took an active and practical interest in several of the large and costly improvements which adorn the village of Saratoga, her hotels and public buildings.

Mr. Tompkins died at his residence, on the 3d of January, 1876, in the seventieth year of his age, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM C. DARROW.

William C. Darrow was born in the town of Greenfield, on the 9th of December, 1816. He is the oldest son of Ebenezer Darrow, who was born January 1, 1792, and married Lydia Hoyt, July 10, 1813.

About 1816, Ebenezer Darrow settled in the town of Greenfield, about two and a half miles west of where his son, William C., now resides.

On the 24th day of April, 1821, he was commissioned by Governor De Witt Clinton, ensign in the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Light Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant of the same regiment by Governor Yates, on the 23d of August, 1823. His sword is still kept as a souvenir in the family. He died on the 7th of June, 1872.

The mother of William C. Darrow was Lydia Hoyt, who was born Jan. 25, 1796, and died Nov. 4, 1877. On the 4th of November, 1841, he married Amanda M. Calkins, second daughter of Solomon and Maria Calkins. Her father was born in the town of Milton, Feb. 18, 1787, and moved into Greenfield in 1792, where he died June 7, 1870. Her mother, whose maiden name was Maria Dunning, was born in Connecticut, Jan. 31, 1795, and came to Greenfield in February, 1809.

William C. Darrow is among the thrifty and prosperous farmers of the town in which he resides, and where he has always lived. He has led a quiet and unobtrusive life, devoting himself to the interests of his house and farm, and taking no part in politics except to vote the Republican ticket, which he has uniformly done since the organization of that party.

By the marriage above referred to, Mr. and Mrs. Darrow have two children,—Annette M., born April 28, 1843, and Stephen E., born Dec. 18, 1845. The last mentioned married Miss Josie King, in 1875, and has two children.



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

Benjamin S. Robinson,

Benjamin Sanford Robinson, youngest son of William and Maria (Wright) Robinson, and grandson of Benjamin Robinson, was born at Bacon Hill, in the town of Northumberland, Saratoga Co., Jan. 24, 1838, and upon the death of his mother, in 1840, was brought to Greenfield to live with his grandparents, and has continued to reside at the same place to this time, May, 1878.

This line of the Robinson family claims descent direct from Rev. John Robinson, pastor of the Puritans, whose eldest son, Isaac, came to the Plymouth colony in 1629, and became an assistant in the government of the colony in 1633. Until the last two generations, there seems to have been no intermarriage with any who were not of true Puritan blood.

Rnhama Wood, wife of Benjamin Robinson, united in herself the blood of two families of the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," and was also the sixth in descent, on the maternal side, from John Rogers, the martyr of Smithfield.

Elihu Robinson, the father of Benjamin, removed, with his family, from the Elizabeth Islands, Mass., to Washington Co., N. Y., in 1784, and from thence, from 1804 to 1808, five of his sons and a daughter moved to Greenfield, purchased and improved farms, built up comfortable and pleasant homes, and were recognized as worthy men and good citizens. But while attending strictly to their own business matters, they took comparatively little part in public life, and were no less highly honored and esteemed.

The subject of this sketch (the eighth from Rev. John Robinson), though but little past forty years of age, has been honored with a large share of official trust both in local and public matters, and, it is believed, has always discharged those trusts conscientiously and fully.

In 1865 he was first elected town clerk, and re-elected in

1869, and in 1871 was appointed to fill a vacancy in the same office.

He was made clerk of the board of supervisors of Saratoga County in 1871 and 1872, and again in 1875, serving with very general approval.

In the spring of 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, and again in 1876 for a second term.

In December, 1870, he was chosen secretary of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, and served in that capacity till 1878, positively declining a re-election for that year.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield Centre, and has had a connection with the official board since 1860. He is now recording steward, and also serving his fifteenth consecutive year as Sunday-school superintendent, and has filled other minor offices of trust, though not of emolument.

Being a practical abstainer from all intoxicating liquors, as well as from tobacco in all its forms, and realizing the advantages of abstinence, he is necessarily more or less identified with the temperance movements of the day, and since 1864 has been secretary of the Greenfield Total Abstinence Society of 1869, the oldest temperance society of the world that has maintained an unbroken organization.

It will thus be seen that, if he has had honor with the people, he has also had work to do as well, and that he has not shunned the "laboring oar" in the voyage of life.

Mr. Robinson has been twice very happily married; first, to Mary L., daughter of the late Samuel Gregory, of Greenfield, on Oct. 20, 1864. She died Feb. 27, 1871.

Secondly, to Jennie E., daughter of George H. Traver, Esq., of Wilton, N. Y., on Jan. 8, 1873. Two sons of this union now give fair promise of aiding to perpetuate the line of Robinsons in Greenfield.

NELSON D. MOREHOUSE.

Nelson D. Morehouse was born in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 26, 1813. He lived with his parents till their death, and received a common-school education. His parents settled in the northwestern part of the town of Greenfield in March, 1816. His father, Daniel Morehouse, was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga County, where he resided all his life, and died on the 29th of June, 1852. His mother, whose maiden name was Fanny Doolittle, died Feb. 26, 1864.

Mr. Morehouse lived on the farm above referred to, west of Porter's Corners, till 1854, when he removed to Greenfield Centre, and remained till March, 1857, when he returned to the old place, and resided there till 1860. He then lived on the Gifford farm, which he purchased, till 1870. In 1872 he purchased his present farm at Prospect Hill, to which he removed the same year. He built additions to his house subsequently, and, with other important changes and improvements, has made it one of the most desirable homes in this section of the country. A view of the premises appears in another place in this work.

Mr. Morehouse married Ruth Brackett, daughter of Ray and Sylvania Brackett, of Greenfield, March 8, 1838, and has had four children, two of whom—a son and a daughter—are now living.

He has served one term as town clerk, and officiated eight years as justice of the peace. In religious conviction he has been a firm believer in universal salvation since the age of nineteen, and since 1846 has been a member of the Universalist church at Porter's Corners. He is a man of much strength and earnestness of character, sound intelligence, generosity, and unswerving integrity.

I. G. JOHNSON, M.D.

Dr. Ianthus G. Johnson, the subject of this sketch, was born March 1, 1831, in the place where he now resides, Greenfield Centre, Saratoga County, N. Y. He is the youngest of three brothers, all of whom were physicians. The eldest, Dr. G. Fordyce Johnson, died at Stillwater in 1866. Dr. L. B. W. Johnson, the other brother, is still practicing at Hixton, Wisconsin.

Dr. I. G. Johnson, after graduating at the Albany Medi-

cal College in 1853, commenced the practice of medicine with his father and brother, with whom he studied, and after practicing for some time in Illinois, returned to his former home, where he has been engaged in successful practice ever since. In 1862 he married Amanda F., daughter of Isaac Wing, of Stillwater, N. Y.

He was elected to the board of supervisors of the county on the Republican ticket in 1863, and was re-elected and served another term in 1864, making an honorable record for faithful and efficient services. As a physician he is highly esteemed, and he has justly earned the confidence reposed in him by a large circle of acquaintances, among whom he has built up a successful practice.

ELIHU WING

is a son of Daniel Wing, and grandson of Prince Wing, who emigrated from Dutchess to Saratoga County among the early settlers. Daniel Wing married Clarissa Manchester, the mother of the subject of this sketch. The latter was born in the house where he now resides, June 21, 1819. The house is the third frame house erected in the town of Greenfield. Mr. Wing has always lived in the same place. In the early part of his life he followed the profession of teaching, and relinquished it only in consequence of ill health. He then engaged in farming, which he has followed ever since, in connection with operating a saw-mill, which he erected in 1854, and which is now run by his son, Albert G. Wing.

Mr. Wing married Wealthy Gleason, Jan. 1, 1845, and has five children, all living.

His place is well adapted to the ideal he desires to realize in a farmer's home, and he is now devoting his attention exclusively to its development and improvement. A view of his residence appears in this work.

A Democrat in politics, he cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren, in 1840, and has voted at every presidential election and town-meeting since. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was a War Democrat, and went in for a vigorous prosecution of the war for the defense of the Union. He was elected town superintendent of schools in 1851, and discharged the duties of that office with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents for four years.

D A Y.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

DAY is the northwest corner town of the county. It is bounded, north, by Warren Co.; east, by Hadley; south, by Corinth and Edinburgh; west, by Edinburgh and by Hamilton county. It comprises a territory of an irregular rhomboidal form, about eight miles in length from north to south, and having an average width of the same distance from east to west. It includes 9534 acres of improved land, 9728 of unimproved, and of this last amount 9416 is woodland. The population in 1875 was 1199.

The town of Day is mostly within the boundaries of Palmer's purchase, the southwestern corner running into the patent granted to John Glen and forty-four others.

The following description of the town of Day, and the definition of its boundary lines, is taken from the revised statutes of the State:

"The town of *Day* shall contain all that part of said county, beginning at the east corner of the farm of Walter Hunt, on the north bank of the west branch of the Hudson river, and running from thence north thirty degrees and forty minutes west to the rear line of the river division of Palmer's Purchase; then along the said rear line westerly until it intersects the west bounds of the county; then along the said west bounds of the county, northerly, to the north bounds of the county; then along the same until a course of south thirty degrees and forty minutes east will strike the most northerly corner of lot No. 50, in Palmer's Purchase; then south thirty degrees and forty minutes east, to and along the easterly bounds of the lot marked H. T. P. to the said corners of the said lot No. 50; then along the east bounds of said lot to the Sacandaga river; then on a course that will strike the east bounds of lot No. 3, in the subdivision of the twenty-fourth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent; then south along the said east bounds to the town of Corinth; then west along the bounds of Corinth to the west corner thereof; and thence to the place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The Sacandaga river enters at its southwest corner, and flows in a tortuous northeast by east course across it. The Kayadrossera range of mountains are in the southern part of the town, and the part north of the river is occupied by high hills. There are three small lakes, called Mud, Sand, and Livingston lakes. Livingston lake lies in the northeastern part of the town, and empties its waters through Paul creek into the Sacandaga at Day Centre. Sand lake lies near the centre of the northern half of the town, and empties through the creek of the same name into the river, near the town line. Mud lake is near the north line of the town, and two miles east of the western boundary. It empties into the Sacandaga in Hamilton county. There are many high peaks among the hills. Oak and Bald mountains reach an elevation of nine hundred feet above the river. Rockwell's mountain, near Day Centre, is a stony elevation of some seven hundred feet, and affords a fine view up the valley. From the hills back of Huntsville a

beautiful view of the valley, the Mayfield mountains, and the distant Catskills is obtained, and from other hills the Green mountains of Vermont show plainly in clear weather. The soil is sandy, and filled with outcropping rocks.

The principal streams are Sand, Paul, Glasshouse, Daly, and Allen's creeks, and the outlet of a number of small lakes lying in Corinth.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers within the present town of Day, of whom anything definite can be learned, came about the year 1797. David Johnson was born in New Hampshire, in 1758, and enlisted in the American army in 1776, being then eighteen years old. He served seven years, and took part in the campaign against the Tories and Indians in 1779, under the command of General Sullivan. At the expiration of his term of service he went to Salisbury, Vt., and soon after married Mary Joiner. In 1797, with his wife and seven children, he started for the "Genesee country," with the expectation of settling on some of the rich and fertile lands he had seen in his campaign under Sullivan. He had his household and effects in a large, covered sleigh, and came across the mountains to Luzerne. Then crossed the Hudson, and struck into a roughly-broken forest-path that crossed the hills and came into the Sacandaga valley a little above Conklingville. The snow, which had been quite deep all winter, now suddenly melted away and left him and his family stranded. He concluded to try farming, and bought a farm in what is known as the Rockwell neighborhood. He lived there one year, and finding the title defective, and the land being claimed by another man, he left the farm, refusing to treat with the claimant, saying he would "never buy *such* land *twice*," and, going east, bought three hundred acres on the eastern boundary of the town, fronting on the river, running back three hundred rods. He built a log house where Kathan's hotel now stands in 1798, and lived there many years. He died Feb. 22, 1839, and lies buried in the Craig burying-ground, between Conklingville and Day Centre. His family consisted of eight children,—six girls and two boys. Of these children but one remained in Day. John remained on the homestead. He served in the War of 1812, and was at Plattsburg. He married Fally Allen, a daughter of David Allen, about 1815, and had a family of thirteen children. Of these Luke and Philadelphus were drowned while driving logs in the river,—the first at the falls of Luzerne, the other at Wellstown. Louisa Totman and Mary L. Scott, two of the daughters, live in West Day. John S. lives in Edinburgh, about a mile and a half west of Huntsville. David lives on the old homestead. These are all of the grandchildren of David Johnson that are now living in Saratoga County.

Jonas Bond and Phineas Austin were brothers-in-law, and settled on the north side of the river, about a mile east of Day Centre, in 1797 or 1798. They were hunters and trappers, and, by the dexterous use of line, trap, and gun, kept the larder supplied and the wardrobe replenished.

A family by the name of Grove are reported to have settled here previous to 1799.

In the early spring of 1799, Nicholas Flansburgh, a resident of Schenectady county, came—*via* the Fish House (Northampton)—down the river in a dugout, and, landing on the south bank of the river, nearly opposite Day Centre, settled on lot 3, great lot 21 of the John Glen patent. He built a log house, and clearing up the land as quickly as possible, planted his crops. Wild animals were quite plentiful at that time. The deer had a herding-place or yard at a large rock on the hill near Mr. Flansburgh's. Bears were frequently seen, and sometimes, grown bold by pressing hunger, would come and carry off a calf, sheep, or pig, and often the poor settler, lacking powder and ball, was forced to see his property destroyed without remedy. Sometimes the tables were turned, and Bruin himself helped to fill the meat-barrel. The barking of foxes and the howling of wolves were frequent, and the blood-curdling shriek of the panther was occasionally heard.

George Bradford, with his mother and three sisters, came from the shire of Galway, North Britain, and settled in the eastern part of the town of Day, in the year 1800. The mother, Mary Bradford, died in 1804, aged seventy-five years, and was buried in what was afterwards known as the Craig burying-ground. Her burial was probably the first one in the town. The Bradfords did not keep a regular tavern, but their log hut was often used by travelers who desired refreshment and shelter. It is said that the board, on one side of which the ladies of the household kneaded their "rye and Indian" loaves, was so arranged that the man of the house used the other side for the purpose of shaving "navy plug" into the proper form and condition for consumption. At last the keen edge of the knife wore away the substance of the board and made its *debut* on the bread side, and from that hour the usefulness of the board as a "double-header" was ended. Bradford married Betsy Sumner, a daughter of John Sumner, Sr. His sister, Mary, married Wm. Craig, and they built and kept the first tavern in the town about 1802 or 1803.

About this time a quite remarkable character settled on the lot west of what is now called the Stinson homestead. His name was Daniel Hines. In his youth he was captured by the Indians, and was brought up among them, adopting their ways, manner, and dress. He built a log cabin, dressed in Indian costume, with moccasins, fringed leggings, wampum and eagle plumes, carried his bow and arrows, knife and tomahawk, lived by the fruits of the chase, and was to all practical intents and purposes a veritable aborigine. He was quite a terror to the children of the vicinity, who, when perverse and fretful, were threatened with a visitation from "Indian Hines," which dire threat usually produced a sudden, though perhaps but temporary reformation. The friendly wayside bushes have often screened the trembling forms of the little ones while the dread and redoubtable chieftain strode majestically along,

and many little hearts beat less wildly as he vanished in the distance.

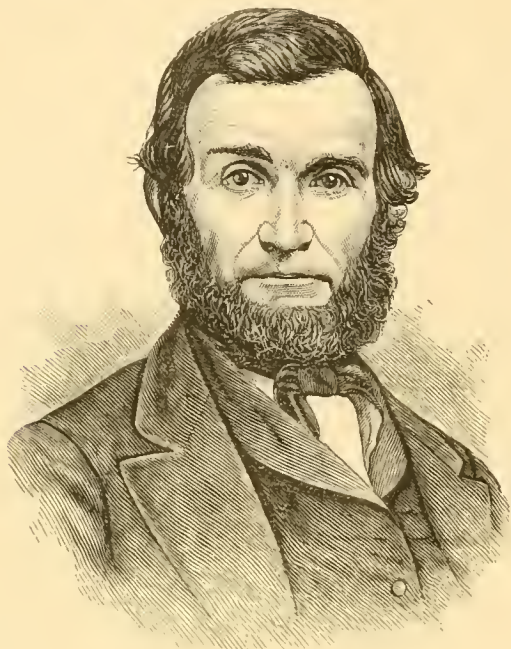
Samuel Rogers settled in Day Centre, about 1800. His house stood about opposite where Guile's hotel now stands. His barn was on the present hotel site. Religious services were held in this barn by "Preacher" Clark at a very early date,—probably about 1803. Peter Van Vleck moved on to this farm about 1805, and services were then held in the house. Rogers had three daughters, one of whom married Daniel Hines.

Wm. Woolley settled near "Cook's Ferry," a little west of S. Y. Rockwell's present residence, in 1804. After living there a few years, he returned to his former home in Schenectady.

Henry Paul came from Guilford, Vt., in 1801, and settled near the mouth of the creek which bears his name. He built the first mill in this section about the year 1805. It was a small saw- and grist-mill. There was a plank which led from the roadside to its door, and when the door was reached a person of ordinary height had to bow low to enter. Before this mill was built the inhabitants were obliged to put their grists into a dug-out and go up the river some distance above the Fish House to get them ground. On the site of the old mill there is a mill now standing, owned by a grandson and namesake of Henry Paul. Matthew Flansburgh came from Guilderland, Albany county, in 1802, and settled on lot 35 of the Glen and Yates patent. There were but few settlers, no roads, and an almost unbroken forest. After clearing a sufficient space he planted his crops and waited for the harvest. The following winter he went to Schenectady, a distance of forty miles, on foot after a half-bushel of salt, which he brought back on his shoulder. He came from Albany *via* Schenectady, Fish House, and Beecher's Hollow. He had six children, four of whom are still living in this county. Peter, the oldest, lives in Day, aged eighty-four years. Catharine Mosher lives in Day; William H. lives in Hadley, and John in Ballston. A grandson, Isaac J. Flansburgh, has a very pleasant home at Day Centre, on a portion of the old homestead. To him we are indebted for valuable aid in collecting the materials for this work. Philip Fraker settled in Day as early as 1802, a little west of the Stimson place. One of his granddaughters is living in Edinburgh, Mrs. James Partridge. There are many of the name living in Day and Edinburgh, most of whom it is presumed are relatives and descendants of Philip Fraker.

David Allen was another settler of 1802. He came from the town of Providence; was formerly from Providence, Rhode Island. He settled on a farm of one hundred acres, about one and a half miles west of Conklingville, and lived there, and with his son-in-law, Luke Kathan, till he died, in 1871. He had a family of seven girls and three boys. Two of the daughters, Mrs. Phoebe Palmer and Mrs. Free-love Kathan, are living in Day. In the year 1803, Joseph Rockwell, a young man of twenty-three, came into Day, with his father and brothers, and settled on the west half of lot 56, Glen and Yates patent. He remained here till 1805, when he returned to Vermont, where he remained a short time, and then came back to Day and lived the rest of his life on the farm now occupied by his eldest son,

Samuel Y. Rockwell, Esq. He died in 1857, aged seventy-seven years. Two sons, Samuel Y. and George F., and one daughter, Mrs. Emily Yates, are living in Day. Samuel Y. married Abigail Weston; had a family of nine children, but one of whom is now living. She resides with her parents on the old homestead.



S. Y. Rockwell

Thomas Yates was a brass-founder in Staffordshire, near Birmingham, England, and came to America in 1801. After working two years in New York and one year in Schenectady, he came to Day Centre in the fall of 1804. Being a pretty well educated man, he was prevailed upon to teach a school during the winter of 1804-5, which he did. The school was kept in a room in his own house, and he had four scholars. Two of these scholars, Peter and Gertrude Flansburgh, are still living, one in Day, the other in Schenectady. He married Abigail Paul in 1805, and this was one of the first (if not the first) marriages in Day. He bought thirty acres of land, on lot 36, near Henry Paul's. Of his children five are living in Day, viz., John, Joseph, Leonard, and William Yates, and Mrs. Louisa Flansburgh. Leonard runs a saw-mill and broom-handle factory on Paul creek. William lives on the homestead. Eliphaz Day, after whom the town was named, came to the town in 1805. He was an active, stirring, energetic business man, and immediately began lumbering. Forming the acquaintance of Sophia Rockwell, he became a suitor for her hand, and being accepted they were married. They had six children: Lydia, Ann, Nancy, Eliphaz M., Elizabeth, and Truman. None of them are living in this vicinity. Of the descendants of Eliphaz Day, only grandchildren are living in this section.

Eliphaz Day was a noted lumber-dealer. He had the fine pines of the Sacandaga valley cut, drawn to the river, floated them down to the lower falls of the Hudson, there made them into huge rafts and floated them down with the

tide, tying to the shore during the flood, and floating down with the ebb tides. Once he had a large raft of beautiful pine logs that covered between two and three acres of surface. Arriving at New York, by some accident or miscalculation they failed to make fast to the piers, and the tide going out, was fast drifting them out to sea, where the waves would have soon broken up the huge mass of logs, and not only would the timber have been lost, but also the lives of those on the raft. By shouts and gesticulations they made their critical situation known, and a steam-tug soon put them safe alongside the wharf. Some one asked Day if, had the raft been lost, it would not have "broke" him? He replied that he didn't know, but thought it would have *bent* him terribly. At the time of his death, April 19, 1827, he was engaged in driving logs at the "horse-race," near Conklingville, and attempted to pass down the river in a boat. It is supposed a floating log or hidden rock broke one of his oars, or knocked it from his grasp, the boat became unmanageable, upset, and he was drowned. He was buried in the Craig burying-ground.

Samuel Stimson, Jr., married Mehitabel Ellithorp, a daughter of Azariah Ellithorp, in Edinburgh, January 1, 1803. In April, 1805, he removed to Day and bought a farm of a Mr. Wight. It was on lot 39, Glen and Yates patent. Here he lived and raised a family of six boys and three girls. Mrs. Abby A. Randall lives on the homestead. Solomon L., Samuel L., and John F. Stimson live in Day. Mrs. Mary E. Baker lives in Day. Mrs. Susan M. Copeland lives in Edinburgh. The nearest post-office at the time Mr. Stimson settled here was at Waterford. Letters were expected about once a year. The postage was twenty-five cents, and seldom prepaid. Correspondence in those days was a slow, solemn, and serious business. Mr. Stimson kept the first blacksmith-shop in Day. It was located on the flat, a little east of the house.

Palmer, Wells, Backus, Ward, Wight, Joseph Kellogg, Wm. Huxley, Moses Hayden, John Perry, Wm. Colson, James Thomas, and Mr. Clay were other early settlers.

In 1848 a bounty of ten dollars was offered for every full-grown panther or wolf killed in the town.

The Craig house, on the site of William Aldrich's present residence, was the first frame house built in Day. Sanders' mill, on Daly's creek, was built about 1808 or 1810. Thaddeus Scribner was the first mail-carrier in this section. In 1821 or 1822 his route was from Ballston through Greenfield, Corinth, Hadley, Day, Edinburgh, Providence, and Galway to Ballston. He followed an old Indian trail that ran from Albany through this section, and crossed the Sacandaga at what was called Huntoon's rift.

Joseph Rockwell was first postmaster. The office was at his house. He served some thirty-five years, and was succeeded by his son, Samuel Y., who held it several years.

The Kathan family, who are quite prominent in business and social circles, originally came from Dummerston, Vermont. Luke Kathan, a son of Charles and Lydia Kathan, came from that place to Day in 1822; bought lands and commenced farming on the place now occupied by his son Truman. In 1823 he married Frelove Allen, a daughter of David Allen. They have had a family of fifteen children, six sons and nine daughters, all of whom reached ma-

turity and were married. Twelve are still living. Truman, Orange, Hugh W., Harmon R., James D., Mrs. Mary Wait, and Mrs. Alvina Ellithorp live in Day. Mrs. Caroline Frasure lives in Edinburgh. Mrs. Sarah Wait lives in Michigan. Mrs. Betsey Huntoon and Mrs. Anna Wait live in Canada. Monroe lives in Hadley.

Abner Wait moved from Rhode Island to Saratoga County in 1790. He first settled in Galway, but afterwards removed to Day, near the East Day church. He died in 1830. None of his children are living. His son, Abner, Jr., married Sally Johnson about 1810. He died in 1850. His family consisted of eleven children,—eight sons and three daughters. Six sons and two daughters are still living. One of these, John J. Wait, lives on a very fine farm, on the north side of the Sacandaga, in Hadley, and is the present supervisor of that town.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Name.—This town was erected April 17, 1819, from the towns of Hadley and Edinburgh, and was named Concord. It being afterwards discovered that there was already a town in the State bearing that name, it was thought advisable to change it, and it was called Day, in honor of its most prominent citizen and business man, Eliphaz Day, who had died in April previous to this action.

The first town-meeting was held in the spring of 1820, and Eliphaz Day was elected supervisor. The records of the town were burned in 1847, and we are unable to give a full account of its early civil and political history.

LIST OF TOWN-OFFICERS.

Year.	Supervisor.	Town Clerk.	Collector.
1820.	Eliphaz Day.	Record lost.	Record lost.
1821.	" "	" "	" "
1822.	" "	" "	" "
1823.	" "	" "	" "
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	" "	" "	" "
1826.	" "	" "	" "
1827.	Stephen Lawson.	" "	" "
1828.	" "	" "	" "
1829.	Samuel Stimson.	" "	" "
1830.	" "	" "	" "
1831.	" "	" "	" "
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	" "	" "	Samuel Y. Rockwell.
1834.	" "	" "	" "
1835.	George Hunt.	" "	No record.
1836.	Amos Lawton.	" "	" "
1837.	" "	" "	Wilber Paul.
1838.	James L. Delong.	" "	" "
1839.	Eliphaz M. Day.	" "	George Baker.
1840.	" "	" "	Asa Deming (2d).
1841.	" "	" "	No record.
1842.	" "	" "	Gordon Dimick.
1843.	Zopher I. Delong.	" "	Luke Kathan.
1844.	" "	" "	J. G. Flansburgh.
1845.	" "	" "	David Wait.
1846.	" "	" "	Jesse Howe.
1847.	" "	Gordon Dimick.	" "
1848.	John J. Wait.	" "	Joseph Rockwell.
1849.	Saml. Y. Rockwell.	George Baker.	Perry G. Hall.
1850.	" "	Gordon Dimick.	Joseph Rockwell.
1851.	" "	Warren A. Randall.	" "
1852.	" "	" "	Gordon Dimick.
1853.	" "	H. C. Palmer.	P. L. Johnson.
1854.	" "	" "	Gordon Dimick.
1855.	" "	Warren A. Randall.	Ellery S. Allen.

Year.	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1856.	George Baker.	William Scott.	Jesse Howe.
1857.	Saml. Y. Rockwell.	" "	" "
1858.	Zopher I. Delong.	" "	" "
1859.	" "	Isaac N. Scott.	Asa Deming (2d).
1860.	Peter V. Fraker.	" "	Solomon H. Bloss.
1861.	" "	" "	W. W. Rockwell.
1862.	Isaac N. Scott.	John F. Stimson.	" "
1863.	" "	James O. Paul.	Lewis E. Wait.
1864.	Saml. Y. Rockwell.	Hiram Deming.	" "
1865.	" "	" "	Chas. L. Marcellus.
1866.	" "	" "	" "
1867.	" "	" "	John S. Perry.
1868.	Isaac N. Scott.	" "	F. E. Rockwell.
1869.	Hiram Deming.	Edgar L. Deming.	Erastus Darling.
1870.	F. G. Macomber.	" "	" "
1871.	" "	Erastus Darling.	Thomas Allen.
1872.	" "	" "	Aug. P. Flansburgh.
1873.	" "	Edgar L. Deming.	" "
1874.	Erastus Darling.	" "	" "
1875.	Irving W. Guiles.	Thomas D. Yates.	O. R. Deming.
1876.	Erastus Darling.	George F. Paul.	Henry S. Michaels.
1877.	" "	Charles Vanavery.	Aug. P. Flansburgh.
1878.	Isaac N. Scott.	Hiram Darling.	John Stead.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1845. John Yates.	1864. George Baker, long term.
1846. Anthony Allen.	William Scott, short "
1847. Samuel Y. Rockwell.	1865. Hezekiah Smith, full "
1848. Zopher I. Delong.	A. Allen, long vacancy.
1849. John Yates.	S. Y. Rockwell, s. "
1850. Anthony Allen, long term.	1866. " "
George Baker, short "	1867. J. S. Johnson, full term.
1851. Samuel Y. Rockwell.	S. Y. Rockwell, l. vacancy.
1852. George Baker.	J. S. Johnson, s. "
1853. Joseph A. King.	1868. Charles L. Marcellus.
1854. William Wait.	1869. John Fay Stimson.
1855. John J. Wait.	1870. S. Y. Rockwell, long term.
1856. Samuel Y. Rockwell.	John J. Wait, short "
1857. Joseph A. King.	1871. Calvin Allen, long term.
1858. George Baker, long term.	S. Y. Rockwell, s. "
L. H. Frasure, short "	1872. Charles L. Marcellus.
1859. " "	1873. George Baker.
1860. S. Y. Rockwell, long term.	1874. S. Y. Rockwell, long term.
Z. I. Delong, short "	J. Fay Stimson, short "
1861. Hezekiah Smith, long "	1875. Seth Aldrich.
S. Y. Rockwell, short "	1876. Warren A. Randall.
1862. Thomas Frost.	1877. J. M. Perqua.
1863. P. L. Johnson.	1878. Samuel Y. Rockwell.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

There are two small villages in this town, and part of the village of Conklingville also lies within its limits. Huntsville is a little village about half a mile east of the west town line, and consists of some twenty dwellings, two stores, one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-shop, one clothes-pin factory, one hotel, a school-house, and a church. Day Centre is a small hamlet a little south of the centre of the town. It comprises about a dozen dwellings, one store, one hotel, one blacksmith-shop, one school-house, and two churches. Just north of it is a saw- and grist-mill, on Paul creek.

Huntsville was named from the sign on the tavern, in 1835, after Amos Hunt. Three brothers, Walter, George, and Ziba Hunt, came to West Day in 1817. Amos Hunt was a son of Walter. George Hunt built the first store in 1835, and it was occupied by his son Charles. The first house in Huntsville was built in 1822 or 1823, by a man named Owens, and was used for an inn for several years.

The wooden-ware shop was built in 1869 by Isaac N. Scott. It is now used as a saw-mill and clothes-pin factory.

Croweville is a little hamlet on Sand creek, about three and a half miles from its mouth. It has about a dozen dwellings, one tannery, and not far from ninety inhabitants. The tannery, which is in the "village," was built by William Fowler, in 1856, and sold to Crowe and Kyne, in 1859. In 1865 it was bought by Henry Poor & Son, of Boston, who are present owners. It is under the supervision of Lewis E. Wait. It employs about twenty hands, uses eight thousand hides yearly, and turns out an annual product of one hundred and forty tons of sole-leather, valued at \$60,000. The buildings are about fifty-two by three hundred feet, and two stories high. The power is furnished by one twelve-horse central-discharge water-wheel and one sixty-horse engine with four boilers. It uses about fifteen hundred cords of bark yearly.

In the fall of 1825 a dam was built across the Sacandaga at the mouth of Bell brook, and a saw-mill was built about twenty rods above the present bridge, on the north bank of the river. The water was conveyed to this mill through a small canal. Eliphaz Day, Abner Wait, and John Johnson were the owners. The dam flooded the flats and caused considerable litigation, the fall was insufficient, and finally the dam was torn out in 1828, and, with the mill, moved down the stream into the town of Hadley.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Day was built about 1814. Amos Lawton taught in it two winters, and was teaching a third term, when, in 1817-18, the school-house was burned. He took his school to a vacant room in Henry Paul's house and taught out the term. This school-house stood near where the Presbyterian church now stands. The mound near it marks the spot where the school-house chimney stood. Sally Copeland, Esther Beebee, and Mrs. Susan Huntton were among the early teachers. A teacher named Fundy taught an early school in a log house on the flat, below Warren A. Randall's. "Preacher" Clark and Laura Wells also taught there before 1808. After the old school-house burned a new frame building was erected on the lot east of the present school-house. Here school was kept from 1818 until the present house was built, in 1868.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money According to the Number of Children.	Public Money According to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1....	60	\$52.14	\$41.27	\$49.46	\$2.00	\$144.87
" 2....	35	52.14	24.07	22.11	1.17	99.49
" 3....	50	52.14	34.39	37.38	1.67	125.58
" 4....	38	52.14	26.14	31.74	1.27	111.29
" 5....	55	52.14	37.83	31.87	1.83	123.67
" 6....	24	52.14	16.51	25.53	.80	94.98
" 7....	33	52.14	22.69	24.23	1.10	100.16
" 8....	63	52.14	43.33	28.55	2.10	125.62
" 9....	56	52.14	38.51	35.86	1.87	128.38
" 10....	19	52.14	13.07	13.36	.63	79.20
" 11....	86	52.14	59.15	51.73	2.87	165.89
	519	\$573.54	\$356.96	\$351.32	\$17.31	\$1299.13

VII.—CHURCHES.

In 1812, or about that time, Elder Simmonds organized a Baptist society in Day. He and Daniel Corcy preached at school-houses and private houses for several years. No church was ever built, and the society at last broke up and became extinct.

Rev. Mr. Wellman, a Methodist minister, used to preach in Daniel Hines' house as early as 1807.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF DAY.

Rev. Andrew Yates, D.D., in accordance with the instructions of the classis of Schenectady of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church, organized a society of the members of that denomination in Day Centre, on the 14th of November, 1842. The infant church consisted of nine members, viz.: John B. and Betsey Yates, Wilber Paul, Warren A. and Abby A. Randall, Samuel and Mehitabel Stimson, Ann Yates, and Susan M. Armstrong. A consistory was chosen consisting of Samuel Stimson and Warren A. Randall, elders; John B. Yates and Wilber Paul, deacons. At a meeting held May 12, 1844, Rev. Andrew Yates, Samuel Stimson, and Thomas Yates were elected as a building committee, with instructions to build a church edifice, and with full powers to make purchases and contracts in the name of the society. The church was commenced immediately, and the church was finished the same summer with the exception of the inside work, which was but temporary, and has since been changed. The church was dedicated in the fall of the same year.

The society, from its organization till the new church was completed, was ministered to by Revs. Andrew Yates and R. A. Avery, who held occasional services in the school-house during that time. The church was built of cut stone, is about twenty-eight by forty-five feet square, surmounted by a square belfry with a railing above that. The bell was donated by the citizens of the vicinity, who raised the necessary funds by subscription. The total cost of the edifice was about \$3000. Upon the completion of the church the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Presbyterian Dutch church installed Rev. J. A. Lansing as the settled pastor of the church, which relation to the church he maintained until the spring of 1848, when he terminated his pastorate and removed to Bethlehem, N. Y. From that time the church was served in a ministerial capacity by the following pastors: Rev. Mr. Raymond, Rev. Mr. Meade, Rev. I. N. Voorhies, Rev. W. L. James.

In 1855, Rev. Calvin Case became the pastor, and served till 1857, in the spring of which year he closed his labors. He was the last pastor of the Reformed Protestant Dutch church. For the next ten years there were no regular meetings, although Rev. Isaac Devoe and others held occasional services during that time. In June, 1867, a meeting of the society was held to consider the desirability of changing its form and ecclesiastical relations, and it was decided to change the society into a Presbyterian church, and to connect it with the presbytery of Albany. The following officers were then chosen to form the session of the new church, viz.: For elders, Warren A. Randall, Joseph Yates, and Isaac J. Flansburgh. The ministers who have preached since the change are Rev. David Edgar, Rev. George Craig,



Luke Nathan



MRS. FREE LOVE KATHAN.

Rev. Robert Ennis, Rev. Robert Gibson, Rev. John D. Countermine. In 1876, Rev. George Bell was made stated supply, and remains in that capacity at present. The present trustees are Leonard Yates, John King, George D. Yates, Irving W. Guiles, Erastus Darling.

The list of elders from the first organization till the present comprises the following names: Samuel Stimson, Warren A. Randall, Thomas Yates, John Yates, Arden T. Fraker, Joseph Yates, and Isaac J. Flansburgh. The deacons were John B. Yates, Wilber Paul, Aaron Truax, Arden T. Fraker, and Joseph Yates.

There has always been a Sunday-school connected with the church, and generally quite prosperous in its condition. At present the average attendance is fifty. The officers are Joseph Yates, superintendent; Mrs. Louisa Flansburgh, assistant superintendent; Mrs. I. W. Guiles, secretary and treasurer. The library contains about three hundred volumes.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DAY CENTRE.

In October, 1865, a Methodist Episcopal class was formed at Day Centre. It comprised the following names: J. A. Savage, William and Elizabeth Van Avery, Isaac and Catherine Havens, L. and Ellen Kinzy, Warren and Mila Bloss, Eliza Paul, Sarah Queeny, Rosanna Akley, Lois Perry, Antoinette Bloss, Joseph Wells, William Edmonds, Nelson and Frank G. De Golia.

The church, a plain wooden structure, about thirty by forty feet in size, was erected in the fall of 1868 and dedicated in the following winter. It cost about \$2200. The present membership is thirty-seven. The trustees are Daniel Lyon, Smith Clark, Hiram Darling, William Yates, and William Van Avery. The stewards are Warren Bloss and Uriah C. Buck.

A Sabbath-school has been held in connection with the church most of the time since its organization till 1876.

Revs. J. K. Wagner, C. T. S. Spear, Hiram Chase, H. D. Morris, E. M. Howe, A. H. Honsinger, George Farrington, John Sumner, E. L. Arnold, and H. H. Smith have been the ministers in charge.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF DAY.

At a meeting of the Christian citizens of the eastern part of the town of Day, held in the school-house near the Kathan homestead on the 18th of November, 1833, Elder H. V. Teal organized a society with the above name, announcing that they took the Scriptures as their only guide, and recognizing Christian character and belief as the only qualifications for membership. The following-named persons subscribed their names to the church-roll, viz.: Isaiah Canon, John and Sylvia Baker, Seth F. and Susannah Hantoon, Sally Wait, James Fraker, and Susannah Allen.

Services were held in the school-house during the next thirteen years until, in 1846, a board of trustees, consisting of Edward Scovil, John J. Wait, and Luke Kathan, were elected and instructed to build a church, thirty by forty-four feet, with a vestibule across the front and a gallery above it, from sixteen to twenty-feet posts, and a suitable belfry. It was also declared that the church was free to all denominations when not in use by the society.

The church was built during the fall of 1845 and the winter following, and was completed in the spring and occupied for religious meetings. It cost about \$1000. David Wait served as clerk for many years.

The following is as complete a list of the pastors as we have been able to obtain: Rev. Elias Sloat, Rev. William B. Haight, Rev. W. B. H. Beach, Rev. Charles J. Butler, Rev. J. Pratt, Rev. J. F. Wade, Rev. E. Tyler, Rev. R. B. Eldridge.

John Baker, Oliver Baker, Samuel Washburn, Edward Scovil, Abner D. Wait, John J. Wait, and Lewis Gray have served in the capacity of deacons, the two last named holding that office at present.

Since its organization about two hundred and twenty persons have been members of this church. Of this number there have been dismissed by letter twenty-seven; removed, eleven; withdrawn, five; expelled, six; died, twenty-five; disfellowshipped, dropped, and otherwise disposed of, sixty-eight; leaving seventy-eight as the present membership.

A Sunday-school, with an average of about fifty scholars, is connected with the church. They have a small library. Lewis Gray, superintendent, and Truman Kathan, assistant superintendent, are the present officers.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF DAY, AFTERWARDS CALLED THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF WEST DAY.

Dec. 19, 1857, a meeting was held in the school-house in West Day to organize a society of the Christian denomination. Rev. Elias Sloat and Rev. Latham Coffin, members of the New York Eastern Conference, were present and instituted the church.

The following were the original members: Eugene, Electa and Fatima Frost, Harvey C. and Lydia A. Palmer, Samuel and Betsey Fulton, Philo Colson, Orlando Herrick, Lucy Greenslete, Barbara Scott, Hannah Van Vleck, and Mary A. Deuel.

Eugene Frost was elected to the office of deacon, and Harvey C. Palmer was chosen clerk of the society. Rev. Elias Sloat was first pastor, and was followed by Revs. W. B. H. Beach, Charles I. Butler, J. Pratt, E. Tyler, J. F. Wade, and R. B. Eldridge, who is the present pastor.

The church, which is a plain, neat-looking structure, was commenced in 1861, but was not finished till the fall of 1865. In December of that year it was formally dedicated, Rev. W. B. H. Beach preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church cost about \$2000. H. C. Palmer, Isaac N. Scott, and Samuel Fulton were the first board of trustees. Previous to the organization of the church, religious meetings had been held occasionally at the school-house for a number of years.

The first Sunday-school was organized by Dennis Holcomb, and was held in the old school-house. A flourishing Sunday-school is now connected with the church. R. B. Eldridge is superintendent; A. M. Lawrence, assistant superintendent; P. L. Colson, secretary.

The present officers of the church are David Ryther, P. L. Colson, L. H. Frasure, trustees; William H. Marcellus, P. L. Colson, stewards; Isaac N. Scott, clerk.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

There is a burying-ground in the southeast part of the town, near J. Clute's, and also one near the house of worship belonging to the Christian church.

At Day Corners is a burial-place, and there may be other points of private family grounds.

IX.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

At two or three places in town several specimens of Indian relics have been picked up. Near the mouth of Bell brook, in Conklingville, some years ago, several arrow-heads, spear-heads, broken pipes, and stone pots were picked up, and one man is said to have discovered a sort of handle, grasping which he gave the command, "Draw sabre," and gave a pull. It held fast, however, and was dislodged only by violent exertion. When it was drawn from the ground it proved to be an old sword, and is supposed to have been a relic of the French and Indian wars. The river formerly fairly teemed with the finest trout, and the valley was a favorite hunting- and fishing-ground for the dusky aborigines. Near the present residence of Richard Flansburgh a few years ago a part of a large stone kettle was plowed up near an old stump. It was made of a kind of soft sandstone, and evidently had served to cook many an Indian dinner in the far past.

When the first settlers came into this country there was a fine clearing on the flat near the river, east of Heman Colson's house. It was surmised to have been an Indian corn-field, but more probably was the result of the labors of some white settler who had been murdered or driven away from the home he had created in the forest by his relentless foes.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The business of lumbering and peeling bark is largely carried on in this town, and furnishes the means of obtaining a livelihood to many of its inhabitants. The tanneries of Henry Poor & Son use most of the bark. The logs are floated down the river to the mills at Conklingville, Jessup's Landing, and Glen's Falls. The principal dealers in these articles are Enos Murphy, E. & H. Darling, Irving W. Guiles, Leonard Yates, and Lewis E. Wait.

In 1833 a woolen-factory was built on Paul creek, about two miles from its mouth, by John B. Yates. A store and other buildings were soon put up, but after a few years the property was put to other uses, and the factory is now occupied as a dwelling-house. The other buildings have gone to decay, and what it was hoped would become a thriving village has dwindled away until nothing remains.

The principal occupations of the people of Day are lumbering, gathering hemlock-bark for market, stock-raising, and general farming, so far as the soil and capabilities of the town permit.

In 1871, F. G. Macomber and William H. Catline built a factory for the purpose of extracting tannic acid from hemlock-bark, to be used in the manufacture of leather. The buildings and machinery and apparatus represented a first cost of \$28,000. In ninety days from the time work was commenced the factory was in running order, and turning out a very superior quality of extract. The weight of the extract was about ten pounds to a gallon, and a cord

of bark would make about three hundred and fifty pounds of extract. This product was mostly shipped to Boston. The price of extract under excessive competition rapidly declined, and the business became unprofitable. The factory was run for about two years, and then stopped. The machinery was sold to parties at Wellestown, Hamilton county, who removed it, and the building still stands, near the residence of Heman Colson. Mr. Macomber still resides on a fine farm in the eastern part of Edinburgh, in a very pleasant location.

XI.—MILITARY.

Of the heroes of the Revolutionary war but three are believed to have settled within the limits of Day. These were David Johnson, who died in Day on Feb. 22, 1839, aged 81 years; Amos Flood, who came to Day about 1832, and died there Aug. 17, 1834; and Phineas Austin, who died Nov. 21, 1828, aged 81 years.

In the War of 1812, Daniel Fraker, Joseph Flansburgh, Thomas Totman (fife-major), Zebiu Shippy, Arnold Paul, Wm. Colson, Jr., and Moses Colson took up arms and went forth to defend their country. All of them are now numbered with the dead.

The number of soldiers who went from this town in the years from 1861 to 1865 is, considering the scant population, quite large, and speaks well for the patriotism of the inhabitants. The following is as perfect a list as we have been able to obtain from the means at our disposal:

Dudley G. Allen, corp., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Erie county.
 John Beers, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; discharged; living in Day.
 Elijah Bennett, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; discharged; living near Syracuse.
 Richard Bills, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; discharged for disability; living in Edinburgh.
 Rufus Black, priv., Co. K, 2d Vet. Cav.; enl. June 27, 1864; discharged; living in Hadley.
 Silas C. Blowers, priv., Co. G, 115th N. Y. Inf.; discharged; living in Michigan.
 Harmen Bovencamp, priv., Co. F, 93d N. Y. Inf.; died in hospital at Buffalo, Dec. 14, 1864.
 Henry Bovencamp, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; discharged; living in Edinburgh.
 Aaron Bradt, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died in rebel prison at Richmond, Va.
 John Bradt, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. with the regiment June 16, 1863; died in Edinburgh.
 Elnathan Bristol, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; disch. with the regiment; living at West Day.
 Peter Butler, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; killed in action at Olustee, Fla.
 Henry Clute, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; was killed by the explosion of the mine at Fort Fisher, N. C., being buried in the ruins.
 James Colson, discharged; living in Day.
 John H. Colson, discharged; living in Day.
 John S. Colson, discharged; living at Batchellerville.
 Byron Daniels, priv.; died in the service.
 James Daniels, discharged; living at Luzerne.
 Edwin Delong, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. with the regiment; living at Conklingville.
 La Fayette Delong, discharged; living in Michigan.
 Andrew Deming, 2d H. Art.; disch. with the regiment; living in Wellstown, Hamilton Co.
 Edgar L. Deming, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; discharged; living in Wellstown, Hamilton Co.
 John Deming, priv., 2d H. Art.; died in the service.
 Gordon Dimick, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1861.
 George Dickerson, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861.
 Joseph Ellison, priv.; killed at the battle of Cold Harbor.
 Elam F. Evans, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864.
 Gilbert F. Edmond, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861.
 Nicholas Flansburgh, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; died in hospital.
 Julian Graves, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; discharged; living in Greenfield.

Daniel Guiles, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; disch. with the regiment; living in Day.

Irving W. Guiles, corp., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 1, 1861; mustered out June 16, 1863; living at Day Centre.

George Guiles, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 1, 1861; trans. to 77th N. Y. Inf.; lost trace of.

Rensselaer Havens, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; disch. with the regiment; died in Day, since the war, of disease contracted in the service.

Charles Herrick, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; disch. with the regiment; living in Edinburgh.

Thomas Hopkins, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 1, 1861; discharged; living in Glen's Falls.

Wendell B. Howe, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed on the vidette line in front of Petersburg, Va.

William C. Howe, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 8, 1861.

William A. Hunt, corp., Co. D, 4th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1861.

David Kinney, priv.; living at Ballston.

Jonathan Kinney, priv., Co. E, 4th H. Art.; living in Rensselaer county.

Abram R. Lawrence, corp., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 1, 1861; wounded five times; disch. with the regiment; he also served in the Florida war and in the Mexican war, and is now living in Day.

Philo Roswell Lawrence, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1861; disch. with the regiment; lives in Wellstown, Hamilton Co.

C. F. Marcellus, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861.

John H. Mason, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Day.

Edward Mattison, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.

Zira H. Mattison, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 13, 1861.

John Michaels, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; lives in Wellstown, N. Y.

Brenzi Michaels, priv.; substitute for Isaac N. Scott; died in the service.

Ambrose Milliman, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; living in Iowa.

Cutler Millman, priv., 53d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; lost an arm in the service; received an honorable discharge; lives in Iowa.

William Milliman, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; living in Iowa.

John McGuire, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861.

Zabin Mills, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; died in the service.

Abajah Oviatt, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861; died in the service.

Chauncey Palmer, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 1, 1861; mustered out with the regiment; lives in Saratoga.

Arunah Perry, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; mustered in June 1, 1861; mustered out June 16, 1863; lives in Hope, Hamilton Co.

George Pixley, priv.; living in Day.

James Pixley, priv.; living in Warrensburg.

William Pixley, priv.; living in Edinburgh.

Edwin Rhodes, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out with the regiment; living in Day.

John Ross, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; living in Croweville, town of Day, or Edinburgh.

Charles Ryther, priv.; lives in Day.

William Scott, priv., 4th H. Art.; mustered out; living in Hadley.

Samuel B. Shepard, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; lives in Day.

Dennis Springer, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed on vidette line in front of Petersburg, Va.

John Stead, Jr., priv., 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; missing.

Beecher Truax, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.

Henry Truax, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; living at Glen's Falls.

John W. Van Arnum, priv., Co. D, 4th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1861.

John Vanderhoof, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June 1, 1861; mustered out with the regiment; living in Northampton.

Ransom Varney, priv., Co. G, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.

Solomon Wheeler, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; living in Chautauqua county.

Timothy White, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; living at Creek Centre, Warren Co.

Lorin Woodcock, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; discharged; living in Ballston.

Stephen Woodcock, priv., Co. E, 169th N. Y. Inf.; living in Tioga Co., Pa.

George Woodworth, priv.; died in Day in 1877.

Charles A. Yates, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; mustered out; living in Day.

Edgar F. Yates, priv.; was never mustered into the service on account of sickness; living in Day.

William H. Zensline, priv.; living in Batchellerville.

The town, in August, 1864, paid a bounty of \$300 to volunteers to fill its quota. In September the amount offered was increased to \$950.

In the troublous times of the War of 1812 a report was circulated that the Indians were coming with tomahawk, scalping-knife, and fire-brand, pillaging, murdering, and burning whatever fell into their revengeful hands. Some of the settlers, among them the Flansburghs, Van Vlecks, Van Pattens, Wooleys, and others, abandoned their farms, packed their household effects and removed to Schenectady in search of peace, safety, and civilization. Some returned; others did not. The settlers who stayed through the ex-

citement, refusing to flee, have ever since felt justified in a little jocosse bantering of the ones who were frightened into leaving their homes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ENOS MURPHY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Canada in the year 1835, and came to Saratoga Co., N. Y., about the year 1853. His early life was spent in the routine of farm labor, and at common district schools. His father, James, was a native of Ireland, and belonged to that hardy race of men who have fought for liberty from oppression, built our ca-



Enos Murphy

nals and railroads, and who by economy and industry have secured homes and wealth in a foreign land. Since he came to this county he has engaged largely in the lumber business, and successfully managed his interests in that direction. In the year 1874 he married Mrs. Melvina, widow of the late Silas Paul, and daughter of John G. Demming. They have two children, George D. and Sarah L.

Mr. Murphy is a man of indomitable perseverance, and early in life became inured to the hardships of labor, and continues to follow the business first engaged in upon coming here, his operations causing him to employ at times some fifty men. He is manly, and kind to all whom he comes in contact with or has in his employ. When he first came to Saratoga County he settled in the town of Day, and floated his logs on Mud lake and Livingston lake, and now uses all the available streams for that purpose.

WILTON.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THE town of Wilton lies northeast from the centre of the county. It is bounded north by Corinth and Moreau, east by Northumberland, south by Saratoga and Saratoga Springs. The town includes 16,956 acres of improved land, 5045 acres of unimproved, and of this last amount 3495 acres are woodland. The population in 1875 was 1218. The town lies wholly within the Kayadrossera patent.

We add the brief legal description of the town and the definition of its boundaries, as found in the revised statutes of the State:

"The town of Wilton shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by the north bounds of Northumberland continued west to the northeast corner of Greenfield, easterly by Northumberland, southerly by a westerly continuation of the south bounds of Northumberland, and westerly by Greenfield."

The region that now constitutes the town of Wilton was known in colonial times as *Palmertown*. This name, tradition says, was given it by a band of Indians who came there from the east some time after King Philip's war, and settled at the base of the mountains somewhere in the Perry and Stiles neighborhood. As Palmertown it was long known by the early settlers. As Palmertown it became a place of considerable trade and importance, while what is now called Saratoga Springs was known as a "deer lick" in the woods six miles south. During the Revolution two block-houses were built at Palmertown, in which troops were sometimes quartered, and in which the early settler often sought shelter from the British and Canadian Indians. After the Revolution, and early in the present century, Palmertown was regarded as a more eligible place of settlement for business and professional men than Saratoga Springs. It was in Palmertown and in its neighborhood that Dr. John H. Steel, Judge Esek Cowen, and other distinguished professional men first opened their offices and began their practice. With the early merchants of Palmertown the earliest settlers of Saratoga Springs did the most of their trading.

Across Palmertown and through Greenfield, following an old Indian trail, ran the old highway to Johnstown and the west over which thousands of New England emigrants passed on their way to central or western New York in the early years of this century. But when the new town was formed the old name was dropped. But the mountain-range at whose foot the old Indian hamlet nestles still bears aloft the old historic name of PALMERTOWN.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The northwest corner of Wilton is filled with the mountain masses of the Palmertown range of the Adirondack mountains. The Palmertown range is the most easterly

of the five great mountain-chains which traverse the great wilderness. The Palmertown range begins on Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, and running down on both sides of Lake George, crosses the Hudson above Glen's Falls, and running through the town of Wilton, ends in the high ground of North Broadway, in Saratoga Springs. Mount McGregor, one of the principal peaks of this range, is in this town, and Glen Mitchell lies in one of the mountain gaps in the corner of Greenfield. These mountains afford beautiful and picturesque scenery, with their steep rocky declivities and forest-crowned summits.

The centre and southwest parts of the town are gently undulating or broken by low ridges. The principal streams are Snoek Kill, Bog Meadow brook, and Cold brook. The soil in the east and southeast is a yellow sandy loam resting on clay, and in some places swampy. At the foot of the Palmertown mountains is found some of the best land in the town, a belt of productive gravel and clay loam. The ancient growth of white and yellow pine that covered the plains was very heavy. It has nearly all been cut off.

The town has a mineral spring of acidulous and carbonated water near Emerson's Corners, and there is also a sulphur spring in the southeast part.

In the vicinity of Wilton village there are some very fine farms, good soil, and productive.

Perry's pond is a small body of water covering perhaps fifteen acres. The Snoek Kill is the outlet of it.

The mineral spring above alluded to is on the farm of Mr. Rood. The water is of excellent quality, very pleasant to the taste, and under favorable circumstances, near a large village, might be quite celebrated.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of what is now the town of Wilton, but then and long before known as Palmertown, was begun by two brothers, William and Samuel Brisbin, as early as the year 1764. These two brothers were the sons by his first wife of James Brisbin, who came over from the north of Ireland, and became the first settler of what is now the town of Northumberland, in the year 1765.

The two brothers, William and Samuel Brisbin, made their first attempt at settlement on the south branch of the Snoek Kill, in what afterwards became the Laing neighborhood. One and perhaps both of them had been soldiers under Abercrombie and Amherst in the last French war, and the year after peace was concluded they began the early settlement of the old wilderness they had so often traversed while on the war-path. They made clearings, built a saw-mill, and cut roads on to their lands. When the war of the Revolution came on they abandoned their little settlement.



Photo. by Baker & Record, Saratoga Springs.

W. B. Collamer

In the year 1770, Rowland Perry, having a family of eight sons, removed from Dutchess county to these northern woods, where there was ample room for the labors of this large family of stalwart boys. The names of this *colony* brought by Rowland Perry were Samuel, John, Benjamin, Absalom, Roswell, Artemas, Rowland, Joseph. The home selected by Mr. Perry was on the present farm of John Woodard. The valuable spring at that place, flowing from the solid rock two and a half barrels a minute, was a great attraction to decide the question of location. A further argument in favor of this place was suggested by Mr. Perry's experience in Dutchess county, which had proved that very fertile lands were found at the base of the hills. If there was some after-disappointment as to the soil, yet surely the beautiful valley, sheltered on the north and west by the mountains, is attractive enough now to justify Mr. Perry's selection. The family reached this place over a road cut by the Jessups, early settlers of Luzerne, from Fort Miller, on the Hudson, by way of what is now Emerson's Corners and Wiltonville, the road then bearing north-westerly through the Perry neighborhood, and over the mountains, and then up the Hudson to Luzerne.

Here this pioneer family began the struggle of frontier life. All the sons remained for a time, but two finally removed to Seneca county, and two to Genesee county. After settling on the rich, fertile lands of western New York, it is not strange if they doubted the wisdom of their father's early choice. Four of the sons settled in Wilton, and the name is a frequent one in various parts of the town. William, a grandson, born in 1797, is still living in sight of the early home,—a specimen of lively, healthy old age rarely seen. To his clear memory and accurate statements we are indebted for many items in the early history of the town.

A year later than the advent of the Perrys, the town received quite an accession of emigrants.

In 1781 or 1782 there had arrived at New York four brothers, James McGregor, William McGregor, John McGregor, and Alexander McGregor. They were sons of John McGregor, of Thorn Hill, Scotland. One of the brothers, John, lived in New York city, and Alexander returned across the ocean, and settled at Liverpool, England.

In the year 1787, James and William, pushing northward, settled in the present town of Wilton. The circumstances that led to their removal here were these. In the same ship with the McGregors the Camerons, clansmen and acquaintances, came over to this country. Induced by Thurman, a Scotchman already here, they settled in Luzerne; and the McGregors following the same general line, came to Wilton. It is stated by Duncan McGregor, of the present Mountain House, that the Camerons were offered, for the same price as they paid in Luzerne, the fertile lands of Johnstown.

James McGregor's pioneer home was the present place of James Henry, a little north of Wiltonville, and the first house stood on the site of the present one. It was a framed building, a story and a half high. It was burned in 1824, and the present house was built immediately after.

William McGregor settled about a mile from his brother, east of Wiltonville.

The brothers became prominent citizens of the town, and passed their lives here.

The sons of William McGregor were John, William, James, and Alexander, and there were also three daughters, Ann, Charlotte, and Elizabeth. Ann became the wife of Mr. Emerson, Elizabeth the wife of Peter McIntyre; James and Alexander settled in New York, William at Coeymans, John at Black Brook, Essex county.

The sons of James McGregor were John, James, William, Alexander, Peter, Duncan, and Gregor; the daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Mary Ann. Elizabeth married Horatio Buell; Margaret, Lewis Thompson; and Mary Ann, Nicholas Vandewerker. William went to South America, Alexander to Iowa, Gregor to New York; the others settled in this section. The home of Duncan for many years has been Glen's Falls. For the last two or three years he has been engaged in perfecting his plans, opening roads and erecting buildings for a pleasure resort on McGregor mountain, a mile and a half from Wiltonville. It was opened to visitors the present season, and is spoken of at length in another place.

Reuben Stiles, of Rhode Island, moved to Palmertown, now Wilton, in the year 1775, and made a settlement at what has ever since been known as Stiles' Corners. His first house was erected on the place now owned by Widow Gray. His children were Eli, Reuben, Isaac, Johnson, John, David, Henry, Peter, and Angeline. One of these, John, is still living in Indiana; Angeline became the wife of James D. King; Reuben and Henry moved west; David to Chenango county; Eli, Isaac, and Peter settled in Wilton; Johnson lived in Wilton for a time, and afterwards moved west.

Benjamin Phillips, of Vermont, came to the same neighborhood, and settled there about the same time as Reuben Stiles. His house was on what is now known as the Stiles place. It stood in the orchard below the old tavern. There he opened a tavern, and Phillips afterwards kept tavern on the site of the present Stiles house, that is, the old Phillips homestead. In the wall under the piazza is one stone taken from the old log house of Mr. Phillips. It has on it the inscription, "B. P. 1787." The wife of Eli Stiles was a daughter of Solomon Phillips, son of Benjamin Phillips. Northrup Stiles and Louisa Stiles, children of Eli, now occupy the old place.

The children of Isaac Stiles were Mary Ann, James, John, William, Angeline, and Emeline.

The children of Peter Stiles were Amanda, Oscar, Harrison, Marvil, Susette, Maria Antoinette, and Warren.

Benjamin Phillips and some other early settlers were buried on the present Fuller farm, the graves scarcely to be found at the present time.

In 1775, Stephen King and his brother Ebenezer moved to Wilton, Dutchess county, coming through from Ballston by means of marked trees. Stephen King's place was the farm now owned by John Goodale. He opened a tavern after a few years, generally called the first in town. This, and that of Benjamin Phillips, probably did not differ much in the time of their opening. Ebenezer King seems to have been the first settler at the present village of Wiltonville. His old homestead was the present Varney house. He had two sons,—Ansil and Ormil.

William King was an early settler near Dunworth Corners, and kept a tavern there.

John Laing, from Scotland, also came in 1775, and settled on the place now owned by Ira Rood, near Emerson's Corners. On his farm is the mineral spring spoken of elsewhere. Here, too, he erected a saw-mill, a little north of the spring. Here he passed his life, and his remains are entombed in the soil of the farm he owned. On the rounded summit of the hill, in the midst of what is now a beautiful meadow, are the broken and fallen stones that mark the graves of the Laings. The largest, a broad, finely-chiseled slab, bears the following inscription:

"In memory of John Laing, who was born in Longholm, county of Roxborough, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, emigrated to Palmetown, in the State of New York, and followed merchandising until March 23, 1793, when he expired in the blessed hope of immortality, aged sixty-seven." On the stone are carved the square and compass, the Bible and bells, emblems of the Masonic order. The members of the craft residing in Wilton will honor their ancient principles of respect for their departed brothers by surrounding this little spot with a fence, or otherwise caring for a Mason who died before the century began. Surely the emblems of the order might at least be rescued from the soil now partially covering them.

There also are the graves of Walter Laing, who died in 1810; Helen Laing, the wife of John Laing, who died in 1801; Robert Laing, in 1809; and Helen Laing, a child.

The carving upon these stones is not very easily surpassed by modern workmen, and it certainly is a case of sad neglect to leave not only the remains of the dead, but also the rich artistic work of a former generation, to be soon covered by the plow and the harrow.

It is supposed that Peter Johnston, a brother-in-law of William Laing, also came to this country about the same time as he did. He settled in the same neighborhood.

Another early settler was John Boyce, about the year 1784. His location was the present place of Mrs. John E. Boyce, near the railroad.

Robert and James Milligan were the pioneers in the southeast corner of the town. John Kendrick settled near him, on what has been known in late years as Kendrick's Hill. Enoch Peace settled in the same neighborhood also.

Broadstreet Emerson was an early settler, about 1790, north of what is still known as Emerson's Corners. Dudley Emerson and Joseph, brothers, also came in soon after.

Lyndes Emerson, whose name appears so often in the records as a town officer, and as the place to which the town-meetings were adjourned, was a son of Broadstreet Emerson. The Emersons came from Lyme, Conn. Joseph Emerson built the tavern, a large, roomy mansion, the scene of much old-time festivity. Lyndes kept tavern in it for a long series of years, and it is now over eighty years old. In the possession of Mrs. Lyndes Emerson, still living in the Emerson tavern, are many old documents, some of them of considerable value. Broadstreet Emerson was a very early magistrate, appointed by the governor. A roll of leaves, constituting the docket of his court as far back as 1802, is among the papers of Mrs. Emerson.

Mary A., daughter of Joseph Emerson, became the wife of Walter Doe, and Hannah married William Burnham.

Waldo, one of the sons, settled in Milestown, N. Y., and became a prominent citizen there.

In the neighborhood of the Loudon church Edward Bevins was an early settler. He located on the present place of Lewis Adams. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill; was a drum-major. His children have often heard him relate the story of the battle, and that when they were nearly out of ammunition they rolled down upon the advancing British force barrels of sand. He came to Wilton in the year 1780, and about the same time, or a little later, David Adams, another pioneer, came from Connecticut and settled near the Corners.

Lewis Adams, a son of Jason Adams, and a grandson of David Adams, lives near the present Protestant Methodist church.

Other early settlers along the southern part of the town, but not as early as 1800 perhaps, were Hugh Groesbeck, Isaac Ingersoll, John Douglas, Isaac Hoag, Jonathan Pendle, James Shearer, John Jaycox.

Enoch Place lived on the present Jane Baker farm. Jaycox, on the farm now owned by Widow Boyce.

William Comstock came from Rhode Island to Greenfield in the year 1795. In 1805 he removed to Wilton, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Wm. W. Comstock. He was a justice of the peace in very early times, appointed by the governor. The docket of the courts held by him is in the possession of his son. It is said of Mr. Comstock that while he served through a long series of years, and presided in many trials, no decision made by him as justice of the peace was ever set aside by a higher court.

Robert McGregor was an early settler in the town of Wilton. He came from Perthshire, Scotland, in the year 1801, married Mary, daughter of John Brisbin, and located in this town in 1808.

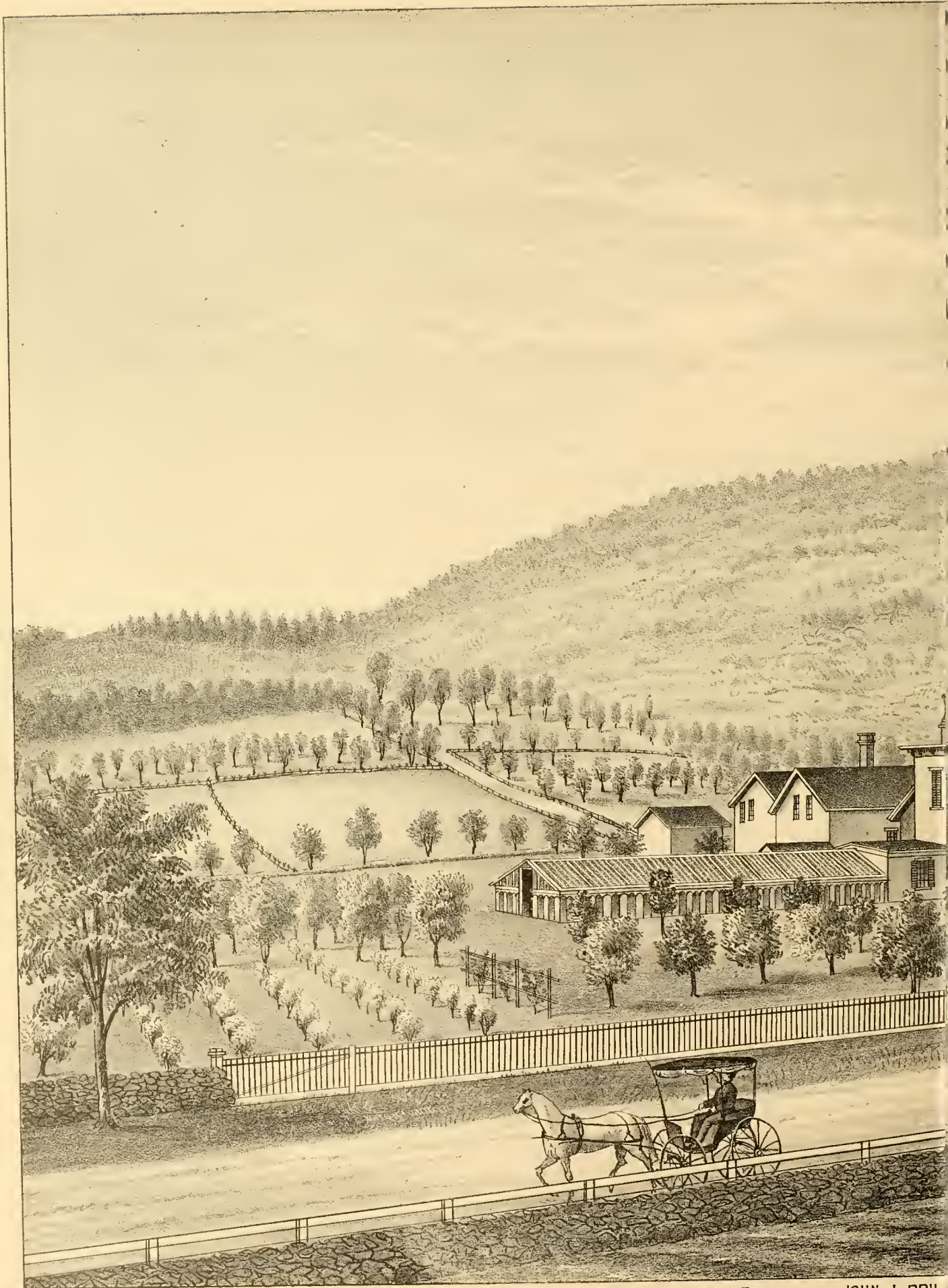
A son, John R. McGregor, born in 1811, who has held several responsible official positions, resides at Saratoga Springs. He is well versed in the early history of Saratoga County, and has furnished many valuable items of information for this work.

Stafford Carr, grandfather of Stafford Carr living north of the brick church, came from Rhode Island about the year 1794, and settled on the present Carr farm. The first house was a little northeast of the present Corners. His sons were Stafford, Eleazer, Amos, Stutely, and David. Stafford and David settled in this town. The old homestead of Stafford was the brick house west of the Corners. Stutely became a Baptist minister. Eleazer removed to Illinois.

In the southwesterly part of the town there was an early settler by the name of Slate. He built a mill on Loughberry creek in 1795 or '96.

Nathaniel Newberry settled on the General Hawley place; Joseph Pearsall, on the Davison farm; and Mr. Gleason, on the John Brill farm.

The first store was opened in 1795, by Isaac Ostrom, on the present place of Mr. Merrill. This is the common



RESIDENCE OF JOHN J. BRILL



WILTON, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

statement of the "New York Gazetteer," and also among the people, but the inscription on John Laing's tombstone would imply that he preceded Mr. Ostrom by several years. Walter Doe kept a store very early at Emerson's Corners. He afterwards removed to what is now Wiltonville, and was in trade there for many years. Widely known in his business, the place has been occasionally called Doe's Corners, though lately acquiring the name of Wiltonville. Abraham Wing also kept a store at Emerson's Corners, a son of the early settler of Glen's Falls.

The tavern kept by Benjamin Phillips in his first house at Stiles' Corners, and that of Stephen King on the Goodale place, were both opened probably between 1775 and 1780. At Emerson's Corners, Nathan Hinckley was the first tavern-keeper, in the house built by himself. Dudley Emerson, and after him Lynder Emerson, kept a house opposite for many years.

At Walworth there was a tavern very early. Seth Perry kept a tavern there at one time, but was not probably the first proprietor. Obadiah Green, and afterwards Jonathan Riley.

In very early times the first settlers went to mill at Schuylerville.

The first grist-mill in Wilton was built by Miller McGregor. The remains of the dam still show the place of its location. The first saw-mill was by John Laing. Edward Bevins also built a saw-mill very early in the London church neighborhood. Other mills were at Stiles', and near the present Calmer place, and also at Mr. Hodge's. At Stiles' there was also a clothing-mill.

The first blacksmith was probably Hezekiah Willis, a son-in-law of Rowland Perry, the pioneer.

The first doctor William Perry remembers was one Timothy Bloodworth. The regular physicians of early times were Dr. Vail and Dr. John Floyd Williams.

The town also afforded some little practice in early times for lawyers, and Aaron Blake and Cornelius Fonda are remembered as belonging to that profession. Doubtless the primeval courts of Comstock and Emerson resounded with their forensic eloquence.

The Perrys and Stiles families set out the first orchards. The Perrys brought their trees from Jessup's landing in Corinth. The Stiles' from Rhode Island. Some of these trees are still bearing,—one hundred years old.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

Name.—When the convenience of the people required the organization of another town from the western portion of Northumberland, the question of the name came up of course for consideration. There was some dispute among the petitioners; some proposing one name and some another.

It was finally settled by the member of Assembly from this county suggesting that they take the name of his old home in New Hampshire. It was accepted as a compromise, and is certainly a brief, pleasant name.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Lyndes Emerson in said town on the first Tuesday of March, 1819. The town officers elected were as follows: Dudley Emerson, supervisor; Henry Reynolds, town clerk; Benjamin Dim-

mick, Jason Adams, William Comstock, assessors; William Forbes, Lyndes Emerson, William Ingerson, commissioners of highways; James McGregor, James Bullard, overseers of the poor; George W. Fish, Cornelius I. Fonda, John J. Swartwout, Enoch M. Place, Samuel Hoag, Thomas Sherman, inspectors of schools; Jabez Reed, Selden Emerson, Cornelius I. Swartwout, commissioners of schools. The meeting adjourned to the next day, and completed the organization by electing the remaining officers: William Forbes, collector; Peter Laing, Edward D. Avery, Elijah Woodard, Cornelius I. Boice, constables; James McGregor, George W. Fish, inspectors of weights and measures; William Ingerson, Jabez Reed, James De Long, Jonathan Woodard, John J. Swartwout, Benjamin Dimmick, fence-viewers; Cornelius I. Swartwout, poundmasters; Daniel Weeks, Peter De Long, William Forbes, Solomon Phillips, Sr., Joshua Taylor, Stephen King, Oramel King, Philip Hinckley, John Fitzgerald, Henry Reynolds, John Boyd, Benjamin Dimmick, Zephaniah Lockwood, John Stiles, Peter Sleight, Jonathan Woodard, John McGregor, William Ingerson, Jonathan Pendle, Stafford Carr, Jr., Eli Lyon, overseers of highways.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"1. *Resolved*, That the inspectors of schools be allowed the same compensation as other town officers, and that their accounts be presented and audited in like manner.

"2. *Resolved*, That we raise five hundred dollars to defray the expense of the poor during the ensuing year.

"3. *Resolved*, That no fence shall be considered lawful under four and a half feet high."

Hogs were declared to be free commoners if sufficiently yoked.

At the town-meeting of 1821 the following action was had:

"*Resolved*, That John Thomas, one of the paupers, be vendued. Josiah Perry bid him off at five shillings and sixpence per week for one year, from the date of our annual meeting. The said Perry is to board and lodge and clothe said pauper, and return him at the expiration of the year as well clothed as he now is."

There is no record as to what said Perry was to do about the "return" in case the man died during the year.

At the annual election, held the 27th, 28th, and 29th of April, 1819, the following persons had the number of votes annexed to their names for Assembly:

Calvin Wheeler, 59 votes; Asahel Philo, 69; Dudley Emerson, 78; William B. Van Benthuyzen, 53; Nehemiah Candee, 34; Billy J. Clark, 12; Joel Keeler, 13; Avery Starkweather, 13; David How, 1; Abraham Moe, 9; Elisha Powell, 1. Henry Reynolds, Benjamin Dimmick, Jason Adams, and Dudley Emerson were the inspectors of election.

In road surveys the name of G. W. Fish appears as surveyor.

As one of the *latest* records of slave-births to be found in the county we note the following:

"I do hereby certify that my black woman, a slave for life, by the name of Sal or Silvia, had a male child born the 4th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and I call his name Jack.

"DUDLEY EMERSON.

"Recorded April 10, 1823."

The first election of justices of the peace was in 1827, and Jason Adams was elected and drew for the term of one year; John J. Swartwout, for two years; William C. Brisbin, for three years; and Coles Colden, for four years.

The recurring vacancies in 1828, 1829, and 1831 are not recorded as having been filled, but probably were by the re-election of the same men, as their names appear attached to various legal documents *later* than some of them could have served under their first election.

The town-meetings from 1819 to 1836, inclusive, seem to have been held, without question, at the house of Lyndes Emerson. This was a tavern at Emerson's Corners. In 1837 the meeting was held at the house of Tephaniah Lockwood, the present place of John Stiles. In 1838 at the house of Eli Stiles, a tavern, the present place of Northrup Stiles, his son, at Stiles' Corners. Then back to the house of Lyndes Emerson, for ten years. Then for three years at the house of Eli Stiles.

In 1854, Andrew J. Lee, having just purchased the hotel at Doe's Corners, now Wiltonville, made something of an effort to secure the adjournment of the town-meeting to that place. The effort was successful, and proved so satisfactory to the people that the adjournment has been made regularly every year since to that place.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1819. Dudley Emerson.	Henry Reynolds.	Wm. Forbes.
1820. " "	" "	Peter Laing.
1821. " "	" "	Eli Stiles.
1822. " "	Cor. I. Swartwout.	" "
1823. " "	Henry Reynolds.	" "
1824. Wm. Comstock.	" "	" "
1825. Seth Perry.	John Fitzgerald.	Eli Calkins.
1826. " "	Cyrus Perry.	Eli Stiles.
1827. John J. Swartwout.	James McGregor.	Geo. W. Morehouse.
1828. Seth Perry.	David Brill.	Cornelius J. Boice.
1829. " "	S. T. Van Deryce.	George A. Pearsoll.
1830. Dudley Emerson.	" "	" "
1831. " "	Theo. Y. Comstock.	" "
1832. Lyndes Emerson.	" "	Elihu Ellis.
1833. " "	Eli Stiles.	" "
1834. " "	Giles Dimmick.	Squire Perry.
1835. Cyrus Perry.	Aug. H. Pearsoll.	" "
1836. Wm. McGregor.	Aaron C. Gifford.	Wm. Crippen.
1837. Sir Laune't Carner.	Wm. H. Taylor.	Alonzo Hall.
1838. " "	Henry Reynolds.	Wm. Crippen.
1839. Lyndes Emerson.	Theo. Y. Comstock.	" "
1840. " "	" "	Owen H. Wilbur.
1841. " "	Giles Dimmick.	Philemon Tyrill.
1842. Henry Reynolds.	David Carr.	Joseph Dennis.
1843. David Carr.	David E. Chase.	Abner Hawley.
1844. " "	" "	Charles Ellsworth.
1845. Lyndes Emerson.	David R. Taylor.	Coonrad J. Campbell.
1846. Hiram Dimmick.	Stafford S. Carr.	Jacob Hagaman.
1847. Seth E. Calkins.	James T. Cornell.	Warren B. Collamer.
1848. " "	Sherard K. Chase.	James A. Granger.
1849. Lyndes Emerson.	George W. Perry.	" "
1850. " "	Wm. W. Comstock.	" "
1851. Richard F. Buckbee.	James T. Cornell.	Geo. E. Newland.
1852. Hiram Dimmick.	Wm. W. Comstock.	Eli W. Tallmadge.
1853. Wm. Rouse.	" "	Wm. L. Cooper.
1854. David Carr.	" "	" "
1855. Wm. Rouse.	" "	Jonathan Potter.
1856. Tabor B. Reynolds.	Oscar F. Stiles.	Peter C. Deyoe.
1857. " "	Wm. W. Comstock.	Wm. L. Cooper.
1858. Henry E. Wagman.	Edwin G. Perry.	" "
1859. Jarvis Butler.	Miles B. Grippin.	Wm. E. Perry.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1860. Daniel M. Gailor.	Wm. H. Taylor.	Norman Wagoner.
1861. " "	Wm. L. Cooper.	Lloyd Weston.
1862. " "	George H. Traver.	Peter C. Deyoe.
1863. Tabor B. Reynolds.	Miles B. Grippin.	Wm. L. Cooper.
1864. " "	George H. Traver.	Edmund R. Wooley.
1865. " "	" "	Gardner Perry.
1866. " "	John E. Forbes.	Ransom Varney.
1867. " "	" "	Gardner Perry.
1868. Caleb Boyce.	Daniel Washburn.	Sylvanus Sherman.
1869. Ananias Boyce.	" "	James Sadler.
1870. " "	" "	George B. Hinkley.
1871. Warren B. Collamer.	Sidney B. King.	Phillip H. Deyoe.
1872. " "	" "	Gardner Perry.
1873. Ananias Boyce.	" "	" "
1874. David E. Chase.	" "	Edmund R. Wooley.
1875. " "	Wm. H. Goodale.	Oscar Cook.
1876. Bartlett B. Grippin.	Sidney B. King.	John H. Stiles.
1877. " "	" "	" "
1878. Warren B. Collamer.	" "	Kellogg Perry.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1830. Cornelius I. Fonda.	1853. Jesse Murray.
1832. Robert Place.	George D. Angle.
Wm. Comstock.	1854. Ananias Boyce.
1833. John J. Swartwout.	1855. Obadiah Green.
1834. Cornelius J. Fonda.	1857. Isaac F. Green.
1835. Robert Place.	1858. David Carr.
Peter Angle.	1859. John Quick.
1836. Peter Angle.	1860. Jacob Boyce.
1837. Obadiah Green.	1861. George C. Morehouse.
Jason Adams.	1862. Philip Varney.
1838. Seth Perry.	1863. Caleb Boyce.
1839. Dudley Emerson.	David Carr.
1840. Peter Angle.	1864. David Carr.
Cornelius J. Boice.	1865. George C. Morehouse.
1841. Obadiah Green.	1866. Philip Varney.
1842. Abner Garrison.	Moses Miller.
1843. Luther French.	1867. Jarvis Butler.
1844. Stephen Olney.	1868. David Carr.
1845. Obadiah Green.	1869. James M. Gailor.
1846. Isaac T. Green.	1870. Milton Seeley.
John A. Brackett } Gideon Sherman } tie.	1871. Caleb Boyce.
1847. Luther French.	1872. David Carr.
1848. Daniel Wait.	1873. Jarvis Butler.
Adam Boice.	1874. George H. Traver.
1849. Obadiah Green.	J. W. Marshall.
1850. Perry P. Billings.	1875. Caleb Boyce.
1851. Isaac F. Green.	1876. Philip Varney.
1852. Daniel Wait.	1877. John L. Buchanan.
	1878. George H. Traver.

V.—VILLAGES.

WILTON VILLAGE, better known as DOE'S CORNERS, is the largest and most important business place.

It is perhaps the Palmertown of olden times, though doubtless that name was applied to a territory somewhat larger lying along the range of mountains.

At this village is a church, a hotel, a store, several mechanic shops, and about twenty houses.

EMERSON'S CORNERS was formerly a place of more trade and business than at present. There for many years was kept the Emerson tavern. Town-meetings were formerly held there. The union meeting-house, usually occupied by the Methodists, is also at this village. There is now little or no trade, and only one or two mechanic shops. There are several fine farm-houses in the vicinity, and around it are some of the best farming lands in the town.

Other separate neighborhoods may be noted as "STILES,"

the site of the old tavern and the place of the battle mentioned elsewhere; the *Loudon* neighborhood, probably so called as being on the old road that bore that name, extending from the south to the north through the county; the thickly-settled school district in the southeast corner of the town, and the Baptist church neighborhood not far from the centre of the town. Saratoga Springs, located so near, is the place of trade and business for a large portion of the town of Wilton.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

Sept. 24, 1819.—The school districts were arranged by the commissioners as follows:

District No. 1.—Joseph Pearsall, James Brill, Wm. Forbes, trustees.

District No. 3.—Selden Emerson, Samuel Hoag, Benjamin Dimmick, trustees.

District No. 4.—Dudley Emerson, Henry Reynolds, and Wm. Comstock, trustees.

District No. 5.—George W. Fish, James I. King, and Stafford Carr, trustees.

In 1822 there appears the following apportionment of school moneys:

District No. 1.....	49 children.	\$17.90½
" " 2.....	71 "	25.92½
" " 3.....	67 "	24.46½
" " 4.....	75 "	34.63½
" " 5.....	48 "	17.53
" " 6.....	42 "	15.34
Part " " 6.....	9 "	3.28

At Palmertown (Doe's Corners) was an early school, remembered by William Perry as the place where he studied Dilworth's spelling-book, and learned from its alphabet page to call *z izzard*. The school-house was a frame building, with a chimney made of sticks, and board jams to the fireplace.

Some years after, Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Bent kept their office in the school-house when no school was in session. While they were out, it is said, to bathe in the stream near by, the board-jams took fire, the house burned down, and their pills, books, and clothes were lost in the common ruin.

Schools were supported at first by subscription. When the money failed the school stopped.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	76	\$52.14	\$52.27	\$37.60	\$2.53	\$144.54
" 2.....	27	52.14	18.57	24.58	90	96.19
" 3.....	35	52.14	21.07	25.79	1.16	103.16
" 4.....	62	52.14	42.64	42.46	2.07	139.31
" 5.....	47	52.14	32.32	31.60	1.57	117.63
" 6.....	32	52.14	22.01	33.71	1.07	108.93
" 7.....	20	52.14	13.76	18.77	67	85.34
" 8.....	53	52.14	36.45	24.30	1.77	114.66
" 9.....	18	52.14	12.38	25.17	60	90.29
" 10.....	20	52.14	13.76	23.13	67	89.70
	390	\$521.40	\$268.23	\$287.11	\$13.01	\$1089.75

An attempt was made in the year 1859 to found a permanent academy, a boarding-school of superior facilities.

Stephen Fradenburgh, an educated gentleman from Moreau, came to Wiltonville, and, assisted by the citizens to some extent, erected a building west of the village. The school was opened in the fall of 1859. The institution was known as Wilton Academy, but was entirely private property. It was Mr. Fradenburgh's design to place it under the care of the regents, and thus secure the aid of the State.

The school existed for a little over two years, when the enterprise entirely failed, financially. At the outset the institution suffered by the death of Miss Boice, who was expected to assume the duties of preceptress. She was thoroughly educated, and had the esteem and confidence of the community. Mr. Fradenburgh removed to Vermont soon after relinquishing the enterprise, where he died in a short time. The property passed into private hands. The beautiful hill-side where Mr. Fradenburgh located the academy is a fine situation, with the mountains overlooking it from the north and the west, and the building itself placed on a sufficient elevation to afford a fine view of the pleasant scenery in the northern part of the town.

The grounds, even in their present rough and unimproved condition, show what they might have become, under the cultivated taste and educational enthusiasm of Mr. Fradenburgh, had he succeeded in his enterprise and completed his plans.

The school abandoned and the property passed into private hands, and closed to visitors, is a serious loss to the people of Wiltonville, who miss the pleasant academic resort and the warm welcome extended to all by Mr. Fradenburgh and his associates.

VII.—CHURCHES.

At Emerson's Corners a meeting-house was erected very early, probably in 1805 or 1806, as Lebbeus Armstrong, the Congregational minister of Moreau, labored here at that time, and led the movement for the erection of the house. It does not appear that any church was organized at that time, and the house has always been an independent affair, not connected with or belonging to any church whatever. In this case the house of worship and the church have always been separate. The modern use of the word church is, however, applied here, and the "Union church of Emerson's Corners" is spoken of among the people, when really there is no such thing in existence. At the present time, to say that a church is renewed and improved, leaves a painful uncertainty as to whether the house has been newly painted or the spiritual condition of the members revived. The meeting-house has been opened for all denominations. It is owned by none, but is the absolute property of the people that built it and keep it in repair. Originally Congregationalists met in it, afterwards the Baptists preached there for several years. In later times the Methodist Episcopal church are granted the regular use of it. The officers of the original business society that built it are not easily obtainable, as the older records are lost. It was thoroughly repaired, and the old, square, high-backed pews taken out many years ago. This

work was done by a building committee, consisting of David Carr, Aaron Chase, and Lyndes Emerson. The present trustees of the society are Isaac Green, George H. Traver, and S. K. Chase. The first named is clerk.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WILTON

was organized as early as 1815. Meetings were held in school-houses, private houses, and at the union meeting house at Emerson's. The brick house was built about the year 1854, and cost \$1500. Deacon Lockwood, Stafford Carr, and Stafford Carr, Jr., were trustees or building committee. The church having thus become settled in that neighborhood, had a formal existence for about twenty years longer.

The removal of members to other towns, the death of some, the convenience of attending at Saratoga, together weakened the society, until in 1874 all the members but three took letters to Greenfield or to Saratoga Springs, and services ceased. The house still stands, a convenient place for neighborhood funerals; and a flourishing Good Templars' lodge has met there for many years. The ministers of the Baptist church preaching in town have been Elders Blakeman, Carr, Fletcher, Lockwood, Dwyer, Andrews, Jewett, Combs; and the Baptist ministers of Saratoga Springs have often assisted in keeping up services at this point.

Deacon James Lockwood is the only one living of the three who declined to take letters, and therefore he constitutes at present the Baptist church of Wilton.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Meetings by Methodists were held in very early times, many years before there was any house of worship, excepting the union house at Emerson's Corners. In accordance with the efficient system of that church, gathering the "two or three" into a class long before they have reached the many, and that in several separate neighborhoods at the same time, under the care of the same preacher traveling a wide circuit, they accomplished a great work, and wrought out as in other cases permanent results.

In the vicinity of Wiltonville a class was maintained for many years. Unfortunately, early class papers were treated as if they were mere temporary memoranda, whereas they would have been of great value to the historian in after-years. Names and dates are hard to be obtained. Isaac Green was a class-leader for many years. In later years the society, aided largely by citizens not directly connected with the church, has erected a fine house of worship, handsomely finished and neatly furnished. The cost was \$3200. The building committee were Abram Staples, Cyrus Washburn, William O. Peterson. The trustees were Abram Staples, William O. Peterson, John Goodale, Dr. Marshall, Alfred Cooper; and Dr. Marshall was clerk.

The society was greatly assisted in clearing off the final debt, by a handsome donation of \$250 from James Buell, of New York, a former resident of this town. He also presented the Sunday-school with a valuable library. The house was built in 1874. The corner-stone was laid by Dr. Hawley. A sealed box was placed in it, with lists of

all the early Methodists remembered in this section, the newspapers of the county, and other valuable memorials of the times. The contractor was Mr. Sturtevant. The society is not strong in numbers, having a present membership of only twenty-five. The Sunday-school numbers seventy-five, and is superintended by Wm. O. Peterson.

THE SOUTH WILTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

and that of Emerson's Corners are to some extent united in the same organization. At South Wilton there is a neat chapel, and for a long series of years services have been maintained there.

THE LOUDON PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH OF SOUTH WILTON

has a chapel in the south part of the town. The society was originally an offshoot or branch of the Methodist Episcopal church. Some differences of opinion led to the formation of another society in connection with the Protestant Methodists of the United States. The chapel was built in 1833. At that time Hugh Groesbeck and Jesse Lamoreaux were trustees. The house cost about \$1200. Sylvester Sherwood was an early class-leader, Deyoe Esmonds preacher. Peleg Weaver, and Stokes, Ashley, Whitely, Hudson, Woodworth, Hollinbeck, Buttolph, Spears, and Walton have preached in this congregation at various times since the society was organized and the chapel built. The ground for the chapel and the adjacent burial-ground were given by Jason Adams. The present officers are John Harn and Dow J. Winney, stewards; George Hudson, clerk.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

Early burials were in various places,—many merely private,—and some of these are actually lost to all identification. We mention the following: On the Fuller farm, and the Standish farm, and the King burial-ground on the Goodale farm; the cemeteries, opposite James Hodge's; at the Baptist church; at Doe's Corners and at Emerson's Corners; on the McGregor farm and the Laings'; on the Rood farm, and there are several others. We note the following early dates: "Doct. John F. Williams, died Sept. 2, 1808, aged 38;" "Ralph Cox, died April 20, 1807;" "Mrs. Hannah Cox, died July 16, 1811;" "Mary, wife of Uzziel Durham, died March 18, 1806;" "Mr. Malachi Cox, died April 1, 1798, aged thirty-six years."

There are no less than four old burial-places in the southeast part of the town, not far from each other.

IX.—SOCIETIES.

A Good Templars' lodge has existed for many years in the Baptist church neighborhood, in which are included earnest temperance-workers of this town and from the neighboring portions of Greenfield.

X.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Near the mill-pond on the Snock Kill are abundant traces of Indian occupation, showing that an extensive village or encampment must have existed there before the advent of the white men. Arrow-heads, broken pottery, and pestles were found there in great abundance. William



JOHN HAM.



MRS. LUCINDA HAM.

JOHN HAM.

The Ham family was originally of German descent, and one of their members emigrated to this country about one hundred years ago, and settled in what is now Rensselaer county, N. Y., the inhabitants of which, at that time, being mostly from the same part of the Old World. John was the third son of William and Lydia Ham, and was born in the town of Brunswick, Rensselaer county, November 9, 1815. His parents were both natives of Rensselaer county, and resided there until the year 1826, when they removed to Saratoga County, where they passed the remainder of their days. Both lived to a good old age, and are buried in the cemetery connected with the Methodist Protestant church in Wilton, and a suitable monument, erected by their son, marks the spot. His father's family being large, John, at an early age, was obliged to leave home and start for himself, and with no other inheritance but his own hands he commenced the battle of life. Becoming tired of single life, he was married, January 17, 1839, to Lucinda, daughter of John and Margaret Miller, she being born in the town of Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, February 12, 1815. Three sons and three daughters came to bless their fireside and make their home pleasant. The eldest, Rebecca Adaline, was born January 8, 1840, and was united in marriage to James L. Howard, of Malta, January 20, 1857. The second, Caroline, was born April 5, 1842, and passed away April 10, 1859. Next came twins, Edgar and Edwin, born June 20, 1844. And when foul rebellion

sought to crush our nation's honor, and trampled in the dust our flag of freedom, they both sprang to its support, the former being connected with the One Hundred and Fifteenth, the latter with the Seventy-seventh New York Infantry. They both served their country with honor to her and themselves. Being taken prisoners, Edgar was confined eleven months in Andersonville, and Edwin three months in Libby. At the close of the war, Edwin joined the regular army, and served a term of enlistment of five years, being a private in Company C, Sixth Regiment of United States Cavalry. Catharine was born September 23, 1846, and was married December 21, 1865, to Jesse B. Thorn, of Old Saratoga. The youngest child, John H., was born September 8, 1852, and married Isabella Shaver, September 2, 1875.

Mr. Ham is a member of the Republican party, and though, at various times, has been offered different town offices, has always refused to serve his townsmen in any political position. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, and he has contributed largely of his means during his life for its support. His ancestors being descended from a nation that was early noted for honesty, frugality, and economy, Mr. Ham inherited these same traits of character; and, by attending strictly to them, has, at his time of life, the satisfaction of enjoying a comfortable and honorable competence, which has been obtained wholly through his own exertions.

Perry, grandson of the first settler, states that he has picked up very many Indian relics; among others a *stone gouge*,—very rare in collections of this kind,—also a beautifully rounded stone, similar to a modern whetstone. There had evidently been an Indian encampment on the farm of his father. A block-house erected for defense by the early settlers stood upon the Deyoe farm, a half-mile west of Doe's Corners. There is no report that they were obliged to use it to any extent. William Perry has seen the timbers on the place. A battle was fought at the place of the old Stiles tavern. During the Revolutionary war Mount McGregor, a spur of the Palmertown mountains, projecting south and east from the general drift of the range, lies in the three towns of Wilton, Moreau, and Corinth, and as the summit is approached from Wiltonville, and is only distant a mile and a half, a notice of it and of Mr. Duncan McGregor's enterprise is very properly added to the history of the town of Wilton. The mountain has an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above tide-water, and twelve hundred above the plains lying at its base. On a level plateau at the summit Duncan McGregor has erected buildings, and is gradually improving the place and developing a pleasure-resort of great beauty and attractiveness. An easy roadway leads from the village up the slopes, making several graceful curves by which the grade is lessened, and the drive made more beautiful and picturesque. There are not here the frightful chasms and the towering rocky heights that invest wilder and loftier mountain scenery with awe and grandeur, but gentle slopes and wood-crowned summits all unite in those softer lines of beauty that delight and enchant.

From an open space on the east front a wide and pleasing view is obtained. Commencing at the north with Glen's Falls, the panorama embraces Sandy Hill, Fort Edward, Bold mountain, Greenwich, North Argyle, Schuylerville, and Saratoga lake, the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, with many small villages and quiet hamlets. Just below all are the towns of Wilton and Moreau spread out before us; farther on the rolling lands bordering the Hudson valley, and beyond, the distant mountains of Vermont rise with their majestic heights. This spot has also a historic interest, as here the loyalists of the Revolution flashed their signals for the British army at Fort Edward, and farther north to Whitehall.

The McGregor estate consists of eight hundred acres lying upon the mountain and adjacent slopes. The buildings occupy the crowning summit a short distance above the "lookout." They are surrounded by a second growth of timber,—pine, chestnut, oak, beech, maple, and birch, trimmed and cleared of underbrush. This affords ample room for croquet-grounds, swings, and winding walks outlined with whitened stones, affording a peculiarly striking appearance by moonlight. Upon some portions of the tract the original forest still remains in all the beauty of its wild, lonely solitude. The western bend of the Hudson river beyond the mountain approaches within a mile and a half of the McGregor House. Three-quarters of a mile west there is a deep lake, embosomed in the forest, and nearer by a smaller one, capable of being improved into a very fine addition to the other attractions. Besides, the Moreau

pond on the plain below is owned by Mr. McGregor in part, and is reserved for his guests and to supply the table of the hotel. Extensive improvements are yet to be made. A drive of four or five miles in the forest, and for excursionists with saddle-horses; an observatory of easy height, enabling guests to see the sun set over the Adirondacks of the west, and rise from behind the Green mountains of the east; a telegraph to Saratoga Springs, only eight and a half miles distant, and with the co-operation of the people a broad, finely-graded road over that route, equal to that now leading from the springs to Lake Saratoga. These will make the mountain resort a part of the actual attractions of Saratoga itself. A few families have already discovered this charming resort the first year it has been opened, and are boarding steadily with Mr. McGregor. The *cuisine* of the house is peculiar, and those who have tasted the delicacies of many other places declare that McGregor equals any of them. Such tenderly-cooked fish, just caught in his own ponds, choice milk and butter, mountain berries, delicately crisped potatoes, tea and coffee trimmed with the genuine cream, and not with the "thin, blue fluid," together will make the faintest appetite pulsate with new delight.

Among the other choice things of the mountain retreat we must not forget the beautiful moss *parterre*, arranged so delicately by the taste and skill of Mrs. Sprott, a relative of the family to whom they were tenderly attached, and whom none knew but to praise and love. This rare collection of the beauties of the forest glens is to *visitors* a thing of life and beauty; to the *family* it is a sweet memorial of her whose hands were folded for the rest of the grave before the improvements were complete.

As a host, Mr. McGregor is sure to win friends. To take possession of the little ones, as Mr. McGregor does, and go with them to the kitchen for a drink of rich country milk, or help them swing, is a sure way to steal the hearts of the parents, and is the best proof of his ability to delicately and yet liberally care for the wants of his older guests.

XL.—MILITARY.

Of the early pioneers, John Perry, Samuel Perry, Ebenezer King, Edward Bevins, were soldiers in the Revolutionary army. In the cemetery at Emerson's Corners there is also this inscription: "Zebna Day, whose name in early life was enrolled among the Green-mountain Boys. Died, April 7, 1844, aged 87."

To the War of 1812 the following soldiers went from this town: Caleb Perry, James Woodard, Benedict Woodard, Henry Strong, Drew Laing, and Seth Perry. The latter was a colonel at Sacket's Harbor. Jason Adams, who settled on the Deyoe place, son of the pioneer David Adams, was also a captain during the War of 1812.

Like other towns in this county, Wilton responded promptly to the call for volunteers in the war of 1861–65. Colonel Winsor French, then living at Saratoga Springs, but a former resident of Wilton, was active in the work, and many from this town enlisted under the leadership of a man who was ready to say, "Come, boys!" and not, "Go!"

The record of the men who enlisted, annexed to this sketch, is as complete as can be expected when it is consid-

ered that there is no record in the town clerk's office, and many men are entered on the printed muster-rolls as belonging to other towns when really they should be credited to Wilton. The list has also been thoroughly advertised and kept several weeks for correction by the veterans themselves or others interested.

During the War of 1861-65 several special town-meetings were held, to take into consideration the question of bounties to volunteers. A bounty of \$500 was offered in the spring of 1864, which was finally increased to \$1000 on the 6th of September.

Wm. Brown, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Edward Bobenreath, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1863.
Andrew Brisbin, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; sergt.
Lorin Brisbia, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; honorably disch. at Hilton Head, March 11, 1863.
John R. Burnham, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Wm. Baker, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, March 1, 1863.
John Brainard, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for wounds.
Richard Brewer.
Clandius Baker, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E.
John Carr, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; capt.; resigned May 18, 1862.
Noah B. Clark, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
George Carr, 2d Vet. Cav.; died near New Orleans.
James Cannon, enl. Nov. 3, 1863, 2d Regt. Vet. Cav.
Seth W. Deyoe, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; 1st sergt.; pro. 1st lieutenant, May 18, 1862; then capt.; disch. for wounds, May 10, 1864.
James G. Denel, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; corp.; disch. for disability, Nov. 26, 1862.
William Dorvee, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
Michael Dowling, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Henry Deyoe, 77th Regt., Co. D; died of sickness, at New York.
— DeLong, 77th Regt.
Alfred Dran, 115th Regt.
John Deyoe, 77th Regt.
Peter A. Deyoe, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Wm. H. Deyoe, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died at New York, Aug. 21, 1862.
Mynard C. Deyoe, enlisted Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Lewis Deyoe, enl. Sept. 18, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. D.
James Ellison, 77th Regt.
Winson B. French, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; 1st lieutenant.
Charles H. Fodow, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; 2d lieutenant; resigned May 31, 1862.
Walton French.
Luke Folsbee, enl. 77th Regt.
Walter Freeman, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
Dorson Falloon, enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Thomas Farrell, enl. Nov. 17, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Henry N. Gilbert, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1863.
Jesse Gower, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D.
George Green, enl. 77th Regt.
Albert Gruber, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864.
Edgar Hain, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Alonzo J. Hubble, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; died of wounds, May 24, 1863, at Washington.
John J. Hudson, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 25, 1864.
Isaac S. Hodges, enl. Aug. 31, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; wounded at Cedar Creek.
Miles Hudson, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E.
Otis T. Hall, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
Charles Holden, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, June 24, 1862.
Solomon Holden, enl. 2d Vet. Cav.; died of sickness, near New Orleans.
Wm. Harvey, enl. Nov. 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Aaron Irish, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Afms H. Jewell, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. capt., Oct. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. H.
Sidney B. King, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; corp.; pro. sergt.; disch. for disability, Nov. 26, 1862.
George Lawson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died Dec. 4, 1862, of fever, at Washington, D. C.
Edwin A. Lockwood, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; served through; disch. with regt., Dec. 13, 1864.

Antoine Lapoint, enl. Nov. 24, 1863; 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Alexander Lamara, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Henry Laroy, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Edwin McPherson, enl. Oct. 30, 1861; 77th Regt., Co. D.
Henry M. Myers, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G; wounded May 10, 1864.
Charles Munn, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. G.
Hanford Myres, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; 115th Regt., Co. F.
Cornelius Myres, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
David McNeil, enl. Sept. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
Ira McNeil, enl. 1861, 2d Vet. Cav.
William Miller, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; killed near Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
John McGovern, enl. Nov. 15, 1863; 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Joseph Martin, enl. Nov. 23, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. L.
Stephen Nisbeth, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died May 15, 1862, at Yorktown, of fever.
Wm. E. Newton, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
John S. Nobles, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Robert Price, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. Dec. 18, 1862, for disability.
Frederick N. Perkins, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; drowned Sept. 17, 1863.
Harmon E. Perry, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; disch. for disability, Jan. 15, 1862.
Robert Pryor, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
John Powers.
Arthur Perry.
Harlaem E. Potter, enl. 77th Regt.; disch. by writ.
Gardner Perry, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D.
James A. Padelford, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; discharged with regt. Dec. 13, 1864.
Harvey A. Reed, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 71st Regt., Co. D; corp.; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
John H. Reynolds, surgeon; attached to hospital service.
Charles H. Ruggles, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. E; died, May 10, 1862, of wounds.
John H. Rose, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. D.
Warren L. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; corp.; died Sept. 27, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, of pneumonia.
Alfred M. See, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; killed, May 6, 1864, in the Wilderness.
Daniel Steenburgh, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F; musician; disch.
Isaac W. Souls, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Peter Schermerhorn.
Warren L. Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died Sept. 24, 1862, at Fortress Monroe.
Hiram Tyrell, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; lost in action, May 6, 1864; supposed died in rebel prison.
Wm. Taylor, Jr., enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; lost in action, Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek.
George Van Antwerp, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died, Nov. 9, 1862, of diarrhoea, at Fortress Monroe.
Stephen O. Velie, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; died, Feb. 12, 1862, of smallpox.
Lewis T. Vanderwerker, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D; sergt.; pro. 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant; 1st lieutenant; ap. capt., Co. D, May 12, 1864; disch.
George H. Wildey, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Richard B. Wood, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Lloyd Weston, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. F.
Henry Weatherwax, 77th Regt.
Elias Washburn, 77th Regt.
Eugene W. Warner, 77th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Vet. Bat. 77th Regt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN J. BRILL.

The Brill family is of German extraction. The earliest representative of it whom we can trace in this country was John Brill, who emigrated from Holland, and was an influential farmer, at Beekman, Dutchess Co., New York, at the time of the Revolution. He had three sons, Solomon, John, and David I. Solomon served manfully in the war for our national independence. David I. Brill, the grandfather of John J. Brill, went from Dutchess Co., N. Y. (where he was born), about the year 1800, and settled in the town of Half-Moon, from which place he went to Wilton, Saratoga county, in 1813. His son John was born

in Dutchess county, on Oct. 2, 1793, and removed with his father to Saratoga County. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. On April 19, 1817, John Brill was married to Harriet Pearsall, a native of the town of Wilton, where she was born in March, 1794. The results of this union were seven children, of whom four, William, Mary, John, and Harriet, lived to years of maturity. John Brill died on Dec. 23, 1858, and his wife on Nov. 1, 1843.

John J. Brill, to whom these lines are dedicated, was a native of the town of Wilton, where he was born on May 15, 1827. He was the youngest son of John and Harriet Brill. His early life was passed on his father's farm, where at the same time he received such instruction as the district schools of the neighborhood afforded. He finished his higher studies in 1846. On Feb. 15, 1860, Mr. Brill was united in marriage to Frances, daughter of Lewis King, who was one of the earliest settlers of the town of Greenfield, in Saratoga County. To them were born three children, John K., born March 23, 1861, Minnie F., born Sept. 15, 1863, and William, born April 4, 1865.

In political sentiment Mr. Brill is in thorough accord with the Republican party, having affiliated with that party after the disruption of the old Whig party, to which he was formerly attached. While active and sincere in politics, he has firmly declined to accept of any of the offices which have been tendered him.

Mr. Brill, and indeed his entire family, are regular attendants upon the worship and services of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which he has given freely of his means.

A sketch of the beautiful residence of John J. Brill can be elsewhere seen in this work. The surroundings of the place testify alike to the æsthetic tastes and thrifty life of Mr. Brill. He occupies an influential position in society, is honest, able, and faithful in the discharge of the duties of life, and is respected by all who are fortunate enough to know him.

WARREN B. COLLAMER.

Warren B. Collamer is a grandson of Warren Collamer, who settled in the town of Malta at an early age, and followed the occupation of a farmer all of his life. He died a few years ago at the age of ninety-four years. He took a deep interest in religious matters, and was one of the earliest exhorters of the Methodist church, and was an active worker in the cause of religion.

Hiram Collamer is the first son of Warren Collamer, and was born in the year 1800, at Malta. He has passed his life to this date as a farmer, owns several farms in Saratoga County, and is now living, aged seventy-nine, in the town of Greenfield. He married Melissa, a daughter of Barnabas Soullard, of Malta, who was the master-mason who lost his life by the falling of the scaffolding while erecting Congress Hall, in 1811. The Soullards came originally from France, and after coming to this country settled in Connecticut, where they became connected by marriage with the Adams family of Massachusetts.

Hiram and Melissa Collamer had seven children, of whom five reached years of maturity, viz.: Mary Ann, Nelson, Warren B., Edwin, and Harriet. Of these, Nelson and Harriet are dead. Mary Ann resides in Michigan, having married Daniel Eddy. Edwin is engaged in farming at Milton, this county.

Warren B. Collamer was born on February 2, 1823, at the town of Greenfield. He afterwards removed with his parents to the town of Malta, and remained there until he attained the age of ten years, when he removed again to Wilton. He passed his earlier years in farming with his father. He then formed a partnership with his father, and afterwards purchased the farm of his father which he at present occupies. In connection with his farming operations, Mr. Collamer erected a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture of and dealing in lumber for over thirty years.

In 1877 he changed his lumber-mill to a grist-mill, which he is still running.

Mr. Collamer has been married several times, and has had two children, Mary Ella and Eliza Ann, the latter being dead, and the former residing with her father.

In politics Mr. Collamer was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined that body and has since continued to act with them. He has filled a number of offices, such as town collector and inspector of elections, and he is at present serving his third term as town supervisor. He was one of the commissioners who erected the county house near Ballston.

Mr. Collamer is still actively engaged in business, is in the prime of life, and has by his own exertions acquired a competency, and is highly respected for his many sterling traits of character. He occupies an attractive residence in the town of Wilton, just outside of the village of Saratoga Springs, the neatness and beauty of which and its surroundings bear evidence to the cultivated tastes of its owner.

CLIFTON PARK.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

Clifton Park occupies a central position upon the southern border of the county. It is bounded north by Ballston and Malta, east by Half-Moon, south by the Mohawk river, west by the county of Schenectady and the town of Ballston. The southern portion of the town is fifteen miles from Ballston Spa, the county-seat, and about the same distance from Albany. It is the fifth town in the county in respect to area, containing forty-seven square miles. It has a river front of nearly or quite nine miles. This town comprises the Apple patent and the Clifton Park patent. The history, location, and boundaries of these patents are sufficiently given in the general portion of this history. The Apple patent is in the west part of the town, the Clifton Park in the east. There is also included the Niskayuna patent, bounded south by the Mohawk, east by the Mudder Kill, west by the Steena Kill, and extending back from the Mohawk one mile, comprising about three miles of river front.

In the revised statutes of the State this town is described and its boundary lines defined as follows:

"The town of *Clifton* shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by Ballston and Malta, easterly by Half Moon, southerly and westerly by the bounds of the county."

The town includes 23,159 acres of improved land, 4000 acres of unimproved, and of this last amount 3778 acres are woodland. The population in 1875 was 2495.

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface is level—is undulating, except in the northeast part, where it is broken by sand-hills and ravines. A line of rugged clay bluffs borders upon the Mohawk valley. Above the bluffs there is a belt of gravelly loam and heavy clay. There are several creeks in the town, the waters of some reaching the Hudson through Anthony's Kill, and others flowing to the valley of the Mohawk. The watershed line between the two sets of streams passes irregularly from east to west, across the southern half of the town. Two small rivulets flow into the southern extremity of Ballston lake. The largest southern affluent of Anthony's Kill has two small branches in Clifton Park, known as Long Kill and Covey Kill. There are five streams that flow to the Mohawk, the largest uniting at Vischer's ferry.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

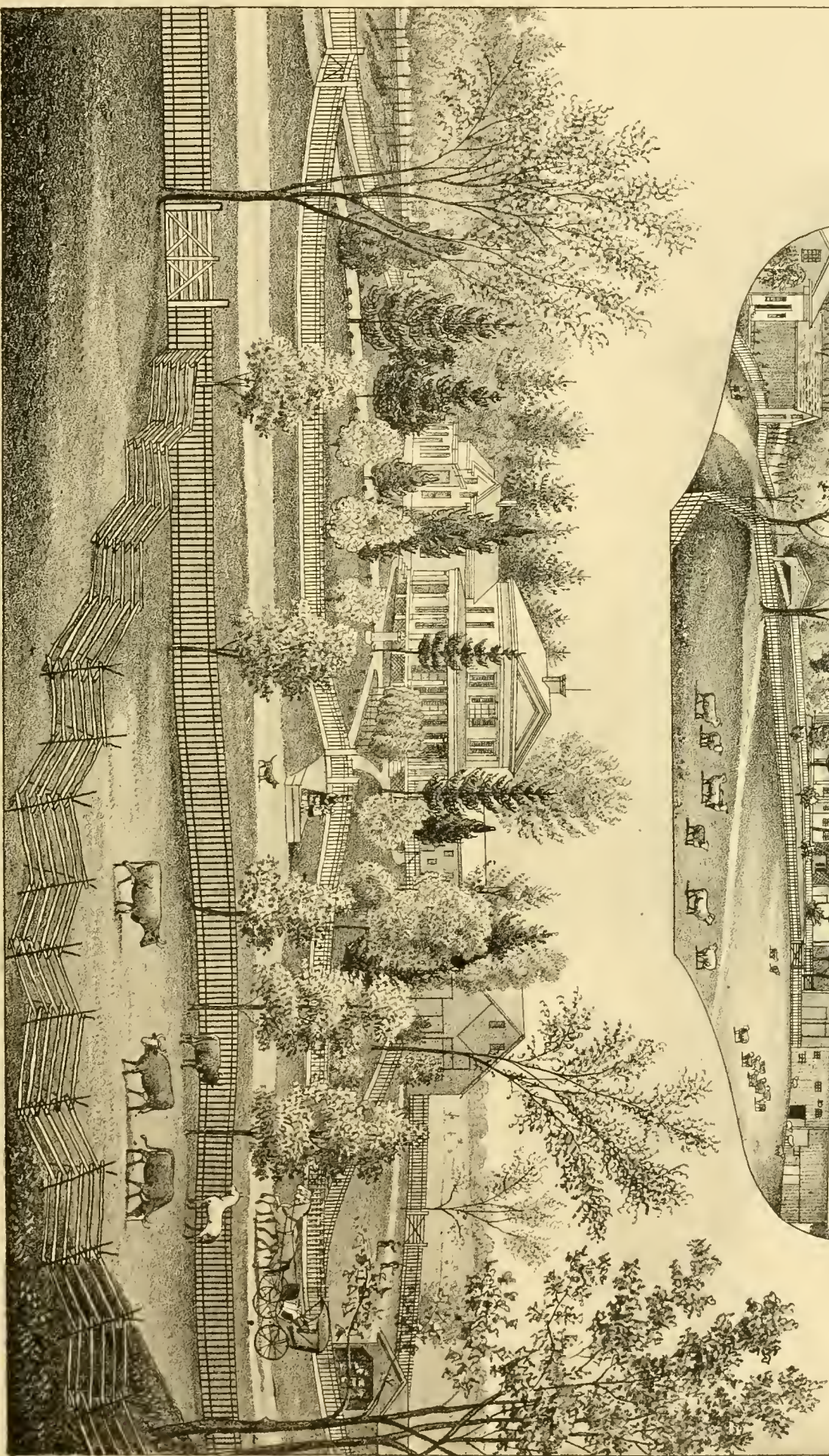
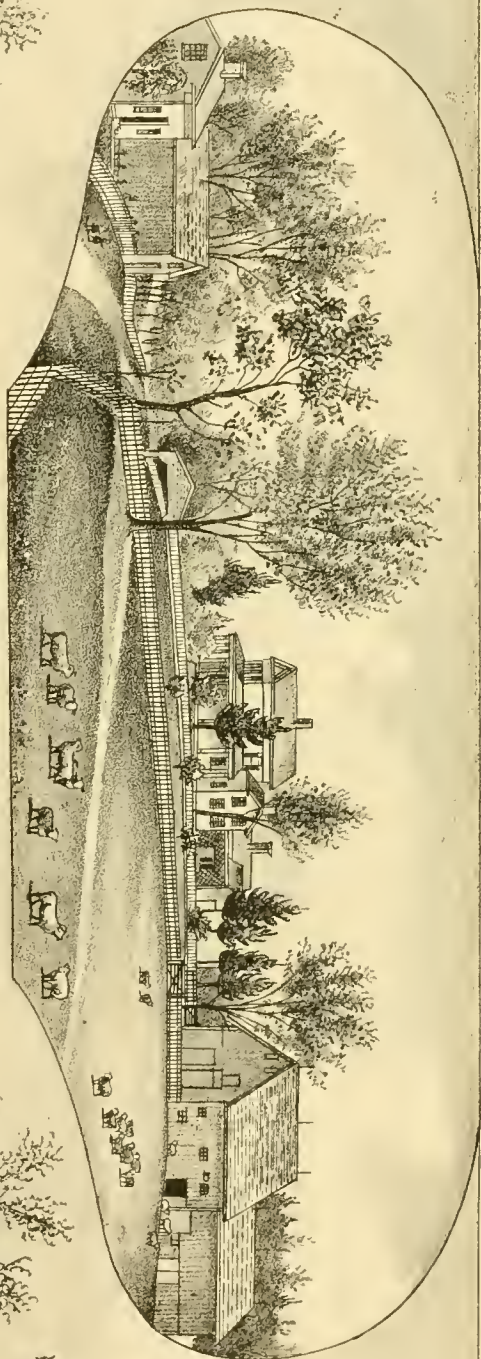
As early as the 4th of March, 1669, only seven years after the settlement of Schenectady by Arendt Van Curler and his associates, at the great flats on the Mohawk, it is recorded that Pieter Danieke Van Olinda sells "his certain great island" in the Mohawk, at Niskayuna, to three persons,

viz., Jan Verbeek, Philip Pieter Schuyler, and Pieter Van Olinda. We also learn that on the 31st of October, 1677, Claes Janse Van Boeckhoven bought land *over the river* at Niskayuna. The parties selling were Harman Vedder and Barent Reyndertse Smit. Boeckhoven was united in the purchase with Ryck Claes Van Vranken. This shows the settlement of these four families (and, doubtless, there were others with them) to have been in Clifton Park, in the vicinity of Vischer's ferry, more than two hundred years ago. Claes Janse Van Boeckhoven's first wife was Volkertie Janse. His second wife was Catlynde De Vos, daughter of Andries De Vos, and widow of Arent Andriese Bradt.

The second marriage was about 1691. He died about the year 1712, leaving no children. The property passed to his wife, and after her death, in 1717, to her children.

The Mohawk valley attracted settlers at a very early day, and there are many evidences that even before 1667 an opening had been made in the forests of this town. Families, daring the dangers of frontier warfare, pushed away from Albany and Schenectady to find homes for themselves and their children on these broad and beautiful uplands. Very little can be obtained about this earliest settlement in the wilderness. Neither names nor dates can be verified so as to be sure of accuracy. The line of pioneer settlement, which can be traced back for a hundred years without much real difficulty, grows rapidly obscure beyond that point, and when it has lengthened to two hundred years names and dates and homesteads are generally lost in the dimness of the past. Then successful narration becomes possible only when old papers, deeds, wills, church books, and similar records can be made to tell the story of the olden days. Unless these can be obtained we ask in vain for the annals of early settlement, early hardships, early dangers, and early success. From the old maps it appears that the Niskayuna of ancient times was mostly on the north side of the Mohawk, and within the present limits of Clifton Park, perhaps including the western portion of Half-Moon. The points of settlement were undoubtedly Vischer's ferry, and down the river, including Fort's ferry. The old name for Niskayuna was Canastagonie. Upon an old map of 1773 this name appears just north of the southerly bend of the Mohawk, inclosing the present lower portion of Clifton Park. Saratoga, Half-Moon, and Niskayuna are the three points occupied by white men before 1700 in the county of Saratoga.

The census of Albany county for 1723 gives the following names for Canastagonie, and this is no doubt an accurate list of all the residents at Niskayuna one hundred and fifty-five years ago. There are twenty names, but several may have belonged to the same family, leaving it probable that there were thirteen or more families living



RESIDENCE OF LEWIS R. GARNSEY, CLIFTON PARK, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

there. Of these, some were no doubt on the south side of the river.

The spelling is peculiar, but it is easily seen that these are the ancestors of many of the present families residing in this section of country: John Quacumbus, John Floort, Jacob Pearse, Derrick Brat, Maes Rycksen, Evert Rycksen, Gerrit Rycksen, Nicholas Van Vranken, Lapien Canfort, Cornelius Christianse, Eldert Timonze, John Quackenboss, Jr., Peter Onderkirk, Jacob Cluit, John Cluit, Frederick Cluit, Samuel Creeger, Derrick Takelsen, Mattias Boose Snor, Johannis Christianse.

With reference to these names, inquiries at Vischer's ferry seem to sustain the following statements, though the links connecting the traditions of the people with this ancient census-roll are not entirely clear:

Derrick Brat lived on the flats, about a mile below Amity, owning the present John Pearse place. The buildings were burned in an Indian raid. The men were away. The younger women escaped, but the aged grandmother perished either by the tomahawk or the flames. When last seen by those who fled, she is said to have been going down the cellar stairs with a quantity of silver money, the genuine "dollars of the fathers," and it was supposed she buried it there. In later years many parties dug the site of the old cellar over repeatedly, and some suppose the money was found and carried away by lucky adventurers. Others believe that, like most of the money-digging, the search revealed "nary a coin."

Jacob Pearse settled at Fort's ferry,—whether the one whose name is on the roll is a later proprietor is not certain. The pioneer homestead is still owned by a descendant of the same name. The building is very old, probably the oldest in town; the timbers in it are massive and justify the belief that it is very ancient.

Old people speak of the Rycksen homestead as the present Philip Warner place, or near it. The name Rycksen is said by some to be the same really as Van Vranken, yet they both appear upon the census-roll.

The name is variously spelled Quacumbus, Quackenboss, and Quackenbush, was known in the vicinity of Crescent (town of Half-Moon) at a very early date, and it is possible families may have been there of that name soon after 1700, as the old Vandenburg stone mansion at Dunsback's ferry bears date 1718, five years before the census referred to.

The families of Christianse are believed to have lived on the south side of the river, and also the Cluits.

Sebastian Cragier was a resident of Watervliet; whether connected to the Samuel Cragier of the census-roll of 1723, does not appear. He had four sons. One of them, Tunis, settled on the present Hegeman estate. His son, Garret Cragier, is the present landlord of the village hotel at Amity. We are indebted to him for many items in this account of Vischer's ferry and vicinity.

Nicholas Fort settled at the ferry that has ever since borne his name before the Revolution. In what year is uncertain. Daniel Fort, mentioned in the census of 1723, may have been an ancestor, as the name Daniel appears in the subsequent Fort families at the ferry. The children of Nicholas Fort were John, who settled at the old homestead, now occupied by his son, Nicholas J. Abram also

settled at the ferry adjoining the homestead, and his place is now owned by a son, Nanning V. Fort. Rachel, a daughter of Nicholas, senior, became Mrs. John E. Vischer, and is yet living at the age of eighty-seven. Maria married Francis Vischer, both settling in Clifton Park. The families of Fort are numerous on both sides of the river.

Nicholas Fort kept a public-house at the ferry in the time of the Revolution. When General Washington returned from his northern tour in the summer of 1783, having visited General Gordon in Ballston, he rode with his staff, joined by General Gordon, to Schenectady, and crossed the Mohawk at Fort's ferry. Nanning V. Fort states that he has himself heard his grandmother relate the incident. The general stopped a short time, and was then ferried over the river. Quite a number of the people had gathered around; and the old lady used to tell with animation how noble Washington looked as he stood up in the boat, one hand resting upon his horse, the other lifting his hat, returning the salutations of the people.

The homestead of Andries Van Vranken at a very early day was at Fort's ferry. He had one son, Garret Van Vranken. Samuel, a son of the latter, is yet living at an advanced age in the village of Amity. Garret Van Vranken was born in 1760, in the same house that he died in at the age of seventy-five. The name of Nicholas Van Vranken occurs upon the assessment roll thirty-seven years earlier than the birth of Garret, and the family at the present time understand that *Andries*, father of Garret, was himself born in this county, so that it is very probable that Nicholas was really the pioneer. There is also now living near Amity, Adam Van Vranken, the third in succession of the same name upon the same farm. The second Adam was a cousin of Garret. This would imply that Andries and the first Adam were brothers—and point to an earlier pioneer as their father—either the Nicholas mentioned or some other Van Vranken.

It is the opinion of Mr. Samuel Van Vranken before alluded to, that the following families were residents here nearly or quite as early as those already mentioned, from twenty to thirty years before the Revolution. The Davisons, a mile north of Fort's ferry. John Smith, a half-mile below. Thollheimer, two miles below; he was commonly known as Tall-hammer. Nicholas Vandenberg, in Half-Moon, near Dunsback's ferry. The Volweiders, two brothers, Abram and Jacob, below Fort's ferry, where Nicholas Clute now lives.

The pioneer of the Vischer family at the ferry of that name is regarded as Eldert, who died at the age of eighty-eight about forty years ago. He had two brothers; one of them, Nanning, also settled here. The third removed to central New York. Eldert was the proprietor of the ferry. It was first merely a skiff ferry; capable, however, of taking over a team. The apparatus for transportation consisted of *two stout negroes* and a heavy pair of oars. About 1817 or 1818, a large scow was built, and a rope drawn across the river. Garret Cragier remembers that great preparation was made and a large number of teams employed to draw the heavy timbers for the scow. Eldert Vischer's children were Nanning, who settled on the present place of Cornelius Hicks; Nicholas, also in Clifton Park; Garret, near

the old homestead; Simon, on the turnpike to Waterford, below Middletown; John, in Clifton Park; Maria, who married Michael Weldon; Elizabeth, Cornelius Vandenburg; Alida, Rensselaer Jones.

The children of Nanning, brother of Eldert, were Nicholas, who settled at Groom's Corners; Francis, at the third grist-mill on the Steina Kill; Alida, who married James Weldon; Catherine, Smiton Irish; Maria, C. Groat, of Watervliet; Esther, Abram Fort, of the ferry; Rachel, Peter Vandenburg, of the Boght across the river.

One of the three brothers, Nanning, it is understood was taken prisoner by the Indians while after the cows one night. He was in captivity two years. It should be added that men still living at Amity remember that Eldert used to say he was born under the big beams in the old ferry-house at Amity. This would indicate that the *father of the three brothers* was the first of the Vischers to settle at this point. It may be noticed, too, that John Vischer was a justice of the peace in 1770, and Nanning Vischer in 1772, and also in 1780.

Coming down to about the time of the Revolutionary war, we continue the sketch of early settlement. Chronological order may not be followed exactly, but the design is to present as near as may be a complete statement of the families in town when the organization of Half-Moon took place, 1788.

Half-Moon became an organized *district* in 1772, but the records are not known to be in existence. There were some settlers who came in just before the Revolution, as well as during its progress. A few years after the war the town organization took place, beginning in 1788, and from the records of Half-Moon at that point ninety years ago, we obtained the names of settlers, aided by the recollection of Shubael Taylor and others of advanced age.

An excise list of 1788, among the records of Half-Moon, is very largely a guide in determining early settlers. Drawing our information from this source, it may appear that we are "writing up" the taverns pretty strong, but it should be noticed that in those days of travel wholly by teams public-houses were of great importance, and were located thickly along all the main routes of travel. It is said that on the Albany and Whitehall turnpike, in the valley of the Hudson, every alternate house was a tavern, and that strings of teams often reached from one to another, the man ahead lifting the full glass at the advance tavern just as the man in the rear was placing the empty glass on the bar.

Edward Rexford came to what is now Clifton Park just before the Revolution, and his family were here through all that struggle. He bought a tract of some three hundred acres, near what is now known as Rexford's Flats, at \$5 per acre. Their first pioneer house was of logs, built under the bluff near a spring; afterwards a frame house was erected on the hill, the present Allen McKain's place. Mr. Rexford was himself away as a soldier in the American army a large part of the time. His wife was often obliged to take the children and flee into the woods for safety from roving parties of savages, and yet many friendly Indians made their house a stopping-place. It is remembered by Mrs. Haslam, of Rexford Flats, that she has often heard the aged grandmother tell of the dangers and hardships of those early

times. Often her house would be filled at night with thirty or forty Indians, and herself and children alone with them. Little can the children of this generation now living here in peace and quiet appreciate these early struggles of the pioneers. Mr. Rexford left three sons,—Elisha, Edward, and Eleazer,—all of whom settled in Clifton Park, the last two on the old homestead. Cyrus W. Rexford, a son of Eleazer, is now a merchant at Rexford Flats. There was one daughter, Luzina, who married Ephraim Knowlton, and settled in Clifton Park. Edward Rexford, the pioneer, was from England. He married in Herkimer county. His wife's name was Eaton.

Nathan Garnsey was also a settler about the time of the Revolution. His place was the present Smalley farm. He had a brother who had come in still earlier and taken up the land; but he was a loyalist, and was obliged to leave. The tradition is that the brothers swapped farms, Nathan coming here and the brother going where he could enjoy his opinions without danger.

Something of a romance in connection with this family has come down in neighborhood tradition. The father of Roscius and Garnsey Kennedy (the latter still living near Jonesville) was an early pioneer about the same time as the Rexfords and Garnseys. Unmarried, he sought the hand of a daughter of Nathan Garnsey. The course of true love did not run smooth; the father opposed the match. We are left to imagine the tender meetings and the incidents of the courtship; but it ended as all such stories are expected to end, by the determined girl quietly dropping the yarn at her spinning-wheel, putting on her sun-bonnet, and telling the family she was going over to a neighbor for a few minutes. There she met Mr. Kennedy, a minister present fastened the irrevocable tie, and, without returning home for any outfit, the bride went to her husband's forest-home. After a while she visited her own home occasionally, her mother receiving her gladly, but her father declining to speak to her. He was, however, a watchful and kind parent. He saw the struggles of young Kennedy, his steady industry, his invincible determination to win a home, and, as an important payment drew near, Mr. Garnsey took occasion to greet his daughter on one of her visits, and, as he helped her on to the horse to return home, he quietly put into her hands the money to make the payment. "All is well that ends well" was true no doubt of this.

We proceed to note briefly others who are shown by the records already mentioned to have been in Clifton Park as early as 1788, when the town of Half-Moon was organized.

Adrian Hegeman, whose judgment as assessor and poor-master was so often called into service by the people in the early times of Half-Moon, was a resident of what is now Clifton Park. His place was on Sugar Hill, so called, about a mile west of Amity.

John Rouse's old homestead was the present Eddy place. Gradus and Aaron Rouse were sons of John.

Richard Peters settled north of Vischer's ferry, on the H. J. Miller place. His sons were Samuel and William.

Samuel Sweatland settled near Jonesville, on the Peter Althonse place.

Israel Brooks lived near Jonesville. One son, Israel, now lives in the same neighborhood.

All these were settlers from 1785 to 1790; all, at least, before this last date.

James Groom lived near where Cyrus Clark does at the present time. From him Groom's Corners, of course, takes its name. He had a son, James, and removed to Albany. Samuel, a son of the second James, resides at the old corners.

Robert Eldridge lived near Jonesville, in the present Best neighborhood.

John Terpenney lived northwest of Groom's Corners, near Rexford Flats.

John Knowlton settled northwest of Clifton Park village.

Israel Brooks was a pioneer in the same neighborhood.

The Quivee family were in the northwest part of the town.

Jerry Cramer lived on what is known as the John Taylor farm.

The Close family was a prominent one in the early times, as it has been in later years. Their homestead was in the Moe neighborhood, on the place well known in later years as the residence of Halsted Close.

Simeon Van Camp kept tavern in what is now the village of Clifton Park. His house was on the present site of George Datur's house.

Hicks kept a tavern about a mile from the present village of Clifton Park.

James Jones, the first collector of the town of Half-Moon, was the pioneer landlord at the village that has ever since been known from him as Jonesville. His house was on the site of the present Rosekrans Hotel.

Solomon Waite lived near Jonesville, where his great-grandson now lives.

Jacob Fort was town clerk for the first three years of Half-Moon.

The name of Abraham Moe is associated with all this section of country through a long series of years. From him the corners near his old homestead derives the name it has so long borne. To say nothing here of his other public services, he held the office of town clerk for twenty-eight years consecutively, and the records yet extant bear witness to his care and accuracy in public matters. First elected in 1791, he kept the record through the long pioneer period down to 1828, when the portion of the town in which he lived was erected into Clifton Park. That was a favorable time to retire when the records he had kept so long and well were no longer within his jurisdiction.

Among the early settlers of Clifton Park was Thomas Young, from Berkshire, Mass. He came in 1785 and settled on the Apple patent, midway between Burnt Hills and Groom's Corners. He was the father of Colonel Samuel Young, afterwards so prominent in public affairs. At that Clifton Park fireside the young man educated himself, pursuing his studies far into night by the light of pine knots long after others were asleep. Samuel Young afterwards married and settled at Academy Hill, Ballston. His public career left little time for private pursuits. Four years supervisor; three times elected to the Assembly; four times to the Senate; twice Speaker; one of the original canal commissioners that constructed the Erie canal; mem-

ber of the Constitutional Convention of 1821; candidate for governor in 1824 against De Witt Clinton; Secretary of State, and superintendent of common schools, is a record seldom equaled.

Isaac Southard settled in the year 1800 on the present Scrafford farm. Of his sons, Jonas and John settled in Clifton Park; Samuel L., in Ballston; Stephen S., in Wilmington, Delaware. A daughter, Phebe, became Mrs. Eldred, of Rochester, N. Y. At the time of Mr. Southard's settlement, among the neighbors not already mentioned, was Nathaniel Holmes, who left a large family; Richard Smith, a wagon-maker, on the bank of the river; John Knowlton, below the Flats; Wm. Hays and Ezekiel Terpenning.

Early Mills.—The grist-mill at Amity is very ancient. The present building was erected thirty-six years ago, and its predecessor had probably stood for fifty years. It is remembered as *wooden* rigged entirely,—no castings in it. There is a tradition, but not very definite, that a still earlier mill was on the site where the canal crosses the Steina Kill. A half a mile above Amity was an early grist-mill on the site of the present Hegeman saw-mill. Some eighty rods above this was a carding-mill, used in later years for a cider-mill. A mile and a half farther up was a third grist-mill destroyed by fire in 1846-7; a saw-mill there at the present time. Still farther up the stream was a saw-mill and a cloth-dressing establishment, known as Clark's mills.

In the north part of the town on the line of Half-Moon was a saw-mill, and a few years later a woolen-mill. There was also a saw-mill near the present place of I. Higgins.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

The territory of this town belonged to Half-Moon for fifty-six years,—from 1772 to 1828. The convenience of the people finally began to require a new town, and the question was decided by an act of the Legislature. The name was derived from that of one of the land patents lying partly within the town, a description of which is given elsewhere in this history. The name first given to the town was Clifton, but the policy was just then beginning to be insisted upon at Albany that no new towns should be erected bearing the same names as those previously existing. There were so many Cliftons already that it was not desirable to increase the confusion, and so the next year the name was changed to *Clifton Park*. The naming of this, the youngest of the family, rounded out the circle to the full number of twenty. From that time the alphabetical list to be called at courts and conventions has been one stereotyped set, knowing neither variableness nor change. The school-children of successive generations have learned it, politicians have committed it to memory, and it is no doubt safe to say that County Clerk Horton, in the thirty-two years he has occupied his position, has learned the list perfectly from Ballston to Wilton, not omitting the long words Edinburgh and Northumberland.

This town is the last one organized in the county. It was formed from Half-Moon, March 3, 1828, and includes some of the earliest settled territory in the county. Its early history in reference to town affairs is blended with

Half-Moon, and much of interest relating really to this town will be found in the history of that.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of James Groom in the spring of 1828, and the following were the town officers chosen: Supervisor, Ephraim Stevens; Town Clerk, Henry Clow; Collector, Michael Weldon; Assessors, Joseph Reed, Abram Pearse, Isaac E. Garnsey; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Arnold, Tunis Cragier; Highway Commissioners, Jacob Volwider, Elisha King, Stephen H. Wakeman; Committee of Common Schools, Cornelius Failing, Seth W. Higgins, Solomon C. Peck; Inspectors of Common Schools, Levi Garnsey, William E. Noxon, Leonard Shepherd; Constables, William H. Brown, James Knight, Jr., John Cole; Poundkeepers, Ephraim Stevens, Eleazer Rexford; Fence-viewers, Andrew Evans, David Garnsey. The town was divided into thirty-nine road districts.

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1828 TO 1878.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1828. Ephraim Stevens.	Henry Clow.	Michael Weldon.
1829. Nathan Garnsey.	Wm. Shepherd.	" "
1830. Ephraim Stevens.	Solomon C. Peck.	Sam'l B. Edwards.
1831. David Garnsey.	" "	Aaron Quivey.
1832. Ephraim Stevens.	James Groom.	Cortland Brewster.
1833. " "	" "	" "
1834. " "	" "	Michael Weldon.
1835. Wm. Gates.	" "	Hiram Mosher.
1836. James Groom.	John Thomas.	Hugh Sherman.
1837. " "	Wm. Hollister.	Israel Brooks.
1838. Joseph Arnold.	" "	Daniel Picket.
1839. " "	James E. Jones.	D. G. Van Vranken.
1840. Henry Clow.	Wm. L. Potter.	Dorman K. Haight.
1841. " "	Thomas M. Peters.	John Philo.
1842. Roseius R. Kennedy.	" "	Pardon W. Cole.
1843. " "	Joseph S. Wood.	Garret Cragier.
1844. " "	Wm. A. Peters.	Adrian Hegeman.
1845. John Peck.	" "	Chas. S. Doughty.
1846. " "	John Arnold.	Eldert V. Failing.
1847. Chris. C. Hegeman.	Aaron Wood.	Henry Clow.
1848. " "	Silas H. Sweatland.	" "
1849. John Peck.	Francis N. Vischer.	" "
1850. J. W. Van Vranken.	Lorenzo H. Sprague.	Grardus D. Clute.
1851. Harvey H. Rogers.	" "	Silas Keeler.
1852. Wm. Shepherd.	Staats V. S. Fonda.	Stephen Rogers.
1853. " "	Hiram P. Jones.	John Woodworth.
1854. Nanning F. Vischer.	Wm. E. Rogers.	Abram D. Graff.
1855. Nelson Cole.	John Arnold.	" "
1856. Isaac Schauer.	Nicholas Vischer.	Augustus Smith.
1857. Roseius R. Kennedy.	John Peck (2d).	Samuel Groom.
1858. Nicholas Vischer.	Edwin Lyon.	C. D. Hicks.
1859. David W. Wait.	John Peck (2d).	John W. Arnold.
1860. Gradus Vischer.	" "	" "
1861. Cyrus W. Rexford.	Samuel Groom.	Wesley Haynor.
1862. " "	" "	Jacob I. Lansing.
1863. " "	" "	George H. Clute.
1864. " "	" "	Daniel W. Wright.
1865. " "	John Peck.	Samuel Y. Davy.
1866. " "	" "	Wm. E. Shurtleff.
1867. Nicholas J. Clute.	" "	Miles Brooks.
1868. " "	" "	Erastus R. Fort.
1869. " "	Samuel Groom.	John W. Jewel.
1870. Garret Craiger.	Henry J. Wetzel.	Daniel Dater.
1871. Cyrus W. Rexford.	Samuel Groom.	John W. Jewel.
1872. Nicholas J. Clute.	" "	A. P. Philo.
1873. Barney R. Caldwell.	" "	Augustus M. Wait.
1874. " "	" "	John J. Clute.
1875. Hiram Parker.	" "	Emmet Arnold.
1876. Adam Mott.	" "	Wm. H. Lasher.
1877. " "	Edward S. Habbs.	John R. Flagler.
1878. " "	" "	J. Frank Godfrey.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1830. John Clute.	1853. John W. Van Vranken.
1831. Cornelius Failing.	1854. Wm. A. Potter.
Samuel B. Edwards.	1855. Nathan D. Garnsey.
1832. Joseph Reed.	1856. Silas P. Shepherd.
1833. Cornelius Hegeman.	Benjamin Howd.
Henry Clow.	1857. Abram V. Fowler.
1834. Henry Clow.	1858. Elijah F. Reed.
1835. Solomon Brown.	1859. Nelson Cole.
1836. Seth W. Higgins.	1860. Silas P. Shepherd.
1837. Samuel Wilber.	1861. Rufus Palmer.
1838. Henry Clow.	1862. Adam Mott.
1839. Benajah D. Arnold.	1863. Norman B. Prentiss.
1840. Abijah Peck.	1864. Samuel Langdon.
Nelson Cole.	1865. John W. Van Vranken.
1841. Wm. L. Potter.	1866. Adam Mott.
1842. Henry Clow.	1867. Cyrus W. Rexford.
1843. Thomas N. Peters.	1868. Samuel Langdon.
Nelson Cole.	1869. Tunis C. Pearse.
1844. Abijah Peck.	Samuel Langdon.
1845. Thomas N. Peters.	1870. Adam Mott.
1846. Henry Clow.	1871. Wm. E. Rogers.
1847. John Philo.	1872. James Edwards.
1848. Aaron Wood.	1873. Tunis C. Pearse.
1849. Abijah Peck.	John Peck.
Thomas N. Peters.	1874. John Peck.
1850. Henry Clow.	1875. Wm. E. Rogers.
1851. Nelson Cole.	1876. Julian Fish.
1852. Urias Williams.	1877. Tunis C. Pearse.
Abram V. Fowler.	1878. John Peck.
1853. Norman B. Prentiss.	

Though 1828 is a modern date compared with the real pioneer period before 1800, we add at this point a brief statement of the residences of the first town officers, as being a matter of some interest to recall at the end of fifty years:

James Groom, lived at Groom's Corners, on the present farm of Minor Keeler.

Ephraim Stevens, resided at Clifton Park village.

Henry Clow, was also a resident of Clifton Park village.

Michael Weldon, south of Groom's Corners, on the present Best farm.

Joseph Reed, near Clifton Park village.

Abram Pearse, at Fort's ferry.

Isaac L. Garnsey; their homestead was near Jonesville.

Joseph Arnold, on the present Peter Althouse farm, near Clifton Park village.

Tunis Cragier, lived at Vischer's ferry.

Jacob Volwider, at the Dry Dock.

Elisha King, near Jonesville.

Stephen H. Wakeman, kept a store at Rexford's Flats.

Cornelius Failing, lived near Groom's Corners, on the Wager farm.

Seth W. Higgins, at Clifton Park village.

Solomon C. Peck, in the Waite neighborhood, and still living.

Levi Garnsey, on the present Smalley place, near Rexford Flats.

Wm. E. Noxon, near the line of Half-Moon; in later years in that town.

Leonard Shepherd, near Groom's Corners.

Wm. H. Brown, at Rexford Flats, remembered as having lost an arm.

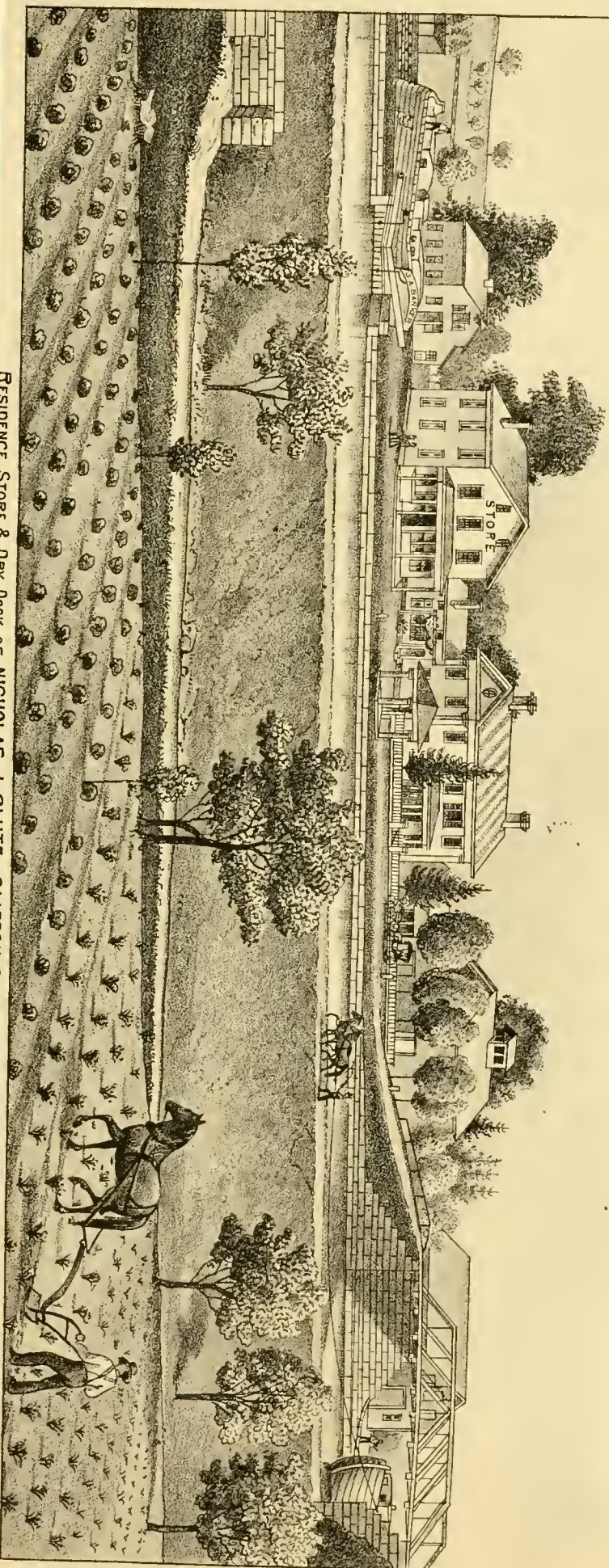
James Knight, Jr., at Rexford Flats. A son of the same name now lives in Wisconsin.



MRS. N. J. CLUTE



NICHOLAS J. CLUTE.



RESIDENCE, STORE & DRY DOCK OF NICHOLAS J. CLUTE, CLIFTON PARK, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

John Cole. His place is not recalled in conversation with the old people.

Eleazer Rexford, father of C. W., Rexford Flats.

Andrew Evans, lived near Groom's Corners.

David Garnsey, was an uncle of Levi, father of Lewis Garnsey, now living.

V.—VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

At the southeast corner of the town there are rapids in the river, with something of a whirlpool action in the waters, known formerly and still referred to as the WIT-HOICKS. In the same part of the town is CLUTE'S DRYDOCK, a place where formerly considerable boat-building, and in later years repairing more especially, has been done.

FORT'S FERRY,

farther above on the river, as has been seen in the records of early settlement, is a very old point. The ferry was the crossing place for the main road from Ballston to Albany, and until the establishment of Vischer's ferry to Schenectady also.

WILLOW SPRING,

between Fort's and Vischer's ferries, takes its name from a valuable spring near a splendid ancient willow-tree.

AMITY

is the name of the village at Vischer's ferry. It is said to have been selected by old Dominie Romeyn, as a compliment to the peaceful, friendly character of the people.

History fails to inform us whether law-suits, dog-fights, unequal horse-trades, and short weights were absolutely unknown, but it is evident they were exceeding rare in those good old times, and that Amity was a *fact* as well as a name.

The first tavern was built by Benjamin Mix, in 1797. He also built an ashery, a store, and a distillery, all in the last few years preceding 1800. For some years liquors were sold wholly in the store, the tavern being devoted to "eating and sleeping," but afterwards the bar was established.

John E. Vischer bought out Mix. The same tavern is still standing, but little changed in appearance, now kept by Garret Cragier.

Dr. McClary was an early physician at Amity; practiced for more than thirty years; known through all this section of country. Dr. Wade, living in Watervliet, also practiced on this side of the river.

At Amity are two dry-docks, two stores, hotel, two blacksmith-shops, and a church. Three-quarters of a mile below, a canal lock, with a grocery near, and a few other buildings.

REXFORD FLATS VILLAGE grew up during the building and opening of the Erie canal. The latter crosses by an aqueduct at this point to the north side of the river, and continues its course twelve miles in the county of Saratoga to Crescent. The oldest house at Rexford's was the ferry-house, in connection with "Alexander's" bridge, still standing, occupied by the Widow Jewell. The bridge was built in 1817 or 1818. The first tavern was opened by Eleazer Rexford during the building of the canal,—at first where Cyrus Rexford now lives; a little later the present tavern was built. The first store was by Isaac Howard, soon after by Curtiss & Wakeman in the old building, across the

square from the present hotel. A small stream empties into the river at this point. There were no mills here in the early times; an attempt to establish one recently failed for want of water. Above the village, on the hill, was a store and a tavern, earlier than in the village. Considerable forwarding has been done in years past from this point. A lively country trade exists here, though the village is only four miles from Schenectady. Early physicians practicing here were Dr. Sprague, Dr. Sanders. Dr. Rogers has been a practicing physician for thirty years past.

GROOM'S CORNERS takes its name from the early settler, and is an old and well-known point in the history of the town. The first town-meeting of Clifton Park was held at these corners.

CLIFTON PARK, bearing the same name as the town, is on the line of Half-Moon, seven miles west of Mechanicville. It was formerly called Stevens' Corners, from the widely known and popular landlord at this place, Ephraim Stevens.

JONESVILLE is a pleasant rural village in the north part of the town. It derives its name from Jones, the early landlord, and one of the first town officers of Half-Moon in 1788.

On one of the great through routes of early travel before the opening of railroads, it was a place of considerable importance. In later years an academy flourished there for some time, but was finally discontinued.

Railroad accommodations for Jonesville and the centre of the town are at the "Branch," "Round Lake," or southward to the Aqueduct station at Rexford's.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The first school-house at Amity was on the site of the present one. Old people recall the names of a few early teachers there,—Mr. Kelly, John Lindebeck, Salley Fraley, Nellie Morrell.

The school districts in this town are arranged somewhat as follows: No. 1, at Rexford's; No. 2, at Groom's Corners; No. 3, in the Hayes neighborhood; No. 4, at the Dry Dock village; No. 5, in the Doty neighborhood; No. 6, east of the Baptist church; No. 7, near the present Jones place; No. 8, south of Ballston lake; No. 10, south of Jonesville.

The Jonesville Academy added largely to the educational facilities of the town, and many young people received an advanced education there. Roscius Kennedy was especially active in founding and sustaining the school.

JONESVILLE ACADEMY.

This institution was located in the small but remarkably pleasant post-village of Jonesville, in the town of Clifton Park. It originated in a small family school commenced in 1836, and kept by Mrs. Roger King in an ordinary farmhouse near by.

About the year 1840 the school was removed to the premises where the academy was finally located, and opened for the accommodation of a few boarding pupils by Mr. John Oakley, of New York city. In the same year (1840) a permanent brick academy building was erected, with provisions for the accommodation of some fifty boarders, both male and female.

In the fall of 1841 the school was formally opened as an

academic institution, at which time Professor H. A. Wilson, A.M., became its principal, in which position he remained until 1860, a period of nearly twenty years. During this almost unprecedentedly long administration of Professor Wilson, the school assumed and maintained rank among the best and most popular institutions of that period. From the very beginning of his administration the academy gradually developed, by a vigorous and a healthy growth, into proportions of strength and eminent usefulness. Several very important additions and improvements were made from time to time, in order to meet the demands of the constantly increasing patronage.

The academy was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature in 1849, and became subject to the visitation of the regents of the university.

Hon. Roseius R. Kennedy, the original founder, was incorporated sole trustee, whose almost annual munificence placed the institution beyond all possibility of financial embarrassment. The original design of the founder was to furnish superior advantages of an academic character to both sexes in all the branches of an English, classical, commercial, and ornamental education, by which they might be qualified either for business, for teaching, or for a higher course of collegiate studies. How fully these objects were accomplished, scores of living witnesses who have enjoyed the advantages of this institution would gladly testify. It numbers among its alumni a very respectable number of eminent, earnest, useful men, who may be found in all of the learned professions. In proportion to its means and facilities, it has contributed its full quota of the elevating and helpful forces of a liberal course of academic education.

The successors of Professor Wilson, as principals of Jonesville Academy, no one having occupied the position for a longer period than three years, were Messrs. Rev. Barnes M. Hall, Rev. Austin, Rev. Fenner, King, Brino, Kempton, and Savage. On account of financial embarrassments, the academy was compelled to abandon its charter in 1870, and finally closed its career as a literary institution in 1876.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATE, MARCH, 1878.

Number of the District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money accruing to the number of Children.	Public Money accruing to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	57	\$52.14	\$39.20	\$51.15	\$1.90	\$144.39
" 2.....	61	52.14	41.96	55.85	2.03	151.98
" 3.....	73	52.14	50.20	59.57	2.43	164.34
" 4.....	69	52.14	47.46	28.41	2.30	130.31
" 5.....	50	52.14	34.39	28.54	1.67	116.74
" 6.....	43	52.14	29.58	32.71	1.43	115.86
" 7.....	40	52.14	27.51	31.60	1.33	112.58
" 8.....	60	52.14	41.27	31.77	2.00	127.18
" 9.....	88	52.14	60.52	67.51	2.94	183.11
" 10.....	30	52.14	20.63	20.19	1.00	93.96
" 11.....	57	52.14	39.20	41.74	1.90	134.98
" 12.....	82	52.14	56.40	38.36	2.74	149.64
" 13.....	44	52.14	30.26	23.17	1.47	107.04
" 14.....	17	52.14	11.69	16.09	.57	80.49
" 15.....	41	52.14	28.20	41.99	1.37	123.70
	812	\$782.10	\$558.47	\$568.65	\$27.08	\$1936.30

VII.—CHURCHES.

REFORMED CHURCHES OF AMITY.

Previous to the beginning of the present century there was no society of this denomination on the north side of the river, and the early settlers worshiped with the church at Niskayuna, then under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Demarest. In 1802, by regular legal and ecclesiastical proceedings, the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Amity" was organized. The first elders were Jacobus Van Vranken and John Miller. The first deacons, Daniel F. Fort and Evert Van Vranken. In 1803 the first house of worship was built, and was, for the times, a most respectable building.

In the same year a call to Rev. Mr. Hardenburg was declined. In 1805 the church of Amity and Niskayuna united in the choice of Rev. Thomas Romeyn as pastor, and he was installed in the spring of 1806. The same year a joint parsonage was built at Amity by the two societies.

The records of a consistory-meeting in October, 1806, show that there were present Elders Nicholas Vandenburg, Nicholas Fort; Deacons Eldert Vischer and Daniel Fort, and Rev. Thomas Romeyn presiding. Candidates then admitted to membership: John Pearse, John B. Miller, Tunis Cragier, Margaret Pearse, and Schouten. The delegate to the classis of Albany, in 1807, was Nicholas Fort. Mr. Romeyn's ministry was a prosperous one, extending to twenty-one years. The following list of male members before 1827 may not be complete, but it furnishes a fair statement of the solid Christian citizens of the olden time, who laid the enduring foundations of civil and social order: James Weldon, Mr. Vandecar, John Schonten, Benjamin Mix, John Shears, Samnel Queemans, Abram Whitaker, "Tom, a negro slave of James Weldon," Wm. Bell, Philip Dutcher, Tunis Quackenbush, Garret A. Van Vranken, Cornelius Hegeman, Francis Vischer, Mr. Heeder, John Fort, Hendrick Dunsback, George Melius, Abram Best, John Melins, Henry Sherwood, G. M. Volwider. To this long and devoted pastorate of Mr. Romeyn the church has been largely indebted in all subsequent years.

The successive pastors since have been McKelvy, four years; Van Wagoner, three years; A. B. Chittenden, five years; Brownson, two years; Hathaway, six years; Williamson, till his death by the explosion of the steamboat "Reindeer"; Raymond, three years; Schoonmaker, five years; and W. S. E. See, seven years, to 1868. The present incumbent, Rev. W. W. Letson, commenced his labors soon after. It may be said that through all this long period the church has had a steady, healthy growth. During the ministry of Mr. Van Wagoner the two churches dissolved their connection, and he continued pastor of the Amity church. Special mention may be properly made of the extensive revivals during the ministry of Mr. Hathaway from 1843 to 1849, and there was also great activity in missionary and temperance work.

In 1871 the present new, commodious, and beautiful house of worship was erected, and the dedication services were held Jan. 18, 1872. The church, now more than three-quarters of a century old, is vigorous and flourishing,



ADAM MOTT.



MRS. ADAM MOTT.

ADAM MOTT.

Adam Mott was born in the town of Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 30, 1821, upon the farm on which his grandfather (who came from Long Island) settled, about the year 1795, and where his father, William R. Mott, was born, lived, and died.

All the education Adam received was obtained in the district schools of Sand Lake. In December, 1839, he married Miss Eliza M. Pink, of the same town. He filled various offices in the town of Sand Lake. In 1846 was appointed under-sheriff of the county, in which capacity he assisted in the execution of two persons in Troy jail, convicted of murder; both were executed the same day, in January, 1848. In 1849 he was nominated by the Whig party for sheriff of Rensselaer county, but the ticket upon which he ran was unsuccessful. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace; in 1852 and 1853 he represented his town in the board of supervisors of Rensselaer county. In 1854 he removed to West Troy, and took charge of the repairs of the first section of the Erie canal; in 1855 was appointed weigh-master on the canal at West Troy; in 1856 he purchased and moved upon the farm where he now resides in the town of Clifton Park. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he continued to

hold up to 1872. In 1863, 1865, and 1868 he was elected one of the justices of sessions of Saratoga County. In 1872 business called him to the State of Illinois, where he resided for two years. After his return, he became again a resident of Clifton Park. In 1876 the Republican party, to which he belonged, gave him the unanimous nomination of supervisor of the town, and have done the same for three successive terms, which position he now holds. In December, 1867, his first wife died, leaving two children, a daughter, now the wife of Abijah P. Philo, living in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, and a son, De Witt C. Mott, who is married, and now resides with his father on the farm in Clifton Park. On the first of January, 1877, he again married Mrs. Hannah Usher, widow of Hiram Usher, and daughter of Shubael Taylor, Esq., of the town of Half Moon. The portraits of himself and present wife may be seen at the head of this sketch, both being members of the Methodist church of Clifton Park village. Mr. Mott is classed among the representative men of his town, is honored and respected by all who know him, and is always ready to encourage all enterprises looking to the advancement of good society around him.

one hundred members having been added since 1871. It stands a worthy representative of that ancient faith, transmitted by the sturdy old burghers who successfully defended religious liberty centuries ago upon the "lowlands of Holland."

BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLIFTON PARK.

This body was constituted Feb. 12, 1795, and was included in the old Shaftsbury Association in 1796. In 1834 its relations were changed to the Saratoga Association. It was the pioneer religious society of the town, as the records show that the early settlers along the Mohawk worshiped with the Niskayuna church, on the south side of the river, down to about 1800.

However its numbers may be reduced by removals and death, however slight its importance may sometimes appear even to its faithful friends, the Baptist church of Clifton Park is yet worthy of all honor as the early society, whose ministers brought strength and faith into the homes of the early settlers, breathed the promises of the gospel in the ear of the dying, and spoke of the blessed Christian hope to mourning families gathered around open forest graves. The gentle yet powerful influence of the Christian church is never more clearly apparent than in tracing the histories of our quiet rural towns, and marking how irresistibly it has developed and controlled social life and civil organizations.

This church reported thirty-six members in 1800. The ministers of this church were Rev. Abijah Peck, Electra Carpenter, Jacob St. John, W. Grooms, Job Champion, E. D. Hubbell, S. Pomeroy, F. S. Parke, J. W. Crumb, John Reynolds, Thomas S. Rogers, R. Winegar, David Abijah Peck, W. W. Beardslee, and E. Conover. Elder Peck was the minister of this people for nearly fifty years. Several of those named above were his assistants.

From this church colonies were formed into independent societies,—the Burnt Hills church in 1820, the Glenville church in 1840, the second Half-Moon, at Clifton Park village, in 1841, and the first Half-moon seven years earlier, 1834. The two latter, however, derived their support to some extent from the old Newton church in Half-Moon.

Elijah Peck, who was so long the pastor of the Clifton Park church, left his impress for good far and wide upon this community. His son, Solomon C. Peck, still living in the same neighborhood, has filled many useful positions through his long life, now extended to an advanced age. He was elected commissioner of common schools at the first town-meeting fifty years ago, and was afterwards town clerk. John Peck was also supervisor for several years. John Peck (2d) is the present clerk of the church that was founded by his grandfather.

A few other items are added. The names of the first members forming the church Feb. 12, 1795, were Matthew Palmer, Philip King, James Groom, John Warren, Rufus Morse, Bellisant Morse, Rebecca Palmer, and Eunice Crossman.

Rev. Abijah Peck was a soldier of the Revolution, and at its close, 1784, settled in Galway. He was very active in religious work, and was induced to take the lead in meetings at an early day, but declined a license as a preacher until Feb. 9, 1793. He was ordained March 12, 1801.

The first assessors of this church were Andrew Evans, Sr., Ephraim Schouten, Silas Hamilton, John Groom. A large cemetery is attached to the church grounds, in which are buried many honored dead. There six ministers of this church are buried, among them the founder and venerable pastor, Rev. Abijah Peck, who died Nov. 12, 1848, aged ninety. The house of worship is a brick edifice, known far and near as the "Peck church."

The present pastor, Rev. E. Conover, commenced his labors March 1, 1876. The present deacons are Luther R. Benedict, Adam I. Caldwell, and Rensselaer Brown.

METHODIST CHURCH, GROOM'S CORNERS.

This church was among the first Methodist societies in this section of the State north of Albany. The present building is the third one on the same site. The records in existence fail to show the early organization, names of officers, cost of building, dedication, and those many interesting items which unite to form a connected and valuable history. Father Minor Keeler and Esquire Shepherd were among the early active church officers. The present church membership numbers forty-six. The house of worship is valued at \$2000, and parsonage at \$1000. The benevolent contributions have averaged about \$28 per year for the last fifteen years. The present officers of the church are J. C. Keeler, B. Adsit, Miner Keeler, P. Fonda, O. H. Ostrom, E. R. Forte. The successive ministers have been Bigalow, Jacobs, Matthias, Swain, Storm, J. Draper, F. Draper, Clark, Levings, Covell, Luckey, Riser, McKean, Southerland, Starks, Pier, Quinn, Stratton, Stevens, Meeker, Craig, Giddings, Williams, Phillips, Witherell, Ford, Barber, Richard, Williams, Brown, Griffin, Haslam, Miller, Brown, Housinger, Walker, Lamb, Clark, Witherell, Pigg, Blanchard, Simmons, Washburn, Hitchcock, Ostrom, Cox, and the present pastor, A. W. Smith.

Meagre as may seem the written records of this church, it is believed, nevertheless, that it has a noble representation on the roll of the church triumphant in heaven. It has wrought patiently the Christian work through a long series of years. More than two thousand persons have been converted in connection with its services, and the good achieved in the community can be measured neither by records of work nor rolls of members.

METHODIST CHURCH, REXFORD FLATS.

The earliest Methodist preaching in this vicinity was by Father Southerland, a name well remembered by many yet living. He commenced work at Rexford Flats forty-five years ago, and soon after organized the first class. This was composed of Henry M. Hayner and wife, Ezekiel Terpenning and wife, Samuel Peterson and wife, and several young people. A church was organized Oct. 8, 1839. The number of members was twenty-five. Wm. Shepherd, Nathan D. Garnsey, Henry M. Hayner, Luther B. Orcutt, and Roscius R. Kennedy were the first officers. The house of worship was erected in 1840 at an expense of about \$1500, and it was dedicated Dec. 9, 1840. The names of ministers who have preached here, though not in order of time, are as follows: Revs. Phillips, Houghtaling, Sherman, Harrower, Brown, Picket, Walker, Lamb, Poor, Benedict,

Housing, Haslam, John Williams, Craig, Clark, Withere, Blanchard, Pegg, Washburn, Simmons, Hitchcock, Cox, Osborn, and Smith.

The present trustees are Allen McKain, Augustus Kohring, Wheeler Bailey. Stewards: A. McKain, A. Kohring, F. Wager, James Plant, Marvin Debon, W. E. Rogers, and the last named is class-leader.

For the above we are indebted to Dr. Rogers, of Rexford Flats.

METHODIST CHURCH, JONESVILLE.

This society originally formed part of a circuit, consisting of the towns of Half-Moon, Clifton Park, and Galway. The first services were held in the Hubbs school-house, south of the village. The first house of worship was built in 1825. This was superseded in 1855 by a better edifice at an expense of about \$4000. This later house was dedicated by Rev. Sanford Washburn, presiding elder. Hiram Dunn was then pastor. Among the list of official members of earlier and later date are the names of Roscius R. Kennedy, S. B. Raymond, N. D. Garnsey, H. A. Wilson, Joseph Kingsley, Elias Beers, A. J. Waterman, Wm. Waite, S. Langdon, A. P. Wilson, Wm. T. Hamilton, Aaron Quivey, F. B. Weed, J. J. Best, C. P. Calkins, D. N. Northrup, A. Benedict, S. B. Smith, J. J. Van Vranken.

The following are the successive ministers who have served this church since its separate organization in 1842: Charles Sherman, J. B. Houghtaling, Spencer Mattison, Truman Seymour, P. P. Harrower, T. Benedict, Lester Janes, L. A. Sandford, Hiram Drum, Wm. Griffin, S. Meredith, F. A. Soule, F. Widmer, E. Watson, D. P. Hubbard, L. Marshall, J. M. Webster, S. Washburn, A. McGilton.

METHODIST CHURCH AT CLIFTON PARK (VILLAGE).

Methodist meetings were held in the school-house some years before a church was formed, by Rev. S. Covell, then stationed at Jonesville. There was considerable opposition. The school-house was at one time locked against them, though a citizen, not then a member of any church, ventured to draw the staple and open the house. The discouragement caused the services to be suspended for a time. In 1842 preaching was re-established in the same school-house by Rev. Henry Williams, a church organized, and the house of worship built at an expense of \$1200. Names of some of the first members were George Morse and wife, Wm. Swartwout and wife, Thomas Mosher and wife, and Mrs. Dedrick. The dedication services, in 1842, were by Rev. Charles Sherman, then of Albany.

The present officers are Adam Mott, Martin Adsit, John Taylor, F. A. Steenburgh, and Jacob Boyce, trustees. All of these trustees are stewards except Adam Mott. Class-leaders are Wesley Hayner, L. M. Turner, and I. H. Clarke. The following, with others, have been the pastors of this church: Rev. Messrs. Williams, Griffin, Starks, Pomeroy, Craig, Hurd, Frazer, Harris, Brown, Clements, Fox, Wood, Blanchard, Hall, Hart, Ford, Starks, and E. N. Howe.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

The old pioneer burial-grounds are so numerous that little or no catalogue of them can be given. Samuel Van Vranken

states that almost every one of the old original families had a private burial-place of their own, usually in the orchard. Some of these are yet preserved. From others the remains have been removed to the public cemetery at Amity, and still other grounds have been long since plowed over, with no name or sign of the pioneers slumbering below.

Near the site of the mill at Amity, skeletons have been exhumed, some regarding them as Indian remains, but others infer from remains of coffins and other indications that they were the relics of the earliest white men buried in this vicinity.

The public cemeteries at Amity, Rexford's, Jonesville, Clifton Park, and other places, contain few or no stones with dates earlier than 1800.

IX.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

It was the court of common pleas that held its first session at the house of Samuel Clark, in Malta; but judicial honors were not confined to that point. For the first three or four years the county-seat was something of a peripatetic affairs—the clerk at one point, one court in one town, and another in another. The circuit court and court of oyer and terminer held their first sessions at Clifton Park village, July 7, 1791. There came Chief Justice Robert Yates with all the judges of common pleas and two justices of the peace, Adrian Hegeman and Epenetus White. This array constituted the bench of that dignified and really illustrious tribunal. It met in the house of Jedediah Rogers. As to other places of historic events, the old ferries constitute properly what might be named under this title. It is difficult to tell just how old they are. So near to Schenectady, involving often the safety or the danger of that place, they must frequently have been guarded for military purposes and crossed by contending armies. The French and Indian force that destroyed Schenectady, in 1690, no doubt moved over the soil of this town and crossed the rivers within its limits.

An old Indian burying-ground is to be seen in the woods of Jacob Van Vranken, under a chestnut-tree. Several Indians dying in this vicinity, within the memory of persons yet living, were buried there; those remnants of the dusky tribes desiring to sleep amid the dust of their fathers.

The destruction of a corn-field, in the early French war, is spoken of in some histories as having taken place somewhere near the present site of Rexford Flats.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

There are many valuable farms in this town. The soil is fertile, and under careful cultivation yields abundantly.

All the usual crops of the county are produced. Some years large quantities of potatoes have been shipped from Rexford Flats.

XL.—MILITARY.

The only record of *Revolutionary soldiers* we have for this town consists of the items appearing in the account of early settlement.

WAR OF 1812.

Lieut.-Col. Shubael Taylor, of Clifton Park village, has kindly furnished the following muster-roll of the veterans



B. R. CALDWELL.



MRS B. R. CALDWELL.

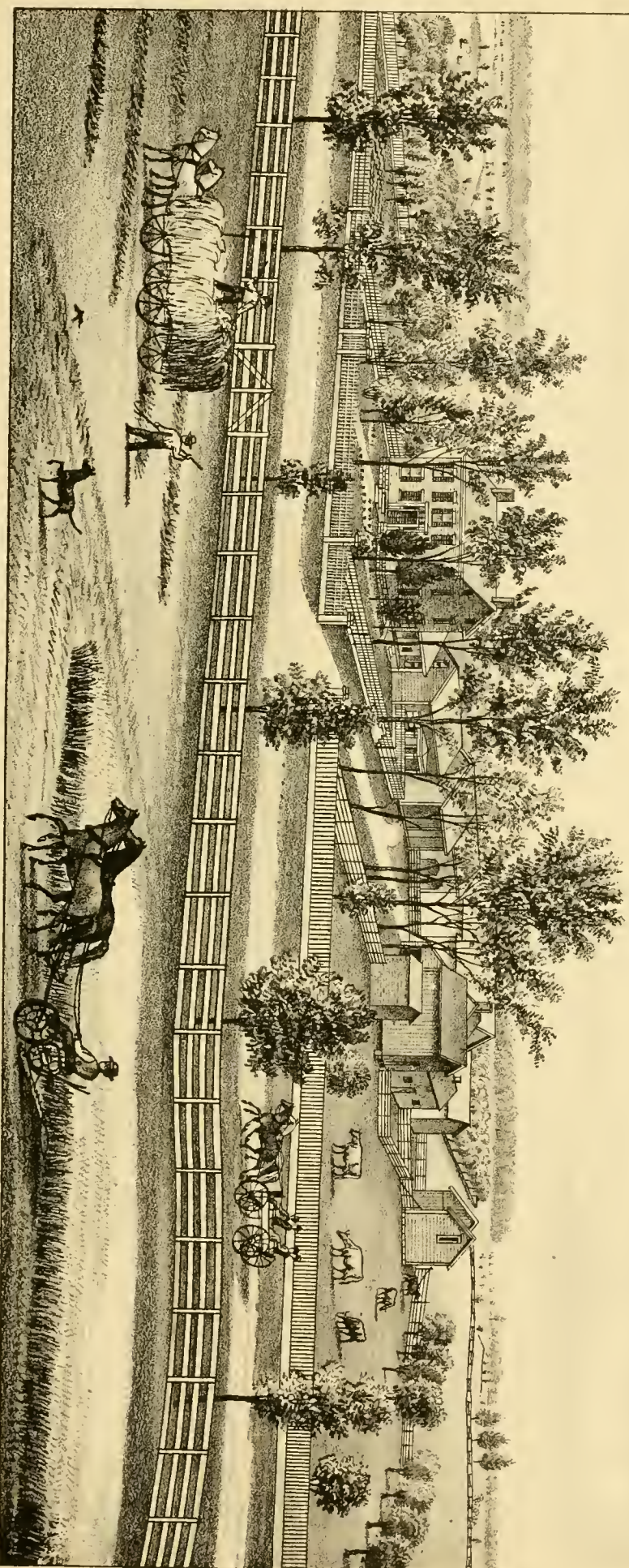


EMMOR J. CALDWELL.



MRS. EMMOR J. CALDWELL.

(PHOTO BY C. BURNESS & CO. SENECA FALLS, N. Y.)



RESIDENCE OF B. R. CALDWELL, CLIFTON PARK, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

of the War of 1812, made by order of John S. Van Rensselaer, commander-in-chief of said veterans:

Clifton Park.—Henry Palmer, James Groom, Adam R. Van Vranken, Michael Doty, John Millins, Peter Doty, Solomon C. Peck, Everett Hawley, Richard Spire, David Wiltsie, Andrew Evans, Jeremiah Clute, Deacon Palmer, Timothy Doughty.

WAR OF 1861-65.

The following list has been prepared as accurately as seems possible, from various sources. It is unfortunate for the completeness and accuracy of this war-history, that no record was written up in the town clerk's office, as directed by the law of 1865.

Samuel Allen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 John Anderson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Peter Butler, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Jeremiah Baldry, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. F.
 Joseph P. Bowers, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. F.
 Samuel S. Butler, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Wm. Butler, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Anthony S. Badgely, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Martin V. B. Billings, enl. Jan. 18, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 David Borst, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 David Barker, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, July 5, 1863.
 John Barker, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Henry Clark, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; musician.
 John Cuddey, enl. July 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Abram Clark, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. F.
 Albert Carnall, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. F.
 Van Rensselaer Conklin, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Ransom Conklin, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Levi Clapper, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; fifer.
 Sidney T. Cornell, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 George W. Cornell, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; sergt.; died May 6, 1862, on the passage home.
 Jacob H. Clute, Jr., enl. Feb. 13, 1863, 12th N. Y. Cav., Co. B; re-enl. May 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
 Charles H. De Graff, enl. July 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Robert De Graff, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. F.
 George Davis, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Levi De Graff, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Edward H. Dater, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; died May 6, 1864.
 David H. Dater, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Wm. H. Everts, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Edward Evans, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 William Filkins, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 John Fisher, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Peter Friel, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 George Gregory, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Wesley Heyner, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H; sergt.
 James Haley, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Thomas R. Holland, enl. Jan. 9, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Wm. H. Haylock, 115th Regt., Co. H; corporal.
 James Johnson, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Albert Jones, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 John Jones, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Lyman Johns, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Christian C. Kellogg, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 John Kelley, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 John H. Lapius, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Michael Lamey, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Andrew S. McEchron, enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E.
 Christopher Mulligan, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F; he had been a member of the 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Robert McPherson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Matthew Mulligan, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 John Mulligan, enl. July 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Benjamin Northrup, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Henry C. Peterson, enl. July 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Wm. D. Peterson, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 James Roach, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Reuben Stokam, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Lewis Shouts, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F; had been in 77th Regt. Co. F, from Sept. 29, 1861, to April 21, 1862.
 Peter B. Simmons, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 John Simmons, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Wm. Van Salsbury, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.
 Orlando Swartwout, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Wm. H. Shouts, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.

Andrew Stewart, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Jeremiah Stebbins, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; sergt.; trans. to Co. D, Dec. 9, 1863.
 William Taylor, enl. July 26, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. H.
 Wm. D. Town, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G; musician.
 Christian Walker, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Alexander H. Wicks, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BARNEY R. CALDWELL,

son of Peter Caldwell, was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1823. His father was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1786, and died in Saratoga County, Oct. 9, 1877, aged ninety-one years. His wife, Elizabeth (Snyder) Caldwell, still survives him, and now resides in Saratoga County with her youngest daughter.

B. R. Caldwell was the sixth in the family of ten children,—six boys and four girls,—of whom nine are still living. His education was limited to the common schools of Rensselaer and Saratoga counties. On Nov. 21, 1846, he married Sarah C. Pink, daughter of Jacob Pink, of Rensselaer county. By this union one son was born to them, namely, Emmor J., born Oct. 12, 1855; married Ettie L. Garnsey, of Saratoga County.

After his marriage Mr. Caldwell commenced life empty-handed, working for his father on the farm. In 1849 he moved to Montgomery county and purchased a farm with his brother Peter. In 1855 he purchased his brother's interest in the farm, and remained there till 1868, when he sold out and removed to Saratoga County and purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres, a view of which, together with the portraits of himself and wife and son and wife, may be seen elsewhere in this work.

In politics he was first a Whig, and upon the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, remaining firm in its principles, receiving various local offices from the suffrages of his townsmen, such as constable, justice of the peace, supervisor for the years 1873-74, and school trustee for several years.

In religious sentiment he is a Methodist, both he and his wife being members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Fonda, N. Y. Mr. Caldwell is a thorough farmer, a good citizen, and deservedly enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

NICHOLAS J. CLUTE,

the oldest in a family of three children, was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1820. His father, Jeremiah Clute, was born in Albany county in 1796, and settled in Saratoga County when a young man and engaged in farming. After about ten years he embarked in the mercantile business, and kept a hotel in connection with it in the village of Cohoes. Subsequently he became a manufacturer at the same place.

When he was about sixty years of age he retired from business and came back to Saratoga County, where he resided till his death in 1877, aged eighty-one years.

Nicholas' education was limited to the common schools

of Albany county, supplemented by two years at the academy at Bennington, Vt. After he left school he clerked it for three years in his uncle's store in Saratoga County. He married for his first wife Miss Rachel H. Clute. By this union one child was born to them, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Clute died March 23, 1849, and on July 1, 1851, he was again united in marriage, with Louisa E., daughter of James and Lois Sherman, of Clifton Park. The result of this union was eleven children, six of whom are now living. Helen, the eldest, married Lydell Whitehead, of New Jersey, and now resides in Clifton Park. Anna, the second daughter, married Truman G. Younglove, Jr., son of the Hon. T. G. Younglove, of Crescent, Saratoga Co., and now resides at Crescent. After his marriage he commenced life, almost empty-handed, as a merchant and a farmer, and in addition to these, for the past twenty-six years he has been engaged in the building and repairing of boats on the Erie canal. Mr. Clute has been supervisor of Clifton Park for four years, and was chairman of the board for the year 1872.

Politically he was originally a Whig, but a Republican since the formation of that party. Is at present one of the directors of the Manufacturers' Bank at Cohoes.

Mr. Clute, by industry and economy, has accumulated a fine property, and now owns three hundred and fifty-four acres of fine land, mostly in Clifton Park, and is honored and esteemed by all who know him. A view of his residence and store and premises, together with the portraits of himself and wife, may be seen on the pages of this work.

LEWIS R. GARNSEY.

John Garnsey, Sr., came from England at the age of seven years, and lived at Old Milford, Conn. He had five sons and three daughters. He married Ann Peck, moved to Nine Partners, Amenia, Dutchess Co., and died there, the actual date being unknown.

John Garnsey, Jr., one of his sons, had fifteen children, and died at Nine Partners. Peter Garnsey, another son, lived at Nine Partners. Nathan Garnsey, another son, married Nancy Hunter, and near the close of the Revolutionary war removed from Nine Partners to Half-Moon, Saratoga Co. Noah Garnsey, another son, had a family. Daniel Garnsey, another son, went to Canada, after which no definite information of his whereabouts or pursuits was received.

The subject of this sketch traces his descent from Na-

than Garnsey. Nathan Garnsey had two sons and three daughters, viz., Nathan, David, Nancy, Eunice, and Esther. David married Esther Rogers, in 1806, and had ten children, of whom Lewis R. Garnsey was the third.

Lewis R. Garnsey was born in 1810. He pursued farming in company with his father until the death of the latter, in 1831, after which he continued the business at the same place. He received a common-school education. In 1859, when forty-nine years of age, he married Augusta S. Groom, by whom he had five children, viz., Esther L., Lewis R., Jr., Nathan D., Wallace, and Lily.

In political affiliations Mr. Garnsey was formerly an old-line Whig, but since the dissolution of that party he has acted with the Republican party. He has never been a seeker after place, and has, in consequence, never filled any prominent office.

He is a member of no particular church, although he is quite a regular attendant of the Baptist church, where his wife and two sons hold membership.

Mr. Garnsey's residence, at Clifton Park, which may be seen on another page of this work, is one of the most beautiful in the county, and is much admired by all who have had the good fortune to see it.

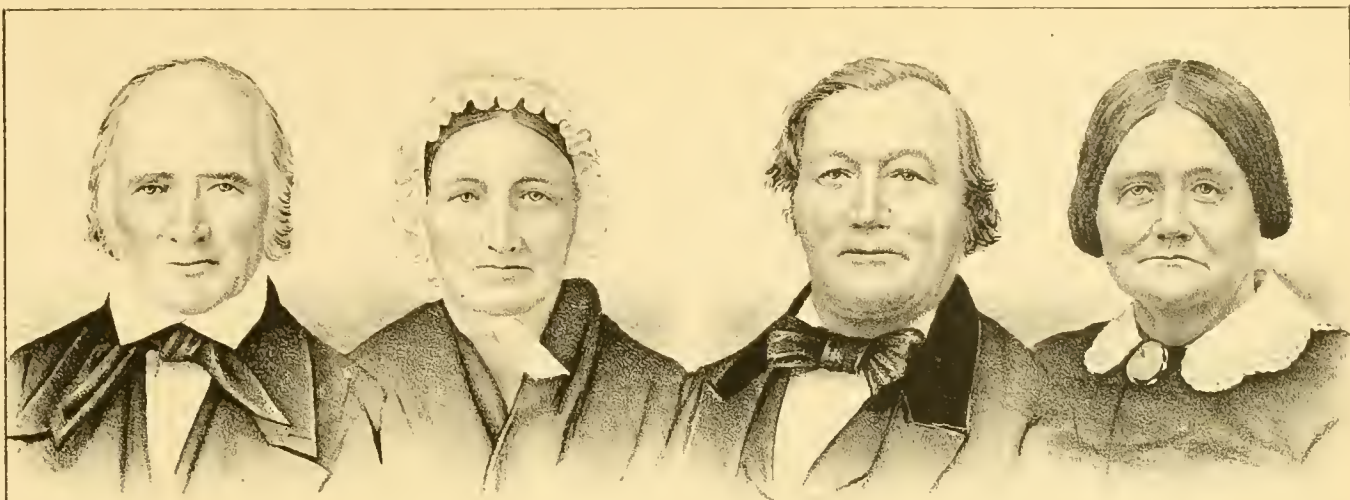
PETER ARNOLD.

This gentleman was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., on Sept. 14, 1803, and is a son of Joseph Arnold, formerly of Rhode Island. His mother's name was Mary Althouse. He is a grandson of John Arnold, who resided at Half-Moon when that place also included Clifton Park and Waterford. He was a farmer, and his son Joseph worked on his father's farm until he purchased a place for himself, at Clifton Park, and engaged in farming on his own account. Joseph died when about seventy years of age, and Mary Arnold when in her seventy-ninth year. They had seven children, of whom the oldest was Peter.

Peter Arnold is a prosperous farmer at Clifton Park, where he has a farm of two hundred acres. His first wife's name was Permelia Ostrum, a daughter of Paul and Catherine Ostrum, of Clifton Park. By her he had six children,—three boys and three girls,—viz., Cyrus, George, Emmett, Mary, Lucinda, and Catherine, all of whom are married.

Mr. Arnold married for his second wife Abigail Wallace, a daughter of Dr. Wallace, of Westchester county, with whom he is living at present, having had no children.

In political sentiment Mr. Arnold is a Republican, but has never filled any prominent office. He is a member of the Baptist church of Clifton Park.



JOSEPH ARNOLD.

MRS. JOSEPH ARNOLD.

PETER ARNOLD.

MRS. PETER ARNOLD.



RESIDENCE OF PETER ARNOLD, CLIFTON PARK, SARATOGA Co., N.Y.

MILTON.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

MILTON is one of the central towns of the county, and is a part of the Kayadrossera patent. It is bounded north by Greenfield, east by Saratoga Springs and Malta, south by Ballston and Charlton, west by Galway. It contains 18,192 acres of improved land, 2743 acres of unimproved, and of this last amount, 1500 are woodland. The population in 1875 was 5349.

For convenience of reference we add the legal description of the town and the definition of its boundary lines, from the revised statutes of the State.

"The town of *Milton* shall contain all that part of said county bounded northerly by Greenfield, easterly by the east line of the fourteenth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent and the same continued to the north line of the sixteenth allotment, southerly by a line beginning in the southeast corner of the fourteenth allotment of the Kayadrossera patent and running thence west along the bounds of the said allotment to the middle of the south bounds of lot number nine in the subdivision of the allotment aforesaid, and westerly by a line running from thence due north to the southwest corner of the town of Greenfield."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

Its surface is moderately hilly in the north and undulating in the south, with a slight inclination towards the Kayadrossera creek. This stream flows southeast through the centre of the town. The stream has a rapid fall and furnishes valuable water-power. Glowegec creek, from the west, is the principal tributary. In the north part of the town are limestone ridges, extensively quarried for building-stone and for lime.

The town is favorably located for manufacturing purposes, and the Kayadrossera, with its tributaries, furnishes the requisite power for a large amount of machinery. In this respect the town is one of the most favored in the county, and flourishing villages have grown up along the valley of the Kayadrossera, the largest of which is Ballston Spa, at the great southern angle of the stream. The resort of visitors to its mineral springs tended to develop growth at this place in early years, but in later times manufacturing operations have been the source of prosperity. Besides the springs at Ballston Spa there are also two sulphur springs east of Milton Centre, in the vicinity of Rowland's mills.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The time of the first settlement, like that of Ballston, with which it was so closely blended, was just before the Revolution and during its progress. It is usually stated in the gazetteers that the first family which settled within the present limits of Milton was that of David Wood. Probably about the same time that Eliphalet Ball came to

the town which bears his name, this pioneer family penetrated the wilderness to the north and located at Milton Hill. David Wood had several sons who settled around him,—one (Benjamin) owning the present farm of David Stever, another one the Rogers farm, and another one the present farm of the county-house,—in all, a tract of six hundred acres. This early pioneer family chose one of the finest locations in this section of country,—a place that for a time promised to be a business centre. The Wood family are said to be buried on the gentle northern slope of the "Hill" east of the road,—their graves unmarked by stone or mound,—a smooth field, where the plow and the reaper of modern times find no obstructions, and pause neither for sentiment nor historic recollections.

Justus Jennings was an early settler of Milton. He was born in Connecticut in 1755. In 1776 he enlisted in the Connecticut line of Continental troops. He was in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, and White Plains. His brother had already come to this county in 1775, and after the war closed Justus followed him and settled a mile north, in the town of Milton, both being at or near what is known as Hop City Corners. There was a large family of children, even said to number up to eighteen. One son now keeps the Milton House, at Ballston Spa, where Joseph Jennings resides.

Another early settler of Milton was Sanborn Ford. He came from Sand Lake just after the war, and settled at Spear's Corners. He had been in the Revolutionary army seven years; was a musician; was first refused admission on account of his small size, but was finally allowed to take the place of a sick brother; served two years in the infantry, and after that in the cavalry. He was at Bunker Hill, and also was at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis under Colonel Sheldon. He kept a public-house for many years at the foot of the hill, near Judge Thompson's. The sons were John S., still living at Ballston Spa, Simon, William, and Amasa. Daughters were Mrs. Shepherd, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Lewis, and Mrs. McLean. The latter was the mother of John McLean, of the county clerk's office.

Sanborn Ford once captured a "cow-boy," compelling his enemy to put his finger into the barrel of a loaded pistol and follow him into camp. In after-years he delighted to recall the scenes of the Revolution, and was wont on each returning Fourth of July to gather the old soldiers around him to dinner. In his last years he was an active religious worker. He then called the Bible his side-arms, and carried the book in a velvet bag. At his request, there was buried with him the flag, the Bible, and his commission as officer of the Revolutionary army. His children recollect his saying that when he first came through the woods to Ballston Spa, tracing his way by marked trees from

Spier's Corners, there was near the spring a single unoccupied log house. From this it would seem that some one had made a beginning there earlier than Benajah Douglas, in 1792.

John Lee came from Connecticut about 1793, and settled in Milton, near the Grenelle farm, west of Rock City. His children were Joel, Elias, Noah, Abigail, Ruth. The daughters became respectively Mrs. Ressequie and Mrs. Richards; the sons settled in Milton and vicinity. Joel Lee was appointed postmaster of Ballston Spa by Gideon Granger, postmaster-general, and continued to hold the office nearly fifty years. Two of his sons reside in Ballston Spa,—John J. Lee, for nearly forty years an officer of the Ballston Spa Bank, and Elias W. Lee, merchant. The latter relates the incident that he was in the old cotton-factory, looking at the movement of the grand walking-beam, not more than five minutes before the crash came which destroyed the machinery and the enterprise at the same time.

Abel Whalen came from Sand Lake about the close of the war, and settled at Spier's Corners, a place in very early times known as Whalen's Corners. He had two sons, Abel and Ezekiel. The latter was the well-known merchant for many years at Clute's Corners, one division of the present village of West Milton. Among the very early settlers of the town was Joseph Shearer, whose pioneer homestead near West Milton is still in the hands of his descendants. He came from Scotland before the Revolutionary war. During that fearful period his wife used to walk to Schenectady and bring corn on her back over the Indian trails, have it ground at the old Gordon mill, and thus supply the household. Into this pioneer home came all the hardships of a new country, with sickness and death. A broad stone in the family burial-place tells its own sad story: "Underneath this tablet lie the remains of four children, one a tender infant, nameless here on earth, the other three Joseph, 1777, aged four, James, 1787, aged four, Genet, 1796, aged four." Two sons grew to manhood,—George, who settled on the old place where his son Charles W. now resides, and Joseph, who also settled in Milton.

Joel Mann, from Hebron, Conn., came to Milton in 1793 or '94, and settled on the place which is now the residence of his grandson, Nathaniel Mann. Of his sons, Rodolphus settled in Ballston; Jeremiah, father of Nathaniel, on the old homestead; Joel in Galway; and Hiram in Lyons. The last named became sheriff of Wayne county, and resided a part of the time in Sodas.

One daughter, Mrs. Hanchett, settled in Troy. The present genial proprietor of the old homestead, while claiming no large collection of antiquities, yet believes he has the most famous *pork-barrel* in the county. It was brought from Hebron in 1794, *full of pork*. It descended to Jeremiah, *full of pork*. In strict accordance with the laws of inheritance and the fitness of things, it came to Nathaniel, *full of pork*. He hopes to keep sacred the ancient family custom, and transmit the venerable barrel to the next generation, *full of pork*.

To this account of Joel Mann we add the early settlement of his brother, though perhaps it should be included

in the history of Ballston. James Mann came from Hebron, Conn., to Ballston, in 1790, and bought one hundred acres one mile west of the springs. Returning to Hebron, he married Miss Tryphena Tarbox, and the winter following they made their bridal-trip to the pine-forests of Ballston. Miss Electa Mann, a daughter, now living upon the old homestead, writes of them as follows:

"They made their journey in a large sleigh, covered with domestic linen. The conveyance was heavily laden with household furniture, and was drawn by an old-fashioned Yankee team,—a yoke of oxen, with a horse ahead. They were several days on the road, but the trip was not entirely lonely. One evening, meeting with a party of fellow-travelers, their resources were thrown together for enjoyment. A union supper and a dance followed,—not keeping as late hours, however, as parties of late times.

"They came over the Middle Line road, leaving it about a mile from their new home. The pine-woods were soon reached, through which the road wound, leading down the hill, over a log causeway, and to a rise of ground where the log house stood. That evening they took supper with the Knapp family,—of whom they purchased the place,—delicious corn-cake, fried pork, and tea. The snow was two feet on the ground, and the March winds made wild music among the thick branches of the forest."

Miss Mann has a picture of the log buildings of the pioneer home, executed partly from her own memory and from her father's description, to which she has added the following lines:

"Near an hundred years ago,
The lofty pines stood thickly round:
A settler came, the woodland cleared,
And built his villa on the ground.
Logs within and logs without,
Brave hearts would not repine,
For moral worth and calm content
Brighter than diamonds shine.
Oh then it was a happy day,
Birds sang a sweeter note,
When yea was yea and nay was nay,
Nor bribes secured a vote."

A pear-tree near the door, seventy years old, is still bearing.

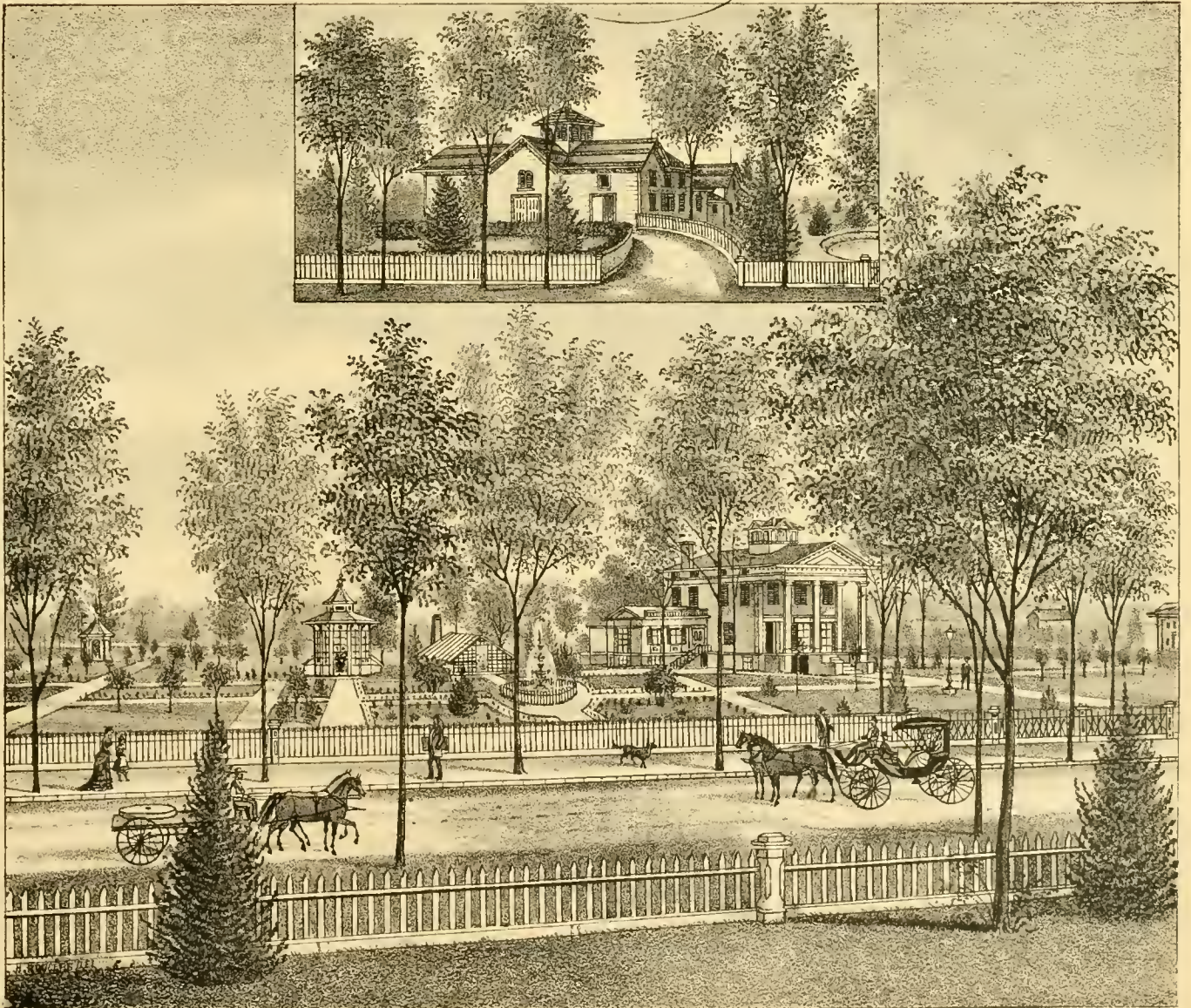
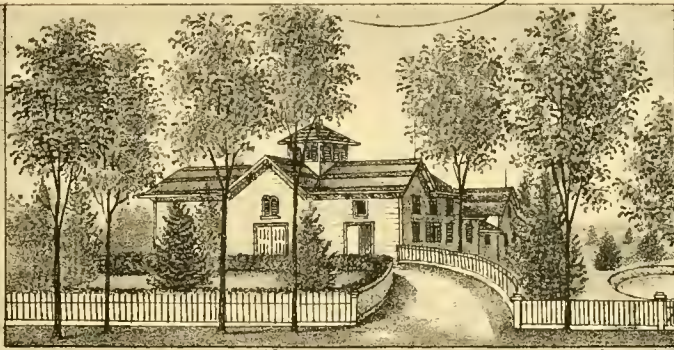
James Mann's children were Electa, James, who settled on the old homestead, and Joseph, who removed to Kendall, Orleans county.

Simon P. Vedder came from Schenectady county in 1808, and settled where the present parsonage is, at West Milton. He afterwards moved away the building of wood standing there, and it became the first tavern at Spier's Corners, and is the one still kept there. Mr. Vedder rebuilt of brick the present house now owned by the Presbyterian church. The location is a fine one, and commands an extensive and pleasant view.

Mr. Vedder's sons were Abram, who removed to Wisconsin; Daniel C., also to Wisconsin. Daughters, Mrs. William J. Angle, of West Milton; Mrs. Switz, of Schenectady; Mrs. Dr. Walls, of West Milton; Mrs. Chauncey Vibbard, Mrs. Robert Spier, Mrs. A. G. Wylie, her husband, a minister of the Reformed church; and Mrs. Stevens, of Schenectady.



Isaac Wood



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE ISAIAH BLOOD, BLOODVILLE, SARATOGA CO., N. Y.

James Hayes, of West Milton, states that there was a "log meeting-house," Presbyterian or Congregational, just within the limits of Galway, and near the first old Covenant-er church. It was built probably in the time of the Revolution, and must have been the earliest place of worship in all this part of the county.

The following items are from the recollections of Otis Bentley,—living near the stone church,—a man of eighty-four years, with the vigor, clearness of statement, and accuracy of memory that would indicate not more than sixty-five.

His father, John Bentley, came to this place in 1778 or '79, and settled on the present family homestead. At that time there was only one house at Saratoga Springs. He took up one hundred and fifty acres lease lands. John Cole was then living on the present place of John Dee. Henry Cole was also located northeast from the church. There was no house at the present village of Ballston Spa, but the springs were known and visited to some extent. The only accommodation for the public was a gourd dipper hanging upon a tree near. Who furnished that is not stated.

John Bentley set out an orchard on his first arrival, one hundred years ago. They were just beginning to bear at the earliest recollection of the son. One tree is still left, and bearing.

There were saw- and grist-mills near the present paper-mill in the upper part of Rock City before 1800, usually known then as the Hatch mills, though owned by Swan. This was the first use of the splendid water-power at that point. Not much later than that, however, another one was erected by Rathbone, the first settler at the village of Rock City. There were two brothers Rathbone, one the pioneer merchant and landlord, the other the mill-owner. One of them afterwards removed to Greenfield.

The children of John Bentley by his first wife were Sarah, who became Mrs. Snyder, of Milton; Catharine, Mrs. Green, of Clifton Park; Elizabeth, Mrs. Tillinghast Bentley, of Milton; Charity, Mrs. Southwick, of Greenfield; Patience, Mrs. John P. Bentley, of Troy. John settled in Greenfield, and Abel in Oswego county. By his second wife the children were Otis, who furnishes these items, and seven other sons, all of whom removed to Oswego county, David, Pardon, Stephen, Adam, Elias, Gregory, and Reuben.

The Westcott family came very early, and settled on the present Westcott place.

Jonathan Morey as early as 1780, and located on the present Morey farm.

Benjamin Peck in 1780, on the present Post place. Samuel Reed, in 1800, on the present Stewart place. Silas Adams—long time a deacon in the Baptist church—came about the same time as Mr. Bentley, 1778, and settled where his grandson, Herman Thomas, now resides.

Reuben Weed was an early settler on the Middle Line road.

Uriah Benedict, Isaac Webb, and Jacob Ambler kept store at Howard's Corners, half a mile west of the church, as early as 1800.

Howard was an early settler, and the pioneer of the tanning business in town.

The Scofields lived just over the line in Greenfield.

The cemetery northeast of the church, on the Daniel Burgess farm, is nearly or quite one hundred years old. It has been enlarged and is still in use.

There was another burial-place near Page's Corners. A tavern was kept there too in very early times by Baker.

There was a saw-mill before 1800 at Craneville, at the upper end of the present pond, built or run by John Whitehead; there were also a saw-mill and an iron-forge at Factory village.

The sulphur spring near the east line of the town is on the Wing farm. It is of little importance.

Of Mrs. Alvah D. Grenelle the following items have been obtained:

The first Methodist meetings in the northwest portion of the town were held in the barn of Mr. Blinn, on the present John Tubbs' place, the barn still standing. This was about the year 1810.

A camp-meeting was held about the same date, on the farm of Jabez Northrop, now the farm of Wm. Arnold. Joel Keeler, father of Mrs. Grenelle, was requested to attend at the camp-ground to enforce order.

An early minister was Sammel Howe.

Datus Ensign, well known in the annals of early Methodism in this county, also preached in the old barn. He once predicted a great revival for this section of country, relating a dream in which he seemed to see a spring bursting out from the foundations of the barn, and watering with its abundant flow all the surrounding fields.

Preaching was next held at Mr. Keeler's, and not long after the meeting-house was built at Swan's Corners.

Samuel Luckey, afterwards doctor of divinity and regent of the University, was an early itinerant minister on this circuit.

The meeting-house was thirty by forty feet, built largely by contributions of labor and materials; probably not more than \$250 cash expended upon it.

Joel Keeler came from Westchester county. He first removed to Auburn, and there built the first frame building, for Colonel Hardenburgh, from whom the place was called Hardenburgh's Corners. In 1797 he came to Milton, and settled on the present Alvah D. Grenelle farm. The old pioneer log house stood east of the orchard, down the hill. The place was bought of Joshua Jones, who must have been a still earlier pioneer. Of Mr. Keeler's children, Jane became Mrs. Hawkins, and settled in Milton; Ann, Mrs. Miller, her husband being a Methodist minister; Eliza, Mrs. Grenelle; and Mary, Mrs. Joshua Swan.

Benjamin Grenelle was an early settler, removing from Salisbury, Conn., to Greenfield, in 1787. He had three sons, Benjamin C., of Brockport; Alvah D., of Milton; and John S., of Troy. Among early neighbors was Henry Fillmore, settled in 1787, where John Enigh now resides, and Newcomb Hewitt not long after. Joel Keeler was the first postmaster in this section, and Mr. Scribner, of Ballston, was the mail-carrier, and the curious two-wheeled conveyance in which he used to appear every Friday is well remembered by the older people.

Mrs. Grenelle mentions among the early teachers Mr. English and Ebenezer Luther. Somewhat later, Mr. Gard-

ner and Eunice Manning. Among early physicians, Dr. Wood, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Gregory. Abel Whitlock was an early blacksmith in this neighborhood, settled near the old church at Swan's Corners, and opened a tavern in 1808, or about that time.

The father of Joel Keeler was Captain Isaac Keeler, an officer in the Revolutionary army. He was a prisoner for several months at New York. When captured he received a sword-cut, and his life was saved by a buckle in the strap over his shoulder. The strap with the buckle, parted by the blow of the sword, is now in the possession of Isaac Keeler Grenelle, who also has the sword of his great-grandfather, with the inheritance of his name. He has also a curious watch, the property of his grandfather, Joel Keeler, and several other relics of olden times. Mrs. Grenelle, last year, at the Centennial, had the pleasure of seeing an old chair bearing the name of Isaac Keeler.

Wm. Johnson was an early pioneer, an Englishman, locating northwest of Clute's Corners.

David Roberts settled near Rowland's Mills. A son, Phineas, used to play on the bass viol in the old church at Milton Hill.

Walter Patchin lived on the Middle Line road. The farm is still in the hands of his descendants.

Further items of early settlement and the names of settlers appear in the church and village sketches, as well as in the records of organization and the lists of town officers.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

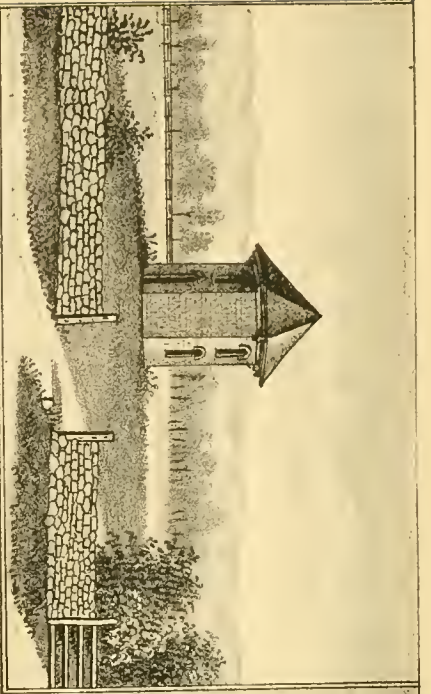
It might be supposed that *this* town had received its name from some enthusiastic admirer of "Paradise Lost," and that if no other name in the county had a cultured literary origin this at least had. It is the "mission of the historian" to dispel all such fancies, and recite only veritable facts. This name, like Upton, Ballston, and other words of like termination, is no doubt a specimen of growth, not classical taste. The winding Kayadrossera, drawing an irregular diagonal through the town and furnishing abundant water-power, afforded ample opportunity for mills, that grand necessity of a new country. The upper part of old Ballston quite early became noted in this respect, and was generally known as *Mill-town*. This soon developed, or rather consolidated, into *Milton*.

The records of seven years, from 1792 to 1798, are lost from the clerk's office of the town, and the account of the first town-meeting must therefore be omitted, and such items as may usually be taken for the purposes of history from the early years of the town organization. As at first constituted in 1792, the town included that portion of Greenfield which was a part of the old district of Ballston. Greenfield was, however, set off in 1793, so that Milton was reduced to its present size at that early date. For trade and business the people of the northern portion of Milton conveniently drive to Saratoga Springs; the southern portion, to Ballston Spa. Some of the smaller villages are places of considerable business activity and some trade, as shown in another place.

We add the supervisors, clerks, and collectors as far as they can be obtained from the office.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

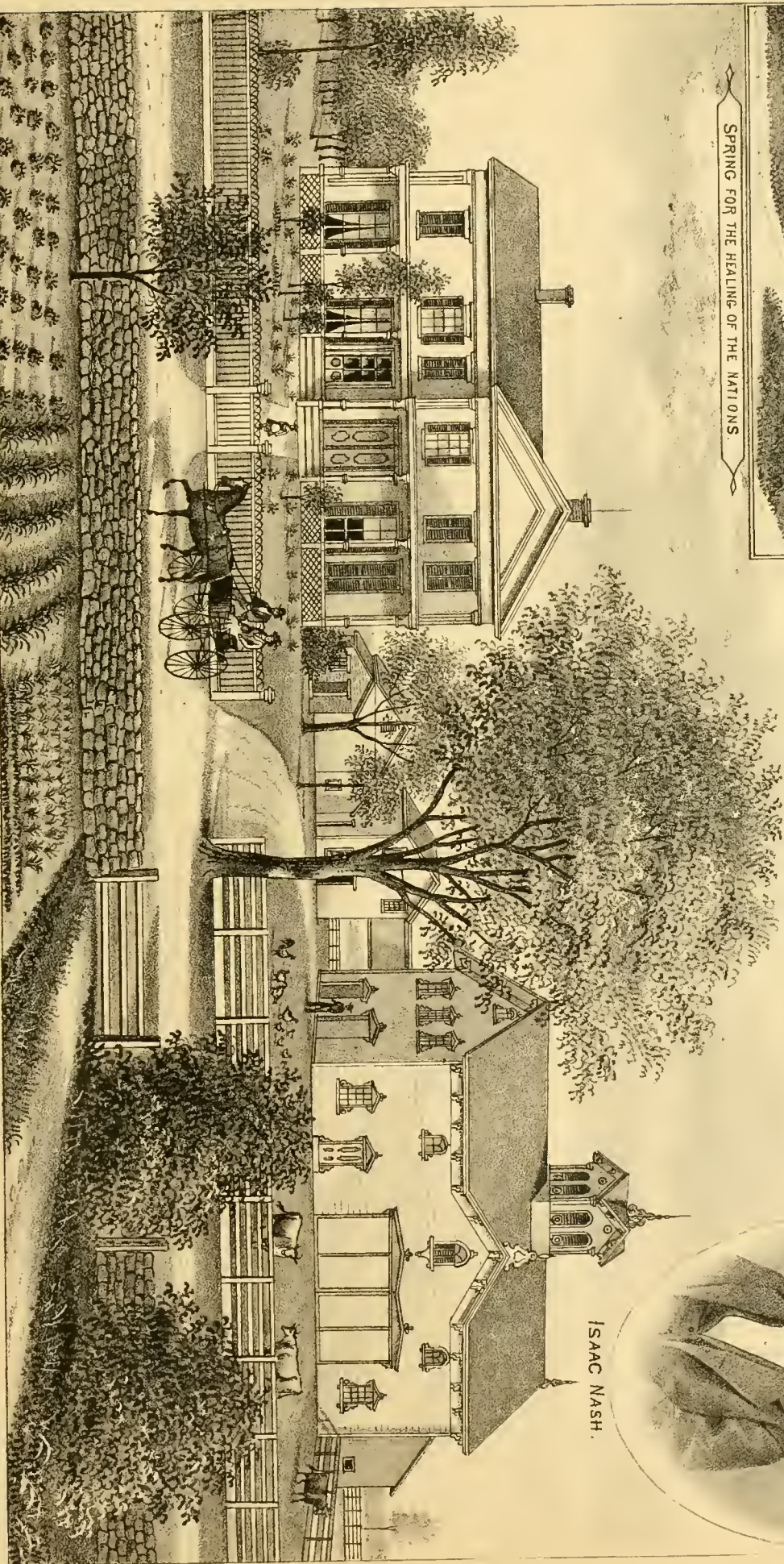
	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1792.	John Ball.	Record lost.	Record lost.
1793.	Abel Whalen.	" "	" "
1794.	" "	" "	" "
1795.	Elisha Powell.	" "	" "
1796.	" "	" "	" "
1797.	Walter Patchin.	" "	" "
1798.	" "	" "	" "
1799.	" "	Ezekiel Whalen.	Benjamin Gregory.
1800.	Henry Frink.	" "	" "
1801.	" "	" "	" "
1802.	Jeremy Rockwell.	" "	" "
1803.	" "	" "	" "
1804.	Silas Adams.	" "	" "
1805.	Elisha Powell.	" "	" "
1806.	" "	" "	" "
1807.	" "	" "	Eli Beardslee.
1808.	" "	" "	William Clark.
1809.	Joel Keeler.	Silas Wood.	Eli Beardslee.
1810.	" "	" "	William G. Boss.
1811.	" "	" "	" "
1812.	" "	" "	Reuben Weed.
1813.	Daniel Couch, Jr.	Alpheus Goodrich.	Nathaniel Stewart.
1814.	" "	" "	" "
1815.	" "	" "	" "
1816.	Joel Keeler.	" "	Daniel Couch, Jr.
1817.	" "	" "	Joseph Jennings.
1818.	" "	" "	" "
1819.	Thomas Dibble.	" "	Nathaniel Stewart.
1820.	" "	" "	Philip H. McOmber.
1821.	" "	" "	Benham Smith.
1822.	Thomas Palmer.	" "	Hezekiah R. Hoyt.
1823.	" "	" "	Joseph Jennings.
1824.	" "	" "	" "
1825.	" "	" "	" "
1826.	" "	" "	Hiram Boss.
1827.	" "	" "	Joseph Jennings.
1828.	" "	" "	Thomas D. Prior.
1829.	" "	" "	Alonzo Fuller.
1830.	" "	" "	Thomas D. Prior.
1831.	" "	" "	Rowland A. Wright.
1832.	" "	" "	Thomas D. Prior.
1833.	Isaac Frink.	" "	William W. Arnold.
1834.	" "	" "	" "
1835.	" "	" "	" "
1836.	" "	" "	" "
1837.	" "	" "	" "
1838.	James M. Cook.	" "	" "
1839.	Ab'm Middlebrook.	" "	Barnabas M. Corey.
1840.	Sylvester Blood.	" "	" "
1841.	" "	" "	Legrand Johnson.
1842.	Hiram Rowland.	Horace Goodrich.	Harvey N. Hill.
1843.	" "	Wm. T. Odell.	Erastus Morehouse.
1844.	James M. Cook.	" "	Wm. W. Arnold.
1845.	" "	Wheeler K. Booth.	Daniel Bronson.
1846.	Hiram Wood.	" "	David Derrick.
1847.	Isaiah Blood.	David Maxwell.	Harvey Kilmer.
1848.	Daniel W. Culver.	Samuel De Forest.	Abram Wood.
1849.	John Talmadge.	John H. Westcott.	John J. G. Fort.
1850.	James Ashman.	" "	Stephen McIntosh.
1851.	" "	" "	Solomon Bearnp.
1852.	Daniel W. Culver.	" "	" "
1853.	George W. Ingalls.	Seymour Chase.	Harvey Kilmer.
1854.	John W. Thompson.	Laurence W. Bristol.	Edwin Hall.
1855.	John S. Jones.	Peter C. Gordon.	" "
1856.	Daniel W. Culver.	Charles E. Jones.	Isaac K. Grinell.
1857.	George W. Ingalls.	" "	Lorenzo D. Haight.
1858.	Wm. T. Odell.	" "	Andrew Taylor.
1859.	Isaiah Blood.	" "	" "
1860.	Wm. T. Odell.	" "	Henry S. Swan.
1861.	George W. Ingalls.	" "	Andrew Taylor.
1862.	Geo. W. Chapman.	" "	Itugh Whalen.
1863.	Cornwell M. Noxon.	" "	" "
1864.	Edw. H. Chapman.	" "	" "



SPRING FOR THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS.



ISAAC NASH.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC NASH, MILTON, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1865. Edw. H. Chapman.	Chas. E. Jones.	Robert J. Allison.
1866. Hiro Jones.	Jonathan S. Smith.	" "
1867. " "	" "	Clarence B. Kilmer.
1868. " "	Joseph H. Thomas, elected president.	" "
	Seth Whalen, app.	
1869. Isaiah Blood.	Wm. G. Ball.	Charles J. Newton.
1870. " "	" "	" "
1871. Hiro Jones.	John V. N. Barrett.	Steph'n C. Medberry.
1872. Clarence B. Kilmer.	Wm. G. Ball.	" "
1873. John McLean.	George W. Oakley.	" "
1874. George West, Jr.	W. B. H. Outt.	James Clute.
1875. " "	Leverett J. Seelcy.	Chas. J. Newton.
1876. Geo. L. Thompson.	" "	" "
1877. " "	W. H. Chapman, res.	" "
	Jas. W. Morris, app.	
1878. " "	John M. Carlin.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

1830. Alpheus Goodrich.	1855. James Ladow.
1831. William J. Angle.	Abraham Middlebrook.
1832. Thomas Palmer.	1856. David Maxwell.
1833. Oran G. Otis.	1857. Henry Crippen.
Daniel Couch.	1858. Seymour Chase.
1834. Alpheus Goodrich.	1859. James Ladow.
1835. William J. Angle.	1860. David Maxwell.
1836. George G. Scott.	1861. Seth Whalen.
1837. James Ladow.	1862. David Morris.
1838. Eliphalet St. John.	1863. James Ladow.
1839. William J. Angle.	1864. David Maxwell.
1840. George G. Scott.	Solomon A. Parks.
1841. James Ladow.	1865. Cornwell M. Noxon.
1842. Abram T. Davis.	1866. Aaron G. Waring.
1843. William J. Angle.	1867. James Leggett.
1844. George G. Scott.	Charles H. Wickham.
1845. Ezra Westcott.	1868. David Maxwell.
1846. David Maxwell.	1869. Seth Whalen.
1847. Henry Crippen.	1870. Samuel D. Sherwood.
1848. Callender Beecher.	1871. James Leggett.
1849. Le Grand Johnson.	1872. David Maxwell.
1850. David Maxwell.	1873. Stephen B. Jackson.
Ezra Westcott.	Jacob S. Settle.
Samuel De Forest.	1874. Daniel Boyce.
1851. Daniel Bronson.	1875. David Morris.
1852. Charles D. Allen.	1876. Theodore F. Hamilton.
M. Lemet Williams.	1877. John H. Smith.
William Wilson.	Palmer S. Kilmer.
1853. Ezra Westcott.	1878. James Miller.
1854. Augustus E. Brown.	

Under a special statute the town was authorized to elect a police justice once in two years.

1863-65. David Maxwell.	1875. G. W. Hall (resigned).
1867-73. John B. McLean.	1876-77. Alvah C. Dake.

V.—VILLAGES.

BALLSTON SPA.

A separate chapter is devoted to the history of this village, following that of the town of Ballston, and considerable material belonging to the history of Milton is included in that chapter, particularly the extensive operations of George West, in the Kayadrossera valley.

BLOODVILLE.

This little hamlet, just beyond the limits of the corporation of Ballston, has grown up principally around the scythe and axe manufactory, established in 1824, by Isaiah Blood, and derives from him its name. This tool establishment

has a national reputation, the name of "I. Blood" stamped upon scythes, axes, and other edge-tools, having gone into every part of the country. The lower mill, for the manufacture of axes, is upon the site of an old pioneer saw-mill. The site of the upper mill was not occupied by machinery until employed by Mr. Blood. The property remained in the hands of its founders until his death, in November, 1870; it then passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Henry Knickerbocker, a banker and broker in New York. The last checks signed by Mr. Blood, Oct. 10, 1870, are framed and preserved in the office. The business requires from two hundred to two hundred and fifty hands. The quantity of goods sold yearly is simply immense,—twelve thousand dozen of scythes, eight thousand dozen of axes, and ten thousand dozen of other tools. The enterprise has been steadily continued through all these years.

Isaiah Blood was the son of Sylvester Blood, an early pioneer, and inherited the business from him. In an old invoice or census-roll, by United States Marshal Wilkins, lacking any date, however, but preserved in the office of the county clerk, the name of Sylvester Blood appears, and his business estimated at one hundred axes. This is the enterprise which, descending in the family, has developed to the thousands of dozens already stated.

At Bloodville may also be mentioned the establishment of Benjamin Barber, comprising lumber-yard, planing-mill, sash and blind factory. This was started in 1857; employs eight or ten hands.

FACTORY VILLAGE.

This place is next above Bloodville, and has grown up around the two paper-mills located upon the Kayadrossera. One of these is the property of the Cook estate. It is run by the firm of Jones & Settle, employs about twenty-five hands, manufactures collar paper, three hundred and twenty-five to three hundred and fifty tons a year. The lower mill is owned by John McLain, and turns out daily about four thousand five hundred pounds of straw-print. At this village there was erected a neat union chapel in 1872, where a Sunday-school is maintained, and occasional preaching by the pastor of Ballston Spa.

CRANEVILLE.

is another hamlet still farther up the stream, taking its name from Murray Crane, who lived there for many years, but is now a resident of Ballston Spa. The paper-mill at this point is mentioned in the account of George West's operations, in the Ballston Spa history.

MILTON CENTRE.

This village is at the point where the Middle Line road crosses the Kayadrossera. The grist-mill at this point was established by General Gordon just after the war. It is said that his materials for building were gathered before the war broke out, that the millstones were left leaning against trees during the troublous period, and that they had sunk by their weight half-way into the ground before peace enabled the general to complete his plans. The present building is in part the one erected then. At this place is

a large tannery now owned by Samuel Haight. About one hundred hands are employed; the line of business combines both tanning and currying. Imitation goat and kid are manufactured. The finished work is sent mostly to New York, and more than half of it is exported to Europe. They place in the vat an average daily amount of two hundred and thirty sides. This tannery was built by Seth Rugg, about the year 1830. It was sold by the Ruggs to Mr. Morey, by him to Jacob Adams, and the latter sold it to the present proprietor about eight years since.

The Rugg family came in just after the Revolutionary war, and settled opposite the present tannery. Sylvanus Rugg the pioneer was a wheelwright, and made all the spinning-wheels used in this section of country for many years. David Stever, a nephew of Seth Rugg, the founder of the tannery, lives south of the centre, near Milton Hill.

WEST MILTON.

This village consists of two separate divisions, Speir's Corners and Clute's Corners. The post-office known as West Milton has sometimes been at one place and sometimes at the other. Like the other villages of the town, water-power has had considerable share in its prosperity. The original grist-mill was built before 1800 by Daniel Campbell, of Schenectady. Simon P. Vedder was his agent in charge of the business; Jacobus Barhydt was the carpenter who executed the work, and afterwards became the miller. Ezekiel Whalen also built a mill near the present paper-mill of George West. Abram Vedder kept the first store at Speir's Corners. He was succeeded by Robert Spier.

Ezekiel Whalen opened the first store at Clute's Corners, in the large building now standing at the intersection of the roads. These villages are pleasantly situated in a delightful section of the town. At Speir's Corners is the Presbyterian church, a history of which appears in another place. At Clute's Corners the Wilson chapel and Wilson park are features that indicate, not only the generosity of an individual donor, but the public spirit, culture, and refinement of the community. From their book of records we find that the "Wilson park association of West Milton" had its inception in the summer of 1874, when one of the persons subsequently named among its incorporators suggested to the then owner of the premises, William Wilson, that he allow the young men of the place to "remove the fence in front of the grove, cut out the underbrush, and make it accessible as a place of recreation for the school-children, provide the same with seats where those passing by might rest, and erect suitable accommodations for picnics and other open-air gatherings; in short, to convert the premises into a public park." Permission being given, the first work in the removing of fences was done by public-spirited young men, Sept. 5, 1874. Not long after, William Wilson, who had been a resident of the place for sixty years, *donated* to an incorporated society the ground he had permitted them to improve, and also built and presented to the community a neat and convenient chapel now standing upon the premises. The grounds of the public school also being thrown open, in connection with the grounds, make

an entire park of more than three acres. The chapel cost about \$900.

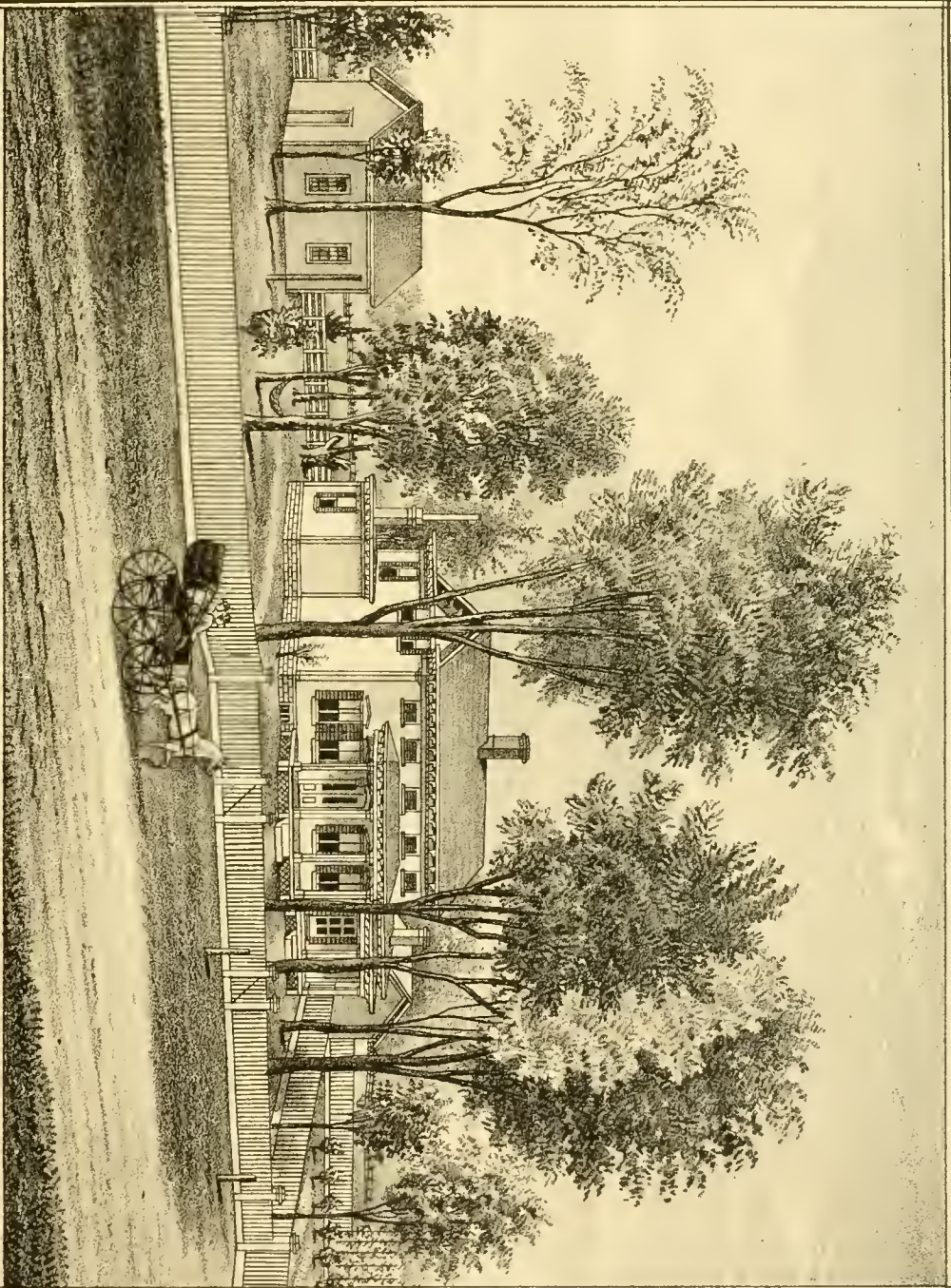
ROCK CITY AND ROCK CITY FALLS.

These are parts of one village that has grown up still farther up the valley around the mills that have been established there from time to time. The upper portion seems to be considered "Rock City," the lower, "Rock City Falls." The first paper-mill was one now owned by George West. It was built in 1840, by Rowland & Kilmer,—burned a few years later, and rebuilt by Kilmer & Ashmun, in 1845. The firm then became Buchanan & Kilmer, and still later was changed to Harlow, Kilmer & Co. At the death of Mr. Kilmer it was sold to Mr. West. The other paper-mill, now owned by C. Kilmer & Son, was remodeled from an early grist-mill, about 1846 or 1847, by Isaac Rowland, Jr. Not succeeding in the enterprise, the property was sold to Buchanan & Kilmer. This was the second mill in the United States that entered upon the manufacture of straw print, and it has continued it successfully to the present time, making now three and a half tons a day, or \$125,000 worth per year. The number of hands employed is thirty-three. The paper made is all sold to the New York *Sun*.

The following general notes are kindly furnished by Harlow Van Ostrand, who is now, and has been for many years, intimately connected with Rock City and its business enterprises:

"There is a legend that, before the Kayadrossera was obstructed by dams, shad and herring reached Rock City Falls, which the old inhabitants remember as a fact,—and the Indians resorted here, caught and dried them on the high banks. Valentine Rathbone, a long-time resident, was one of the early settlers. He built a hotel and store. The latter was burned in 1846, the former stood down through the years until it was torn down in 1877. It had been used as a dwelling-house from 1820, and for many years there was no hotel or store. The store now standing was built in 1849, by Harlow Van Ostrand, and the present hotel by John and Andrew Taylor. Peter H. Kilmer and Isaac Van Ostrand were early residents, and, as carpenters, left their mark on buildings considered in those days especially fine. They helped build the old Ballston Centre church in connection with "Uncle" Aaron Van Ostrand, as he was known in early times. A former apprentice, Mr. Manning, having taken the job, employed "Uncle Aaron" to superintend the laying out of the frame, which was of heavy timber. At the time of the Adventist excitement, in 1843, at an evening lecture by Mr. Miller, the old church was densely crowded above and below, and some began to be fearful of a crush under the weight. The commotion was assuming 'panic' proportions, when Uncle Aaron, who was present, rose and said to the excited throng, 'You can't break it down, I know, for I helped build it.'"

Aaron Van Ostrand removed with his family from Connecticut, soon after the war, into the town of Milton. Early neighbors were Alpheus Moore and his sons David and Moses, Mr. Millard, Joel Keeler, Nathan Frink, Mr. Taylor and his son John, and Joel Lee, afterwards so many years postmaster at Ballston Spa.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC H. JOHNSON, MILTON CENTRE, NEW YORK.

Aaron Van Ostrand did a part of the carpenter work on the Episcopal church at Milton Hill. This was built on a square supposed to be the centre of the town, and in early days town-meetings were held there. On the square was a school-house and a Presbyterian church. There was a tablet, said to have been painted by Benedict Clark, placed on the wall at the side of the high pulpit in that old Episcopal church, that the then youthful eyes of the writer greatly admired. The inscription was in a half-circle, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts."

The first post-office at Rock City was established in 1849. Harlow Van Ostrand was appointed postmaster, and has retained the office ever since. Oscar Grainger was the contractor for carrying the mail.

The first post-office in the town of Milton was established at the residence of Joel Keeler, the present place of Alvah D. Grenelle.

MILTON HILL.

This cannot now claim to be a village, but it had very hopeful prospects for twenty or thirty years succeeding the Revolution. There was Powell's store, at one time selling more goods than any other country store in the county. Two churches were erected there. It was on the Middle Line road, the centre of the town, and in itself a beautiful hill; but in after-years stores, churches, and business enterprises were attracted to Ballston Spa and the villages above. The store was closed, the churches dissolved, their houses of worship removed. Speculation in corner-lots and the opening of broad avenues ceased to excite the citizens of the "Hill."

Mr. Powell's store was on the corner of the road leading to West Milton from the "Hill." His dwelling-house is still standing near. Mr. Powell came about 1800. Of his sons, Elisha is now living in New York, Westill W. in Tennessee, George B. a lumber merchant of Oswego. A daughter, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Dr. Wright, resides at Newtown, Long Island.

ROWLAND'S MILLS.

This hamlet is on the eastern line of Milton, and not far from the village of Saratoga Springs. The place is named from H. R. Rowland, the proprietor of the saw and grist-mills that are situated upon one of the branches of the Kayadrossera. Southeast of the mills there are also stone-works. Prince Wing resides at Rowland's Mills, and is very extensively engaged in milling, burning lime, and farming. In these occupations he employs a large number of persons. Prince Wing is a native of the town of Greenfield, his father having settled there at an early date.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The town organized its school districts in pursuance of the law of 1812.

The school at Ballston Spa is the largest and most important in the town. Other schools of considerable numbers and sustained with a commendable public spirit are at West Milton, Rock City, Milton Centre, and Bloodville.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1....	931	\$417.12	\$640.32	\$541.79	\$31.06	\$1630.29
" 2....	64	52.14	44.02	27.13	2.14	125.43
" 3....	66	52.14	45.39	37.61	2.20	137.34
" 4....	39	52.14	26.82	21.33	1.30	101.59
" 5....	55	52.14	37.83	30.03	1.83	121.83
" 6....	45	52.14	30.95	22.32	1.50	106.91
" 7....	99	52.14	68.09	79.11	3.30	254.78
" 8....	45	52.14	30.95	23.55	1.50	108.14
" 9....	55	52.14	37.83	45.61	1.84	137.42
" 10....	113	52.14	77.72	63.28	3.77	249.05
" 11....	120	52.14	82.53	97.41	4.00	288.22
" 12....	92	52.14	63.28	73.16	3.07	191.65
" 13....	38	52.14	26.14	22.31	1.27	101.86
	1762	\$1199.22	\$1211.87	\$1084.46	\$58.75	\$3554.51

VII.—CHURCHES.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

In the year 1796 a parish styled St. James' church, Milton, was organized under the auspices of Rev. Ammi Rogers, who seems to have gone everywhere doing good. The first vestry of the parish was James Henderson and David Roberts, wardens; Abel Whalen, William Bolt, Joel Mann, Hugh McGinness, William Johnson, Henry Whitlock, John Aslton, Thomas Shepherd, vestrymen. The church stood on Milton Hill, near the present school-house. Rev. Charles McCabe, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Milton, entered the Episcopal ministry and was for some years the rector of St. James'. About the year 1845 the services of the parish were discontinued and the members united with that of Christ church, Ballston Spa. The property was bought by Nathaniel Mann in 1849. Among the pastors are mentioned Rev. J. Perry, 1810; Rev. Mr. Adams, in 1809. Contributors to sustain the church were Everts, Alles, Barkers, Daniel Crawford, who lived south of Saratoga Springs; Anthony Creal, Phineas Roberts, Benjamin Crawford, Eli Beardsley, Martha Fullerton, Abner Hoyt, Hezekiah R. Hoyt, Noah Pullen, who lived in Galway; John Bennett, Philip J. Kellogg, Benjamin Bennett, Abner Wilson, Jared Tallmage, Isaac Tallmage, Thomas B. Safford, Sarah Booth, Seth Tallmage, William Bolt, Levi Gregory, Ziba Taylor. These were all, no doubt, contributors as early as 1800, or soon after.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MILTON.

It appears from the records in the office of the county clerk that this society was incorporated June 2, 1791. It may have been organized earlier than that, but then for the first time filed its certificate in accordance with law. The full name was "The Presbyterian Society of Milton, in the town of Ballston."

The trustees named in the certificate are William Williamson, Ebenezer Couch, Benajah Smith, Silas Adams, Stephen Wood, Esquire Patchin. The signatures were witnessed by Cornelius Vandenburg and G. N. Schoon-

hoven, and the return is signed by John Ball and Hezekiah Middlebrook, officers of the meeting. The meeting-house was at Milton Hill, and stood northeast from the present school-house, on the line of the highway.

Mr. Hovey was an early minister here, and in later years the names of Wright and Hermance are mentioned. The society was dissolved about the year 1840-41, some of the members uniting with the church at West Milton, and others at Ballston Spa.

BAPTIST SOCIETY KNOWN AS THE "STONE CHURCH."

This is in the Bentley neighborhood, east of Rock City. The society was organized before 1800. The first meetings were held in private houses and in barns. The first meeting-house was built of wood, on the site of the present one, in 1801. The work was done by Elder Lewis, who also built the old farm-house of the Bentleys. It stood till 1826, when the present substantial stone building was erected. This Baptist church was one of the pioneer societies of the town. Services have generally been maintained from the first settlement to the present time. The lot for the church site was bought in 1801, and deeded to John Bentley, Silas Adams, Daniel Green, Salmon Child, and Reuben Weed. The parsonage lot was bought Feb. 19, 1828.

A number of individuals from Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., from White Creek, Washington Co., and from Stillwater moved into this part of Milton about 1785, and were soon after formed into a branch of the Stillwater Baptist church, receiving and dismissing members and managing their own affairs.

At a council June 22, 1793, the church was constituted an independent body, with forty-eight members. The earlier meetings were in barns and in dwelling-houses. The ministers encountered peculiar difficulties in discharging their duties. They had to travel through forests guided only by marked trees or over roads rudely and imperfectly opened. Their temporal wants were supplied by hard labor in secular employments, and their services on the Sabbath were but sparingly rewarded by pecuniary remuneration. This proceeded from inability of brethren in a new country rather than from any want of disposition to help their ministers. Some of the ministers were here but a short time, and no date is given. Smith, Covil, Finch, Lee, McClure, Rogers, Irish, and Peck were here when meetings were held in barns and dwellings.

The following is a list of the ministers, with the dates of their pastorates: Jonathan Nicols, 1803-7; Samuel Plum, 1814-22; Clay, 1822-24; E. Tucker, 1825-26; T. Powel, 1828-36; A. Seamans, 1836-37; J. B. Wilkins, 1838-39; J. Goadby, 1840-41; W. B. Curtis, 1842-48; Caleb Gurr, 1849-52; E. B. Crandell, 1852-54; Lewis Sellick, 1856-57; F. N. Barlow, 1857-60.

A. G. Waring is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers seventy members.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEST MILTON.

This church was organized as the Covenanters or Reformed Presbyterians. It was the religious society of the solid Scotch emigrants who came to Milton and Ballston

during or soon after the Revolution, and settled what was known as *Paisley Street*. Their sturdy Christian faith is still reflected in their children's children. The marble over their graves may crumble, their old homesteads may disappear, but their *faith* lives and flourishes. The first house of worship was erected on the present farm of John T. Conde, a mile and a half west of Spier's Corners. It was about forty feet square, two stories, with a spacious, old-fashioned gallery. It was abandoned in 1840, the old building sold to James Hayes, who moved it to his place in Galway and made a carriage-house of it. The new edifice was erected at Spier's Corners, on a beautiful elevation, soon after the sale of the old one, 1840 or '41.

The successive ministers of this church were of much character and ability, eight out of the twelve having received the degree of doctor of divinity. The first pastor was James McKinney, who came from Ireland just after the United Irish rebellion, 1798. He was a large and powerful man both of body and mind. He was followed by the Rev. Gilbert McMaster, a name that afterwards became noted in the annals of American Presbyterianism. The remaining ministers have been Samuel Wilson, John N. McLeod, Rev. A. S. McMaster, son of the second pastor, Rev. Samuel Stevenson, Rev. R. H. Beattie, Rev. M. McAleese, Rev. David G. Bullions, Rev. Peter Brooks, Rev. Andrew Johnston, and Rev. Wm. Scholl.

The first elders, elected about the year 1800, were John Willson (father of William Willson, the recent donor of the chapel and park), Alexander Glen, John Burns, Joseph Shearer, Alexander Donnon. All of these first elders and several of the later ones belonged to the Paisley Street settlement, and are spoken of by those who remember them as a noble race of strong, brave Christian pioneers. The remaining elders have been Andrew Gardner, James Guthrie, Robert Willson, James Hayes, William Willson, Charles McClew, William Charles, Adam Clute, Matthew Sherwood, John Parent, James Allison, John A. Clute, Noah S. Young, Frederick Streever, John T. Conde.

James Hayes, from whom these and many other items have been obtained, is still living, a ruling elder sixty years, a fair specimen of the solid men of old, who laid the foundation of our civil and religious institutions. With intense love for the faith of his fathers and the faith of his children, he is passing a serene and quiet old age, approaching with unflinching trust the end of a long and useful life.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROCK CITY FALLS.

The first meeting for organizing this society was held about the first of March, 1844. Alanson Richards, one of the circuit ministers, presided, and a committee to secure subscriptions was appointed, consisting of Joshua Swan, Gilbert Swan, Charles R. Lewis, Constant Potter, Seth Whalen, Darius J. Hewitt, William C. Kelley, and Asa P. Frink. At the second meeting, March 9, 1844, trustees were chosen as follows: Seth Whalen, Charles R. Lewis, Joshua Swan, James McIntosh, Harlow Kilmer. At a meeting of the trustees, April 22, Joseph Riggs was chosen clerk of the society, a building committee was named,—Joshua Swan, James McIntosh, Seth Whalen, and Harlow Kilmer. April 27, proposals were invited to build a house

of wood fifty-four by thirty-two. May 4, the proposal of Harlow Kilmer to erect the house for \$1300 was unanimously accepted. Among the subscribers to the building fund were Joseph Riggs, \$100; James McIntosh, Charles R. Lewis, Joshua Swan, Seth Whalen, John Taylor, \$50 each; Harlow Kilmer, \$30; Constant Potter, Abraham Haynor, Asa P. Frink, Samuel Craig, Gilbert Swan, Darius J. Hewitt, Harlow Kilmer, David Van Ostrand, Roscius R. Kennedy, Isaac Rowland, Jr., Seth Whalen, and Joshua Swan, \$25 each; Thomas G. Arnold, \$20; Norman Arnold and Nelson Walter, \$15 each. These were all the subscriptions that exceeded \$10.

March 26, 1855, Harlow Van Ostrand was elected clerk. April 11, 1868, the church basement was permitted to be used for academic purposes.

A ladies' aid society raised in 1863-67 nearly \$300 for parsonage matters, and the parsonage, from the record, seems to have been completed by the liberal aid of George West and C. Kilmer.

This Methodist house of worship was the successor of an older one that was built at Swan's Corners in 1811. That house is still standing, devoted to other uses, but with the pulpit and altar still there, and some of the seats,—objects of interest and almost of veneration to some long since removed to other towns, who wander back to the scenes of their childhood, and recall the early services in the old house.

In connection with this church was a Sunday-school in 1825-27. Among the scholars were Zerah Hoyt, now pastor of the Congregational church in Greenfield, Eleanor Tallman, Harlow Van Ostrand, and others now in middle or advanced life. A Bible class was conducted by Rev. Samuel Young, a local preacher.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, ROCK CITY FALLS.

This place was visited occasionally for many years from Saratoga. Mass on these occasions was said sometimes in the district school-house, but most generally in the dwelling-house of Mrs. Vogel. Mrs. Vogel's may be said to have been the cradle of Catholicity at the "Falls;" there the priest ever received a hearty welcome, and the people accommodation. This lady and her son John were the first and most active in the movement for a church at the "Falls."

Rev. John McMenomy, in the month of October, 1872, after mass in the school-house, organized a meeting at which a subscription for a church was opened. Plans were procured, and a contract made in January following. The church was finished and paid for within the year, with the exception of about \$300. Mr. Chauncey Kilmer generously donated a lot one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet; his son Clarence gave \$300; Mr. Welsh, \$500; and his son \$100 towards the erection of the church. The edifice was incorporated in July, 1874. The first incorporators were John J. Conroy, bishop; Rt. Rev. Francis Mc Nerney, acting vicar-general; John McMenomy, pastor; together with John Vogel and John Enright, the two laymen of the congregation. The corporate title of the church is "The Church of St. Paul, of Rock City Falls, N. Y."

The first pastor of the church was Rev. P. Smith, appointed November, 1875. The present pastor, 1878, is Michael Mullany. The church was dedicated in September, 1877, by Bishop Mc Nerney, assisted by Rev. P. Havermans, of Troy, Rev. J. McMenomy, of Saratoga, and its pastor, Rev. M. Mullany. Father Havermans preached. The choir of St. Peter's, Saratoga, sang the mass.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

As in the case of other towns, places of burial are numerous. In the northwest is a finely-situated burial-ground, opposite the place of A. D. Grenell. Northwest of Rowland's Mills is another, in which burials occurred at an early date. West of Spier's Corners, near the place of S. Young, is a cemetery of considerable age. Near the Presbyterian church of that place is the large cemetery of modern times. In the vicinity of the smaller villages there are also cemeteries. There is one in the Judge Thompson neighborhood, and some places of private burial already mentioned in another place.

IX.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Two or three points of considerable historic interest are spoken of in the chapter upon the town of Ballston, places that were in the part of the town which afterwards became Milton. These will be noticed in the extracts from Judge Scott's address, and under various other heads both in this and other chapters.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of the town are very largely engaged in manufacturing enterprises, and these are fully stated in connection with the notices of villages. The agriculture of some portions of the town is, however, of an excellent and superior character. In the western, central, and southern portions there are many fine farms, fertile and productive, giving evidence of the skill, intelligence, and practical thrift of their owners.

XI.—MILITARY.

In the War of 1812 there went from the town of Milton, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, the following soldiers: Captain Reuben Westcott, Cornelius Schermerhorn, Freeman Thomas, W. J. Stillwell, Oliver Whitehead, Daniel Beach, John Wheeler, Alva Robertson, Timothy Bailey, and doubtless others.

The following is the military roll of those who went from this town into the War of 1861-65. The action of the town in the raising of bounties was prompt and patriotic. As in other cases, the list has been advertised and left for correction several weeks at Ballston Spa.

Adna Abbs, Jr., enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; wounded; taken prisoner May 10, 1864; re-transf. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
William Arnold, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; wounded; prisoner May 6, 1864; died.
Charles Andrews, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; wounded May 18, 1864; transferred.
Alonzo Allen, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; corp.
Arnold T. Ayres, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D; corp.
Brannan Ayres, Jr., enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
William Abbs, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
William Campbell, enl. June 22, 1863, 13th Art., Co. I; corp.
Ephraim J. Tripp, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. July 10, 1865; was taken prisoner May 10, and recaptured June 10, 1865.

- William Bartel, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 William Bortell, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 Thomas C. Black, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 Daniel E. Bortell, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 Marcus Burras, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D; corp.
 James Bortell, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; died of wounds June 16, 1864, at Washington.
 William A. Baker, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 William G. Ball, enl. Dec., 1863; capt.; disch. Sept., 1865.
 George Bolton, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; corp.; killed at Cold Harbor, June 4, 1864.
 Isaac Boise, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; served through; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 William H. Boise, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Feb. 20, 1862, at Yorktown.
 Nathan Brown, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; served through; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Andrew Brower, enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 David Burst, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; trans. to Bat., Dec. 4, 1863.
 James W. Bacon, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; trans. to U. S. Cav.
 Case Ballou, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability, June 16, 1862.
 Edwin Bobenreath, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. D.
 Alexander J. Beach, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 13th Art., Co. E; capt.; died of fever, Aug. 10, 1864, at Chesapeake, Md.
 John H. Briggs, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Milo E. Burley, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 William Barrett, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 George Bowers, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; wounded Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Thomas J. Bradt, enl. Sept. 18, 1862.
 James Conlan, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Wm. Craig, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died of wounds received at Winchester.
 Joseph Cromack, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died in rebel prison.
 Charles P. Cornell, enl. Sept. 21, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; transferred.
 Lewis Calkins, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. C; died at Fortress Monroe, April, 1862.
 Benjamin H. Carr, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; sergt.; died of wounds, June 12, 1864, at Richmond.
 Clark Collins, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.
 George H. Curren, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; sergt.
 Patrick Cannon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Philip S. Christy, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Mark Cochran, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James W. Cole, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Eugene N. Carroll, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 George Cruise, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James Caylor, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Jared L. Crouch, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles M. Carter, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G; sergt.
 Hubert Curtiss, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G.
 Wm. J. Chilson, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F; sergt.; disch. July 25, 1865.
 Thomas Craig, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 John Crouch, enl. 4th H. Art. Co. D.
 Egbert W. Davis, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; sergt.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Robert N. DeLong, enl. Oct. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Joseph B. Day, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died of fever, Jan. 22, 1862, at Washington.
 Benjamin H. Day, enl. Oct. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; taken sick; did not join the regiment then.
 Truman Deuel, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability, July 25, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Stephen Davis, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James Dunk, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 John Duckett, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Benjamin H. Day, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. D; killed May 3, 1863, at Fredericksburg.
 Wesley J. Date, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Henry C. DeLong, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Henry C. Dye, enl. Jan. 4, 1861, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Robert DeLong, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Henry Davis.
 Wm. Eastham, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Nathan Eldredge, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Alfred Eighmy, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Edward Estabrook, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. C.
 Patrick English, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Leonard Englehart, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Warren Earl, enl. 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; trans. to Bat., 77th Regt.; wounded Oct. 19, 1864; disch. July, 1865.
 James Emperor, enl. Sept. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; wounded; trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps; trans. back; killed May 6, 1864, in the Wilderness.
 Schnyler Freeman, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Wm. D. Freeman, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Cyrus M. Fay, enl. Nov. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disabled May 6, 1864.
 Robert Fox, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; corp.; killed in Florida first belonged to 4th Art.
 Andrew J. Freeman, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 George F. Foster, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James V. Fogg, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; taken prisoner May 6, 1864; died in rebel prison.
 Herman C. Fowler, enl. Aug. 24, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; died of wounds, July 14, 1864.
 Samuel Farnsworth, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Collins Foster, enl. 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 John Fuller, enl. 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 A. M. Fitzgerald, enl. 1861, 30th N. Y. Inf., Co. F; disch. 1863.
 Elenah Gilderleeve, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 2, 1862.
 David E. Goffe, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; served through the war; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Gottfried Gleesattle, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 24, 1862.
 George T. Graham, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Oct. 4, 1862.
 Justus M. Gilson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died April 10, 1862, at Alexandria, Va.
 Frederick Gleesattle, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; trans.
 James K. Gillespie, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; sergt.
 John Greer, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Harley Groesbeck, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 David Galusha, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Terence Gregg, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; wounded May 6, 1864; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 John Geoghan, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability, May 16, 1862.
 George R. Goodwin, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F; corp.; pro. sergt.
 Dudley Goodwin, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F; pro. corp.
 John Hegeman, enl. July 12, 1862, 88th Illinois, Co. B; pro. sergeant; transf. to 1st U. S. Eng., Nov., 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.
 Chas. Howard, from Regular Army, enl. Dec. 1, 1863, Co. I, 2d Vet. Cav.; sergt.; pro. lieut.; mustered out Nov. 28, 1865; died at Albany, 1875.
 Ozias Hewitt.
 Clement C. Hill, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; capt.; resigned July 1, 1862.
 Noble G. Hammond, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; 1st lieut.; resigned July 24, 1862.
 Alanson F. Hatch, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died of disease, Nov. 28, 1862.
 Amasa A. Holbrook, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 24, 1862.
 Otis Holbrook, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Jan. 10, 1862, at Washington.
 Cornelius S. Huyck, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. March 7, 1863.
 Edward Hall, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Dallas Hoyt, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 23, 1862.
 Alexander C. Holmes, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Nov. 3, 1862.
 Wm. H. Hewitt, Jr., enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 James A. Hanna, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Seymour Harris, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Smith Harlow, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Orrin Hill, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Wm. B. Horton, enl. Sept., 1861, 44th Regt., Co. B.
 John B. Harlow, enl. Sept., 1861, 44th Regt., Co. B.
 John M. Hammond, enl. Sept., 1861, 44th Regt., Co. B.
 George L. Hayes, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H.
 Andrew Hlassett, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Wm. Hall, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 John Howard, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 Frederick Hope, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Stephen Harris, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Nicholas Hudson, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Alva Hickok, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Wm. H. Hewitt, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Martin Hunter, enl. Dec., 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 Thomas Harris, enl. Oct., 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; sergt.; sergt.-major; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; captain; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.; mustered out July 10, 1865.
 George W. Ingalls, enl. Nov. 22, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D; captain; resigned Feb. 28, 1863.
 Edwin R. Ingalls, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 4th Heavy Art., Co. D.
 Benjamin J. Jones, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.
 Wm. J. Jennings, enl. Aug. 17, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; sergt.; mustered out June 24, 1865; died at Ballston, N. Y., May 1, 1871.
 Wm. H. Johnston, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 James Jermain, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Frederick Keenholtz, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died of wounds May 6, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
 Christopher F. Keenholtz, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Oscar Kemp, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Edwin L. Lockwood, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. E; discharged for disability, Aug. 10, 1862.

- George D. Luffman, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Lewis Luker, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; killed May 18, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
 Francis Love, enl. Aug. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; died of wounds June 16, 1864.
 Matthew Love, enl. Aug. 29, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; died of wounds July 14, 1864.
 Moses Lewis, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 John E. Lansing, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Lewis Lane, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 George LeClear, enl. Dec. 11, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Jesse R. Lewis, enl. 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Wm. Lewis, enl. 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Henry Lowery, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D; disch. at Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Lewis, enl. in sanitary service as hospital steward.
 Wallace Morrison, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; corp.; trans. to U. S. Art., June 25, 1862; disch. in 1866.
 John Mitchell, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; wagoner; served through; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Alexander Morrison, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; taken prisoner May 6, 1864; exchanged; disch.
 Thomas Mainhood, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 19, 1863.
 Alexander Mead, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. sergt.; trans. to U. S. Colored Troops.
 Alexander McIntosh, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; disch. with regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
 John F. Mosher, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Aug. 12, 1864, at Middletown, Va.
 Frederick Morehouse, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. March 18, 1863.
 John Mosher, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 George Milham, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Ferdinand Miller, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James McNab, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Wallace McIntosh, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 John S. McKnight, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Patrick Murray, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 James B. McLean, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D; sergt.
 E. Wilson Merriman, enl. Dec. 15, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Charles Massey, enl. 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Samuel Massey, enl. 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 James C. Milliman.
 H. T. Medberry, enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 192d Regt., Co. D; disch. July, 1865.
 Robert E. Nelson, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; corp.; pro. sergt.; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; mustered out with regiment, June 27, 1865.
 Henry O'Neil, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Oct. 2, 1862, at Fortress Monroe.
 Elijah Olmstead, enl. Oct. 22, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; died of disease, Dec. 24, 1862.
 Leonard Osman, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; lost in action.
 John O'Neil, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F; corp.
 W. H. Owen, enl. 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H; re-enl. 1863, 5th U. S. Reg. Cav.; sergt.
 Charles A. Perry, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; sergt.; disch. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Robert Porter, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; corp.; disch. Jan. 1, 1863; re-enl. 13th Art., Dec. 28, 1863.
 Archy Phillips, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Anson J. Palmateer, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Alfred Pickett, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; disch. for disability, April 28, 1862.
 Cyrus Palleford, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Reuben Parkhurst, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Isaac Porter, enl. Dec. 24, 1863, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Charles Petrit, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Asabel W. Potter, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D; 1st sergt.
 Henry Packard, enl. 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Albert J. Reed, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp.; sergt.; wounded; transferred.
 Patrick D. Rooney, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Dec. 10, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
 James E. Reed, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Frederick Smith, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; sergt.; pro. to 1st lieut., July 24, 1862; to capt., June 4, 1863; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Benjamin T. Simon, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; served through; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
 Lafayette Schermerhorn, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died June 3, 1862, at Gaines' Hill, Va.
 Arnold Spicer, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Paul Settle, Jr., enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. June 13, 1862.
 Charles Shiegel, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 John Southward, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; twice wounded, May 6 and Oct. 16, 1864.
 Simeon Sill, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Lorenzo Smith, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Philip Schaffer, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Elijah Sherman, enl. July 31, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Edward C. Slocum, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Thomas S. Stairs, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 John P. Staples, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 John G. Sternbaur, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Harris T. Slocum, enl. Dec. 9, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Benjamin Severance, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Martin V. Sheffer, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Hiram Sweet, Jr., enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Charles H. Sullivan, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Horace Salisbury, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Hiram P. Sherman, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Darius Shill, enl. Jan. 29, 1863, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Tobias Salisbury, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Charles Searles, enl. 1861, 13th H. Art., Co. F.
 Zagar Strong, enl. Oct. 1861, 77th Regt.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va.
 Gideon A. Tripp, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; 1st sergt.; disch. Oct. 31, 1862.
 Flavius A. Titus, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; corp.
 Ira Tripp, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died in rebel prison.
 James D. Thompson, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; corp.
 George W. Trumble, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C; musician.
 Royal M. Tenny, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; transferred to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Ephraim Tiff, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. B; wounded May 10, 1864; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt.
 Isaac Thorp, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Milesius Taft, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Sandy R. Van Steenberg, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; corp.; disch. June 26, 1862.
 Asa Van Dye, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. May 7, 1862.
 George Van Dyke, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Dec. 5, 1862.
 Wm. R. Van Arnum, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Nov. 8, 1862.
 Jacob H. Van Arnum, enl. Sept. 21, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John H. Van Steenberg, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; detailed for detached service, June 13, 1863.
 Michael Van Horn, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. H.
 George L. Van Steenberg, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 James E. Webster, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died Aug. 1862.
 Joseph S. Wayne, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; died June 9, 1862, at Gaines' Hill, Va.
 Edmund Williams, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; transferred.
 George M. Wood, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; pro. corp., May 13, 1864; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
 Horace Weaver, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. May 7, 1862.
 Samuel H. Weldon, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Datus E. Wilbur, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B; disch. with the regiment, Dec. 13, 1864.
 James M. Wood, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 James A. Wager, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.
 Eugene Werner, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 77th Regt., Co. H; trans. to Co. A.
 Jeremiah Wayes, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Albert L. Wood, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Norman Wood, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Charles F. Wait, enl. July 30, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Isaac Warn, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. I.
 Albert A. Weatherwax, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 153d Regt., Co. G; sergt.
 John Walls, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D; corp.
 Alonzo M. Weatherwax, enl. Nov. 28, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D.
 Wm. Weatherwax, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 4th H. Art., Co. D; pro. sergt.; served through; disch. Dec. 18, 1864.
 Wm. Webb, enl. Dec. 26, 1861, 13th Art., Co. F.
 John R. Wilbur, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Atwood Wilbur, enl. 1861, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Lee Whalen, enl. 1864, 13th Art., Co. F.
 Daniel Webster, enl. April 28, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. F; served time; disch. June 1, 1863; re-enl. July 16, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; sergt.; wounded; disch. Sept. 28, 1865.
 George Webster, enl. Aug. 4, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; musician; disch. Nov. 28, 1865.
 Harvey Young, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. B.
 Waldo Young, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 115th Regt., Co. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HARLOW VAN OSTRAND

was born in Milton, Saratoga Co., December 12, 1817. His father, David Van Ostrand, was among the early settlers in the county, and came from Connecticut soon after the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch was brought up to the mercantile business, commencing when he was fourteen years of age as clerk in the store of Frink & Kellogg, at Milton Centre. Subsequently he carried on a large business at that place, and in 1849 moved to Rock City Falls, where he built the store known as the "Com-oddity Rooms."



Harlow Van Orstrand.

He was the first and only postmaster since the establishment of the office at Rock City Falls, in 1849. For many years he was book-keeper for Messrs. Kilmer & Son, extensive paper-manufacturers. His son Henry succeeds him in that position, while the subject of this sketch, whose health is much improved, attends the post-office and his "com-oddity rooms."

He was married September 15, 1839, to Eleanore,

daughter of Timothy Tallman. They have seven children now living, two sons and five daughters. Mr. V. has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than forty years.

ISAIAH BLOOD

was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, Feb. 13, 1810. His father, Sylvester Blood, was a manufacturer of scythes, a business which he established in the first decade of the present century, two miles south of Ballston Spa. In 1824, with a view of enlarging his business, he purchased the valuable water-power on the Kayadrossera creek, which was called the "Hollow," and is now known as "Bloodville," and carried on the business at that place as well as at the old stand.

In 1831 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Jane E. Gates, of Ballston,—whose prudent management and wise counsel contributed largely to his success,—and soon after formed a copartnership with his father, and moved to the "Hollow," and took charge of the works at that place. In 1837 he bought out his father, and by strict attention to business was enabled in a few years to enlarge his establishment to its present capacity, including the additional business of manufacturing axes upon the next privilege below. Through this he succeeded in amassing a large fortune. He was a man of remarkable energy; his capacity for the rapid transaction of business was marvelous, and whatever he did was well done.

Mr. Blood was born and educated a Democrat, and always adhered to that faith. His *début* in politics was in 1847, when he was elected supervisor of the Whig town of Milton. In 1851 he was elected member of Assembly from the First Assembly district of Saratoga County, in the spring of 1859 again supervisor of Milton, and in the fall of that year a senator from the Fifteenth district. In 1869 he was again elected to that position, and died before the expiration of his term, to wit, on the 29th of November, 1870.

PROVIDENCE.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

PROVIDENCE is the central town upon the western tier. It is bounded north by Edinburgh, east by Greenfield, south by Galway, and west by the county line. It contains 8920 acres of improved land and 18,241 acres of unimproved, and of this last amount 9980 are woodland. The population in 1875 was 1132.

This town contains a part of the twenty-first allotment of the Kayadrossera patent, also a part of the patent granted to John Glen and forty-four others, under date of Aug. 24, 1770; and also a part of the Northampton patent, granted Oct. 17, 1741, to Jacob Mase and others.

In the revised statutes of the State this town is described and its boundary lines defined as follows:

"The town of *Providence* shall contain all that part of said county beginning at the northwest corner of Milton, and running thence a west course on a parallel line with the north bounds of the town of Charlton to the west bounds of the county; then north along the same six miles; then easterly on a straight line parallel with the south bounds to a line running north from the northwest corner of Milton; then south along said line to the place of beginning."

II.—NATURAL FEATURES.

The town consists mostly of hilly lands and of a poor quality of sandy and stony soil. In the western part the soil is a little better, and the surface more level. The Maxon mountain, a high table-land, occupies the entire northern part of the town. Round lake lies near the centre of the town. It is a small body of water, and its outlet is denominated Hans creek. The manner in which it obtained this name is said to have been as follows: Sir William Johnson, who resided at Johnstown, Fulton county, was once, in company with one John Conyne, fishing for trout in this stream. Conyne was standing up in the canoe, and a sudden lurch caused him to involuntarily plunge into the waters. Sir William remarked that "Hans" (German for John) had "gone after some trout." Ever afterwards it was called Hans creek, from that circumstance. Lake Desolation is another small body of water. It lies on the town line, partly in Providence and partly in Greenfield. Its outlet is Kenyetto creek, now more commonly known as Hagedorn's creek. This stream rises in the eastern part of Providence, flows southwest through the town, then westerly across Broadalbin, then northerly through a portion of Mayfield, then northeasterly across Broadalbin, and empties into the Sacandaga river at Northampton through Mayfield creek. It runs a course of some twenty-two or three miles, and empties its waters less than eight miles from its source. Following the Sacandaga and Hudson to Waterford, it there joins its waters with those of the Chuctenunda creek, whose source is about one mile south of this stream, in Gal-

way. The Chuctenunda flows westerly through Perth and Montgomery county, and empties into the Mohawk at Amsterdam. Frenchman's creek is another small stream that rises in Providence and flows west into Fulton county, emptying into the Sacandaga Vlaie.

This town may claim several excellent points from which to view the surrounding country. From Antioch hill in the Clute neighborhood, in the southeastern part, a very fine view of the country to the east, south, and west is afforded. For extent and variety it is a view seldom excelled. From other hills near the centre and from Maxon mountain fine views of the country to the west and north are obtained.

III.—EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers after the Revolution are said to have been Nathaniel Wells and Seth Kellogg. Of these men and their families nothing is now known.

Thomas Shankland settled at Hagedorn Mills, and in 1786 built the first saw-mill in the town. This was quickly followed by a grist-mill, which was either the first or second grist-mill in town. The Schermerhorn mill, on Hans creek, is by some supposed to have been the first one. To support this theory they cite the fact that every timber, posts, sills, joists, rafters, girts, and even the braces, were of hewed timber; while those of Shankland's mill were some of them of sawed timber. It might easily be, however, that the cost of making a road over which to draw the sawed timber induced the builders of this mill to hew their timbers. Shankland built a frame house, and kept an inn, which was the first in the town. In a few years, probably about 1792, Shankland sold this property to Peter Morey, who held it till 1806, when he in turn sold to Jonathan Hagedorn. Several of Shankland's children died previous to his removal, and were buried in a lot east of the present residence of Stephen Rockwell. These were probably the first deaths in the town, and this family burial-ground also the first in town. Some time ago quite an excitement was created by the finding of an ancient-looking grave-stone, on which the death was made to appear as having occurred in 1707. After investigating a little further, however, a part of the stone that had been broken off was unearthed, and by putting the two pieces together it made the date read 1797, which result lessened its value as an antique, but verified the truth of history.

Martin Sleezer was among the very earliest settlers, coming into the town immediately after the close of the war, and settling near the western centre of the town. There being no mills in the vicinity, he frequently went to Schenectady, hired out, and worked till he earned a bushel of wheat, took it to the mills and had it ground,

and then carried it through the woods to his home, guided only by marks on the trees. Some of his descendants are still living in the town.

Jonathan Finch was one of the "Minute-men of seventy-six," and was several times called out during the troublous times that preceded the breaking out of the Revolution. At one of their musters he was accidentally wounded in one of his hands and rendered unfit for further service. He drew a pension from the government on account of his wound. At the close of the Revolution he removed with his family from Dutchess county, and settled on the land now owned by H. T. Trevett, in the western part of Providence. Here he lived, raised a family, and died, full of years and good works. Upon the organization of the Baptist church he was licensed by it to preach the gospel, and officiated as pastor for many years, being ordained to the ministry soon after his license was given. He was a chaplain in the War of 1812. His father and mother came from their southern home and spent the last years of their lives in Providence. Jonathan and Jemima Finch had a family that grew up to manhood and womanhood, and have passed from the scenes of earth. Three of his grandchildren are still living,—Lansing and Thomas S. in Providence, and Samuel R. in Broadalbin.

In the year 1796, David and Samuel S. Barker, two brothers, left their eastern home in Dartmouth, Mass., and came west to better their fortunes. David built a house on the place now occupied by Thomas Hughes, just north of Barkersville, and opened an inn for the entertainment of travelers. Samuel S. settled on the place now occupied by Jere C. Bogart. These two brothers built a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and shoe-shop and tannery, and carried on quite an extensive business. The saw-mill was built on the site of an old mill built by some unknown person, and, so far as we are able to discover, at some pre-historic time. Many descendants of these men are living in this and adjoining counties. Nathaniel Barker, of Galway, is a son of David Barker, and Mrs. Lydia Bogert, of Barkersville, is a granddaughter of Samuel S. Barker. The village of Barkersville was named after these men. Mr. J. W. Briggs has a pair of tongs in his possession that David Barker brought from Dartmouth with him eighty-one years ago.

Stephen Rockwell and his family came from Dutchess county in 1784, and settled in Milton. Their eldest son enlisted in the United States naval service during the Revolution, and was never heard from afterwards. The other son, Jonah Rockwell, settled in Providence, having married Anna Temple, and raised a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead save two, Stephen and Polly Rockwell, who live at Hagedorn's Mills. Jonah Rockwell died in 1838. Stephen Rockwell is engaged in farming. Trustram Duel was a blacksmith living in Dutchess county. Becoming dissatisfied with his location, and hoping to better his condition, he removed to Providence in the year 1797, and settled near Hagedorn's Mills. He built a house and a shop, and at once began working at his trade. This was the first blacksmith-shop in the town. He had seven children. Seneca Duel and Mrs. A. Manchester, living in Providence, are the only ones now living.

Nathaniel Sowl was a sailor engaged in whaling, and

at the time of the Revolution his vessel narrowly escaped capture by a British man-of-war. He abandoned the sea, and with his family removed to Providence, in 1787, coming from Dartmouth, Mass. For several years he lived on rented lands; but finally, in 1806, he bought a small farm a mile north of Barkersville, and lived there till his death, which occurred January 7, 1837. David Sowl, of Hagedorn's Mills, and Rebecca Allen, of Amsterdam, are the only ones of his family of eight children that are now living. David Sowl has four children living in town, one daughter in Kansas, and another in Washington. One of his sons, Joseph B. Sowl, in partnership with Mosher Chase, runs the saw-mill at Hagedorn's Mills, and deals quite extensively in lumber.

Henry J. Trevett came from Newport, R. I., with a married sister, in 1804. They settled in the western part of the town, near West Providence Post-Office. He married, in 1813, Joanna Shipman, and two of their children are still living in Providence. Mr. Trevett, now eighty-nine years old, is living in the town of Floriday, Montgomery Co. Both of the sons living here are engaged in the manufacture of chairs. Their factories are on Frenchman's creek. The mill owned by Henry T. Trevett & Sons was built by Fox & Lyon, about 1827. It was purchased by the present owners in 1859. Though suffering from the general depression of business, they are still doing quite an extensive business.

William Clark, from Dutchess county, settled near Antioch Hill, a mile and a half north of York's Corners, in 1790. William Clark, for many years supervisor of the town, and Martha A. Fuller, of Saratoga Springs, are grandchildren of his.

Among the early settlers in the southeastern part of the town were Othniel Allen, Ichabod Ely, Zalmon Pulling, Henry R. Hagedorn, James and Jacob Conkling, David and Ephraim Root, William Beardsley, Gideon Allen, and Uriah Cornell. Jonathan Ferris, William Richardson, Peleg Hart, Shadrach Wait, Robert Ryan, — Jones, Stephen Wait, Samuel Mosher, Judah Chase, Edmund Wait, Joshua Boreman, Jonathan Westgate, Jabez Manchester, Wing Chase, James Haviland, and John Rosevelt were other early settlers in different parts of the town.

The first mill at Fayville was built about 1800, by a man named Van Hoesen. It stood between the present road and the river. The present mill was built by Nehemiah St. John, about 1835, and is owned by Lansing Finch. A woolen-factory was also built there about 1850. It was run but a few years, and, after passing through several hands and being used for a variety of purposes, is now used as a cider-mill.

The first woolen-factory in town was built by Isaiah Fuller, a half-mile west of Hagedorn's Mills, on the same stream, prior to 1807. This manufactory consisted of a carding-machine and a cloth-dressing machine. After passing through the hands of several parties, the mill is now running under the management of Briggs Bros. They manufacture flannels, full-cloths, and common cassimeres. It is what is known as a one-set mill, with four looms, and the annual production is about three hundred yards.



STEPHEN ROCKWELL.

Stephen Rockwell, son of Jonah and Anna Rockwell, was born in Providence, Sept. 6, 1804. His parents were natives of Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled in Providence about 1790. They were farmers by occupation. They had six children, namely: Hannah, Stephen, Jesse B., Seth B., Jas. H., and Polly, all of whom are living. Jonah Rockwell lived to be about seventy-four years of age, and at the time of his death was living in Orleans county, N. Y. Mrs. Jonah Rockwell died in 1813, in Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Rockwell were members of the Society of Friends.

Stephen Rockwell remained with his father on the farm until he was of age, when he commenced working by the month on the farm. He followed this about one year and then began making brick, which he followed some four years. Then purchased a farm in Providence, and has followed farming, more or less, ever since, and at the present time owns some three hundred acres. In 1862 he purchased his present home of one hundred and twelve acres. At the time of purchase there was a good saw-mill on it, which was burnt June 10, 1873, and some fifteen hundred

dollars worth of lumber. By the following October it was rebuilt and in running condition.

Mr. Rockwell is identified with the Republican party. He is one of the most esteemed citizens of Providence. He has been called upon to occupy all the important offices in his town. He served one term as justice of the peace in 1847, and has been supervisor of his town some six terms, in all his official career giving general satisfaction.

He married Miss Alice Chase in 1827, by whom two children were born, Susan and Alice. Susan is dead. Mrs. Alice Rockwell was born Sept. 27, 1811, and died Jan. 9, 1837. Mr. Rockwell married Hannah Chase, sister to his first wife, about 1839. By this union three children were born, namely: Jas. H., Ovanda F., and Hannah. Jas. H. is the only one now living. Mrs. Rockwell died in 1843. Mr. Rockwell married his third wife, Miss Laura M. Sleezer, in 1847. She died May 22, 1861, being thirty-five years and seven months old. Mr. Rockwell married his present wife, Miss Frances M. Page, a native of Wells, Hamilton county, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1866. She was born Oct. 8, 1846. Two children bless this union, Rosa Belle and Emma L.

At an early day Amos Wage built a saw-mill about three-quarters of a mile farther up Kenneyto creek than Hagedorn's mill.

William Paine Mason came to Hagedorn's Mills about 1814, and built a store, tavern, and distillery. He was unsuccessful in business, and soon after sold his business and property to Calvin Wheeler, who kept the store and ran the distillery for many years. This store and the one kept by Philip Green at Green's Corners were the first stores in the town.

Stephen Ballard built a shop at Barkersville about the year 1820, and put in a trip-hammer for the manufacture of scythes. After running a short time it was converted to other uses, and is now occupied by Willard Monroe as a turning-shop for the manufacture of rolling-pins, brush, tea-kettle, and stove-lifter handles, etc. Henry M. Lewis owns a saw-mill at Barkersville and deals largely in lumber. His yearly sales amount to about \$5000.

Henry Clute, one of the oldest residents of the town, is of Dutch descent. His parents lived on Aal Plaats creek, near Schenectady, and he was left an orphan at an early age. He came to Providence and lived with Henry R. Hagedorn, a distant relative, and at the age of eighty-four is still living in the vicinity of his early home. Jacob Clute and Gershom H. Clute, two of his sons, also live in Providence.

Jonathan Hagedorn was born in Watervleit, Albany Co., April 8, 1770; was married in Galway, Dec. 30, 1792, to Abigail York, a native of Stephentown, Rensselaer Co. He resided in Glenville as a farmer until 1796, when he moved to Galway and became a merchant. In 1806 he located in Providence, at Hagedorn's Mills, and engaged in farming, lumbering, and milling. Here he remained until his death, which occurred Jan. 15, 1860. He was the eldest son of Samuel Hagedorn, and one of nine children, who all, but one, lived to quite an advanced age. The average of their ages was nearly eighty-six years, and the average of the eight who lived longest was almost ninety years. He had a family of seven children. Only one, Stephen L. Hagedorn, is living, and he, with his wife and two daughters, remains on the old homestead. Mr. Hagedorn has one of the finest grist-mills in the county. It contains three run of stones, and is noted far and wide for the excellence of its products. He is also the fortunate possessor of an unsurpassable picnic ground, in the shape of a beautiful grove of second-growth pines in the heart of the forest. This secluded glade is thickly carpeted with a profuse growth of the softest and most delicate moss, has an excellent spring of water within easy reach, and forms one of the most romantic, interesting, and picturesque scenes imaginable. A young and romantic couple celebrated their nuptials there not long since. We are largely indebted to Mr. Hagedorn for his invaluable assistance in connection with this work.

Some twenty years ago Henry Sandford built a tannery on Hans creek, on the site of the old Schermerhorn mill. It was called "Glen Wild," and was quite a pretentious establishment, employing some thirty or forty hands in connection with it. It is now quite run down, and will probably be abandoned.

The first post-office in the town was Providence P. O., located at Hagedorn's Mills, and established about 1820. Calvin Wheeler was the first postmaster. Thaddeus Scribner was the mail-carrier, and came once a week, on Fridays, from the north. His route was from Ballston north to Hadley, up the Sacandaga valley to the Fish-house, then through Providence, Galway and Milton, back to Ballston.

This township appears to be slowly returning to its primitive state. Lands that years ago were under cultivation are now growing up to pine-forests. A general odor of decay pervades nearly every portion. Business is dull. Manufactures at one time quite prominent are now at a low ebb. Farms have been abandoned, buildings gone to decay and ruin.

IV.—ORGANIZATION.

On the 26th of November, in the year 1795, a special meeting of the citizens of the town of Galway was held to decide whether it was best to divide the town. It was decided to do so, and on 5th of the following February a bill passed the Legislature erecting a new town from the north part of Galway, and naming it Providence, after the city of Providence, R. I. This town, from which Northfield (Edinburgh) was subsequently taken, lies on the west of the county near the centre.

The first town-meeting was held at "the *logg* meeting-house near Jonathan Finch's." This was the old Baptist meeting-house, built in 1793. The following is the record as it appears on the town-book:

"PROVIDENCE, Sept. 9th, 1796.

"At the Annual Town Meeting in and for the Town of Providence, held at the Baptist Meeting house on the first Tuesday In April, A.D., 1796, the following gentlemen Were Duly elected to the several offices annexed to each of their names, viz.: Stephen Wait, Supervisor; Peleg Hart, Town Clerk; Daniel Washburn, Jr., Edmund Wait, Ebenezer Hill, Commissioners of Highways; John Rhoads, Edmond Wait, Zebedee Potter, Assessors; Thurston Wells, Sullivan D. Hubbell, Samuel Andrews, Constables; Sullivan D. Hubbell, Thurston Wells, Collectors of Rates; James Goodwin, Benjamin St. John, Ebenezer Hill, Commissioners of Schools; Elisha Mix, John Thomas, Overseers of the Poor; Daniel Washburn, Jr., Berry Chase, Jonah Rhoads, Fence Viewers; Elisha Mix, William Bentley, Gideon Sly, Pound Keepers.

"Also voted the following Town Law. . . .

"The Town Shall Be Divided Into Road Districts By the Commissioners and Town Clerk. The overseers of highways to Be chosen by the Com's.

"Voted that hogs Run at Large from the 10th day of April till the first Day of october. Being yoked all that are one year old. Shall ware a yoke of two feet Long, and younger ones In Proportion. Boors Shall not run at Large, and if any one shall be found In the Common, the oner thereof Shall Pay a fine of ten shilling for each offence.

"Sheep Rams Shall not Run at Large after the first Day of September till the 10 Day of November; if any person's Ram Shall Be found out of his Enlosure with the a Bove Limited time, the oner thereof Shall Pay a fine of forty Shillings for each offence.

"the Next annual Town Meeting is voted to Be held at the Same Meeting house as the Present Now is.

"A true Copy from the Minutes.

"By PELEG HART, Town Clerk."

No record of the town-meetings from 1799 to 1867 are in existence, and as a consequence our list of town officers is very incomplete. Probably the inhabitants had enough to do to secure a living, and paid but little attention to the preservation of records or historical matter.

By a careful perusal of the town records that exist we find that the people are exposed to the ravages of several unknown diseases, and it is a source of some wonder how so many of them escape and live to such a good old age. Among the list of "ills that flesh is heir to" we find "dysphtheria, cholera, fits, and num palsey." And again, to show how mysterious are the ways of Providence, we find a mortgage recorded ten months before it was given, being dated "Nov. 13, 1870," and recorded "Feb. 12, 1870."

The official list of the town shows that it has been represented in the Legislature by William Carpenter, 1805; Calvin Wheeler, 1810, 1813, 1829, 1838, 1839; Jonathan Delano, Jr., 1820; Seabury Allen, 1837; and James Sumner, Jr., 1861. In 1841, Seymour St. John was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas. William Carpenter, 1806; Othniel Allen, 1813; and Samuel S. Barker, 1815, were masters in chancery. Seneca Duel was justice of sessions in 1860-61. Calvin Wheeler was superintendent of the poor from 1848 to 1852. Seabury Allen was deputy superintendent of common schools in 1843-1845.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1796. Stephen Wait.	Peleg Hart.	Sullivan D. Hubbell.
1797. " "	" "	Thurston Wells.
1798. " "	" "	Sullivan D. Hubbell.
1799. " "	" "	Thurston Wells.
1800. " "	Record lost.	William Boreh.
1801. William Carpenter.	" "	Oliver Edmonds.
1802. " "	" "	Jeremiah Wait.
1803. " "	" "	Oliver Edmonds.
1804. " "	" "	Record lost.
1805. " "	" "	" "
1806. " "	" "	" "
1807. Jonathan Shipman.	" "	" "
1808. Othniel Allen.	" "	" "
1809. Calvin Wheeler.	" "	" "
1810. " "	" "	" "
1811. " "	" "	" "
1812. " "	Artemus Chase.	" "
1813. " "	Record lost.	" "
1814. Jonathan Shipman.	" "	" "
1815. Othniel Allen.	" "	" "
1816. " "	" "	" "
1817. Calvin Wheeler.	" "	" "
1818. " "	" "	" "
1819. " "	" "	" "
1820. " "	" "	" "
1821. " "	" "	" "
1822. " "	" "	" "
1823. " "	" "	" "
1824. " "	" "	" "
1825. " "	" "	" "
1826. " "	" "	" "
1827. " "	" "	" "
1828. " "	" "	" "
1829. Jonathan Hagedorn.	" "	Stephen Rockwell.
1830. Calvin Wheeler.	" "	James Conklin.
1831. Seabury Allen.	" "	" "
1832. " "	" "	John Fritts.
1833. " "	" "	" "
1834. David Page.	" "	" "
1835. Calvin Wheeler.	" "	James Conklin.
1836. " "	" "	Thomas C. Closson.
1837. " "	" "	Joseph Tabor.

Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1838. Hiram Carpenter.	Record lost.	Stephen Rockwell.
1839. " "	" "	" "
1840. " "	S. L. Hagedorn.	Martin Sleezer, Jr.
1841. " "	Record lost.	Record lost.
1842. Nehemiah St. John.	" "	" "
1843. Hiram Carpenter.	" "	Jeptha Mosher.
1844. Nehemiah St. John.	" "	Ebenezer K. Clothier.
1845. Hiram Carpenter.	" "	William Shaw.
1846. Abram Manchester.	" "	William A. Sleezer.
1847. " "	" "	Hiram Parker.
1848. William V. Clark.	" "	Josias R. Sherman.
1849. Stephen Rockwell.	Ezra T. Austin.	Henry Cadman.
1850. " "	Wm. A. Sleezer.	Walter W. Walker.
1851. William V. Clark.	William S. Nash.	J. W. Briggs.
1852. " "	Abram Manchester.	Electus Dye.
1853. William S. Nash.	" "	Asa W. Duel.
1854. William V. Clark.	Jer. Manchester.	Abram Sleezer.
1855. " "	James Marihew.	Isaac Oakley.
1856. S. L. Hagedorn.	" "	Henry Cadman.
1857. " "	" "	Sylvester A. Barton.
1858. William V. Clark.	J. W. Briggs.	Hiram Van Pelt.
1859. James Sumner, Jr.	Joseph H. Dndley.	W. H. Mosher.
1860. " "	Wm. B. Carpenter.	Dolphus Kimball.
1861. S. L. Hagedorn.	James L. Hagedorn.	William Clute.
1862. Stephen Rockwell.	Wm. O. Sumner.	Martin Sleezer.
1863. William V. Clark.	J. W. Briggs.	John Rosevelt.
1864. " "	" "	Joseph B. Sowl.
1865. " "	" "	" "
1866. Mosher Chase.	James Marihew.	Harlow Tabor.
1867. William V. Clark.	J. W. Briggs.	Joseph B. Sowl.
1868. " "	" "	" "
1869. " "	" "	James H. Rockwell.
1870. " "	James L. Hagedorn.	John Rosevelt.
1871. " "	" "	John Shanley.
1872. " "	" "	Edgar Sandford.
1873. Stephen Rockwell.	" "	Jacob Cromwell.
1874. William V. Clark.	Asher Cook, Jr.	George L. Evans.
1875. " "	" "	Peter C. Trevett.
1876. Philip Mead.	Willard Monroe.	" "
1877. Stephen Rockwell.	Henry M. Lewis.	Henry Trevett.
1878. Joseph P. Soule.	Willard Monroe.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1856. Robert Cornell.	1868. Anson B. Pease.
1857. Lyman Gates.	1869. Henry Sandford.
1858. Seneca Duel.	Elisha Alvord.
1859. Abram Manchester.	1870. Joseph B. Sowl.
1860. Jacob Clute.	Abram Manchester.
1861. J. C. Robertson.	1871. Jere C. Bogart.
1862. Wm. M. Stark.	1872. John Rosevelt.
Seneca Duel.	1873. Charles E. Duel.
1863. Henry Sandford.	1874. Joseph B. Sowl.
1864. Jacob Clute.	1875. Jere C. Bogart.
1865. Anson B. Pease.	1876. Jacob Clute.
1866. Jacob Clute.	1877. Charles E. Duel.
1867. Henry Sandford.	1878. Howland Briggs.

V.—VILLAGES.

BARKERSVILLE is a small hamlet near the centre of the southern half of the town. It has mills, and also stores, a hotel, church, and the school-house of district number two.

GLENWILD is near the centre of the northern part of the town. North and east from the place are the wild and unsettled portions of the town, and the scenery around is surpassingly fine. Mills and a tannery, with a few dwellings, constitute what there is of the village.

FAYVILLE is in the northwest corner of the town, grown up from the business natural to the location of factories and mills.

WEST PROVIDENCE, on the west side, below the centre, has a hotel, shops and mills, and a post-office.

HAGEDORN'S MILLS is a hamlet with shops and mills, and deriving its name from the Hagedorn family.

PROVIDENCE POST-OFFICE is on the line of Galway, southeast of Hagedorn's Mills.

VI.—SCHOOLS.

The town organized its system of schools under the law of 1812. The loss of the town records prevents giving the names of the commissioners and other school officers. The principal schools are at or in the vicinity of the villages already named.

COMMISSIONERS' APPORTIONMENT, MARCH, 1878.

District.	Number of Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one.	Equal Quota of Public Money.	Public Money according to the Number of Children.	Public Money according to Average Attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	46	\$52.14	\$31.64	\$31.36	\$1.53	\$116.67
" 2.....	36	52.14	24.76	26.16	1.20	104.26
" 3.....	none	none	none	none	none	none
" 4.....	34	52.14	22.70	21.93	1.10	97.87
" 5.....	33	52.14	23.38	25.56	1.13	102.21
" 6†....	25	none	17.19	17.42	84	35.45
" 7.....	29	52.14	19.95	22.70	97	95.76
" 8.....	14	52.14	9.63	20.51	47	82.75
" 9.....	23	52.14	15.82	11.35	77	80.08
" 10.....	36	52.14	24.76	22.13	1.20	100.23
" 11.....	44	52.14	30.26	28.07	1.47	111.94
	320	\$469.26	\$220.09	\$227.19	\$10.68	\$927.22

VII.—CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF PROVIDENCE.

The earliest records of this church now extant indicate that it was organized about 1790, with a possibility of its having existed as early as 1785.

The original members are not known, the earliest roll having been made in 1796. On this roll appear the following names, viz.: Elder Jonathan Finch, Samuel Halsted, William Burch, Jonathan Shipman, Gideon Bentley, Martin Sleezer, Isaac Negus, David Row, Robert Baker, Judah Chase, Jonathan Ferris, Peleg Hart, Peter Sharp, Daniel Washburn, Joseph Hewitt, John Finch, Benjamin Slater, Major Slater, Jeremiah Loveless, Zalmon Disbrow, Jonathan Finch, Sr., William Lewis, Thomas Dennis, Ebenezer Jones, Charles Jones, William Benson, Samuel Sherwood, David Marsh, Henry Roberts, Timothy Cahoon, Eli Sprague, and Benjamin Tabor. Also the names of about the same number of female members from the same families. The first house of worship was a log building, erected about 1793, near the present residence of Henry T. Trevett. It was a plain, unpretending structure, and gave place, in 1807, to a frame church built on the same site. This building was built by subscription, and many people not connected with the church gave liberally towards its erection. The first service was held in the new church Aug. 9, 1807, Elder Jonathan Finch preaching from Acts xvii. 18. This

church remained in use until 1847, in the summer of which year a new church was built at Hagedorn's Mills, and the society moved there. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Elder T. T. St. John. The first pastor of the church was Jonathan Finch, who was licensed to preach in 1791, and subsequently ordained to the ministry. His pastorate closed about the year 1820, and during the next ten years the church was served by supplies, among whom we find mentioned Elders Finch, Seamans, and Corwin. Upon Jonathan Hagedorn most of the work and care devolved, and he was licensed to preach by the church. Then followed these ministers in the order in which they are named: Elders Ebenezer Hall, Adolphus F. Rockwell, Enoch P. Dye, William Groom, Henry G. Mosher, William Bogart, T. T. St. John, Myron H. Negus, William Garnett, — Mack, — Combs, A. S. Davis, — Corwin, E. W. Brownell, Asher Cook. At different times assistance was



REV. ASHER COOK.

rendered by Elders Aaron Seamans, Stephen Wilkins, and — Robinson. The first protracted meeting was held during the pastorate of Elder Rockwell, in 1832. The first sermon of the series was preached by Elder Aaron Seamans, from Solomon's Song, iv. 16. As a result of these meetings, twenty-two were converted and joined the church.

The great revival of this church occurred in 1814-15, when forty-two were added to the church by baptism and even by letters. Revivals were also experienced in 1834, 1835, 1840, 1842, 1850, 1856, 1863, and 1870, bringing into the church one hundred and thirteen precious souls. The salaries paid to preachers have ranged from \$100 to \$400. The largest donation was that given Elder Mack in 1853-54, which netted \$150. The present officers of the church are: pastor, Rev. Asher Cook; clerk, Stephen L. Hagedorn; deacons, Edward S. Trevett, Philip Mead.

* No report. † Joint.

The Sunday-school was first organized about 1845, and the organization was completed more perfectly in 1847. The highest number of pupils was reached in 1849, when there were one hundred and fifty connected with the school. The present number is about forty, and Stephen L. Hagedorn is the superintendent.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT BARKERSVILLE.

This church was an offshoot of the Galway church, and was organized May 3, 1845, with eighteen members. Their names were Asa, Ruth, Sarah, Stephen P., Ira J., Edward, and William C. Barker; Latham and Susan M. Coffin; John and Rhoda Mosher; Amos, James, and Rhoda Marihew; Hiram and Polly A. Carpenter; Delong Tabor; and Mary Ferris. The first deacons were Hiram Carpenter and Amos Marihew. The church was built in the summer and fall of 1845, finished off and dedicated in the spring of 1846. Rev. Allen Haywood preached the discourse on that occasion. The pastors, in their order, have been Latham Coffin, D. M. Fuller, Elder Daman, William J. Huyck, John Showers, J. Pratt, D. P. Warner, and Joel Gallup.

About one hundred and seventy different persons have belonged to the church, and the present number of members is seventy-eight. The church is a plain structure, capable of seating three hundred people, and valued at \$1500.

The present officers are Joel Gallup, pastor; Joseph Church, clerk; Jacob Clute and Asa Ducl, deacons; Orren Wait, Nathan Parker, and Samuel B. Rogers, trustees.

FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.

At an early day the Friends, several of whom had settled in Providence, built a log meeting-house near the centre of the town on lands now owned by G. A. McOmber. Joshua Boreman, Jonathan Westgate, Jabez and Alice Manchester, Wing and Abigail Chase were among the members of the society. James Haviland was the preacher for many years. In 1815 this house was abandoned, and a frame meeting-house was built, about two miles west, on the farm of Charles Haviland. This house was finally taken down and moved away. The old burying-ground is still in existence.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PROVIDENCE.

The Protestant Methodists organized a church at West Providence in 1841-42, with about thirty members. Among them were Asa, Elijah, Mary, Elisha, and Elizabeth Mosher; Carmi, Rosa, Richard, and Rebecca Hart; William and Henrietta Colony; Philip, Polly, Sally, James, and Mrs. James Tabor; James and Hannah Carpenter; Mr. and Mrs. Blake; Solomon and Jane Cole; John, Mrs. John, Isaac, and Susan Oakley; Mrs. Seth Rockwell; Mrs. Susan Burdick; Martin and Edward Sleezer. The church was built about one and a half miles northeast of Hagedorn's Mills. It is twenty-six feet wide by thirty-six feet long, and cost \$500.

The first minister was Rev. Peter Esmond, and he was followed by Revs. Ransom Spear, Weaver, Walker, Carr, and Burnett.

The society had an existence of thirty years, and died

out in the fall of 1871, when a Methodist Episcopal society was formed, and the church property passed into their hands. The first trustees were Henry T. Trevett and John Shanley. The ministers have been Julius Stewart, Charles Armstrong, and Edwin Genge.

At one time this society numbered upwards of one hundred members, but now has but about forty.

There has always been a Sunday-school connected with the church till recently. It numbered at one time over sixty members.

The present trustee is Henry T. Trevett. There is no pastor and no preaching. Have prayer-meetings instead.

VIII.—BURIAL-PLACES.

On the west side of the town there is a burying-ground, not far from the H. Beaman farm. There is also one north from Barkersville, in the Briggs neighborhood. One south of Barkersville, near W. Barker's. There are probably some other places of private burial.

IX.—PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

There are but few places that involve historic incidents of the olden times. This town has passed along in a channel of uneventful character. Sir William Johnson used to own a fishing-house just on the borders of the town, in Fulton county, and around it sprung up a village; part of which, under the name of Fayville, lies in this town. This place was named after John Fay, a prominent business man, who owned some property and kept a store there. There were some settlements in the town previous to the Revolution, but these were abandoned, and all record of them and the settlers has become buried in the darkness of the past. When the settlers came in after the close of the Revolution, decayed and ruined buildings, and clearings grown up to underbrush, alone remained to give token of the former presence of man. Few traces of Indian inhabitants are found, and but few relics to prove their presence, and yet the finny inhabitants of the streams, and the game that roamed the forest, no doubt often called the red aborigines to the vicinity to trap, fish, and hunt. Mr. Henry Clute has a stone gouge of Indian manufacture, used for tapping maple-trees to secure the sap for sugar-making purposes.

X.—INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The surface and condition of the town are not favorable to agriculture. The soil in many parts is sandy and poor. In other parts the country is rocky and mountainous. Farming is only carried on to a limited extent. Lumbering, wood and bark business, mills, tanneries, and manufactories are the principal occupations of the people.

XI.—MILITARY.

The War of 1861-65 called out a large number of men to serve in defense of our free institutions. If the town is not rich in fertile lands and towering manufactories, it nevertheless has a wealth of patriotic memories gathering around that eventful struggle when more than a hundred citizens periled their lives for the safety of the nation.

WAR OF 1861-65.

- James Allen, priv., 69th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1863; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Dec. 4, 1864.
- Joseph Armer, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; re-enl. in same regiment, Dec. 2, 1863.
- James F. Austin, priv., Co. K, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Sept. 6, 1864; pro. to be 2d Lieut. in the 192d N. Y. Inf.; disch. at close of the war; living at Conklingville.
- Eli Bailey, priv., Co. H, 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- John G. Baker.
- James C. Barber, priv., 41st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1863; pro. to corp. and to sergt.; disch. at close of the war; lives in Providence.
- David S. Barker, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. with the regiment; living in Gloversville.
- Ira J. Barker, priv., 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 18, 1861; pro. to 1st Lieut.; disch. at close of the war; living in Gloversville.
- William W. Barton, priv., Co. H, 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; living in Providence.
- Wilson Barton, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died of disease at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.
- Arnold Bates, priv., 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Austin Bates, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 4, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- Charles H. Bates, priv., Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Dennis Bates, priv., 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Hamilton Co., N. Y.
- George Beeman, seaman U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 25, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Herkimer, N. Y.
- James H. Bell, priv., 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; re-enl., private, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art., March, 1863; disch. at close of the war; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- James C. Benson, priv., Co. F, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864; disch. at close of the war.
- Asa C. Bentley, Jr., priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861; re-enl., private, same regiment, Dec. 25, 1863; lost a leg in the Wilderness; disch. at close of the war; died in Providence in 1873.
- George H. Bentley, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 1861; re-enl. same regiment, as private, Dec. 26, 1863; living in Michigan.
- Gilbert Bentley, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864, priv., 13th N. Y. H. Art.; disch. at close of the war; living at Fonda's Bush, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Hector Bentley, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; honorably discharged; living in Fonda.
- John H. Bentley, priv., Co. E, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Nebraska.
- Joseph J. Bentley, priv., Co. E, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Ohio.
- Nathaniel S. Bentley, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
- William A. Bentley, priv., 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. at close of war; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Charles Betts, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Francis C. Betts, priv., 4th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1861; re-enl. priv., same regiment, Feb. 17, 1863; disch. at close of the war; living at Auburn.
- Wilhelm Bink, priv., enl. April 20, 1861; re-enl. sergt., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav., Aug. 1863; disch. at close of the war; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Charles A. Briggs, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; died of disease, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1862, and buried there.
- Noah D. Bronson, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died of disease, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 13, 1862, and buried there.
- Eli Brooks, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
- James B. Brooks, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed by the explosion of the magazine at Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 16, 1863.
- Uriah C. Buck, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; re-enl., priv., same regiment, Dec. 1863; disch. at close of the war; living in the west.
- Norris Burfit, priv., 2d U. S. Col. Troops; enl. April 1, 1864.
- John Burns, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. at close of the war; living at Fayville.
- Nelson W. Cadman, priv., 7th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of wounds received in battle, at Washington, D. C., July 26, 1864.
- Seth Cadman, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. with the regiment; died of consumption, contracted in the service, in Providence, after the war.
- Wm. B. Carpenter, 1st Lieut., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. to capt.; killed at battle of Spotsylvania, Va., May 19, 1864.
- John W. Clark, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of sickness and wounds, in Providence, Oct. 9, 1864.
- Henry Clunis, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. with the regiment; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- John M. Clute, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862; slightly wounded in chin; pro. to corp.; disch. at close of the war; living at Gloversville N. Y.
- Simon Cohen, priv.; enl. Jan. 24, 1865; substitute for Henry Shipman.
- Arnold Cole, priv., 90th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864; disch. with regiment, May, 1865; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Charles Cole, priv., 151st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died of disease, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1862.
- James W. Cole, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 1863.
- William Cole, priv., 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863; died of disease, at City Point, Va., July 6, 1864.
- Wm. B. Collins, priv., 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. with the regiment, Oct. 1864; living at Northampton, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Charles Colony, priv., 34th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 18, 1861; died of disease, at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1862.
- James S. Colony, priv., 118th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; pro. to sergt.; died of remittent fever, at Fortress Monroe, Va., Aug. 31, 1863.
- George Colony, priv., Co. C, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of typhoid fever, at Hilton Head, S. C., July 8, 1863.
- Edward J. Colony, priv., 2d N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. March 5, 1864; missing, and never heard from.
- John H. Cook, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
- Thomas Cooper, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
- Wm. H. Cornell, priv., 152d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; died from effects of imprisonment, about a mile from Andersonville, Ga., while on his way to be exchanged.
- John Costello, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of the war; living in the west.
- Michael Costello, priv., 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862; disch. at close of war; living in Minnesota.
- Thomas Cunning, priv., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for disability; living in Amsterdam, N. Y.
- John L. Dalton, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Robert Dawson.
- Charles E. Duel, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; wounded in hand while home on furlough; discharged; living in Fayville.
- Thomas Donahue, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Edward Dumphy, priv., 1st Bat. Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Oct. 10, 1864.
- Mason Delano, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died of disease, at Hagerstown, Md.
- Waldroo G. Evans, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 27, 1861; disch. May, 1862; living in Providence.
- William George Evans, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862; re-enl. corp., same regt., Dec. 1863; wounded at battle of the Wilderness; disch. for disability; living in Providence.
- William W. Finch, priv., 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. with the regt.; re-enl., corp., 8th Bat. Vet. Res. Corps; lost one finger in the service; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- John Flanagan.
- Timothy Foley, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- William M. Fowler, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- James French, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Henry Frey, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 14, 1864.
- Levi Garwood, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Edward H. Gates, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to 3d N. Y. H. Art.; pro. to sergt.; disch. at close of the war; living at East Galway.
- Elbridge Gates, priv., Co. H, 7th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864; died of disease, at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 28, 1864; buried at Glen's Falls.
- Hiram Gifford, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; injured by falling from a tree, and died in hospital.
- Russell W. H. Gifford, corp., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. at close of the war; living at Mayfield Corners, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Irving Green, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 9, 1863; died of disease, at Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1863, and buried there.
- Chauncey Hagedorn, priv., 162d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. at close of the war; living in Gloversville.
- H. Seymour Hall, 2d Lieut., 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; pro. to capt. and to Lieut.-col. 43d U. S. colored troops; lost an arm in front of Petersburg; disch. at close of the war; living in Rochester, N. Y.
- Michael Harrigan, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861; trans. to 11th Bat., Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1864; wounded in the leg; living in Amsterdam, N. Y.
- Benjamin E. Harrison, priv., 44th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861; re-enl. in 22d Bat., Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at close of the war; living at Rock City N. Y.
- Edward Hayes, priv., 169th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 1862; living in the west.
- Alfred Hickok, priv., Co. C, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; living in Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Ferdinand Hoffman, priv., Co. A, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 6, 1865.
- John Holland, priv., 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; wounded in the face; disch. at the close of the war; living in Amsterdam.
- Joseph W. Honeywell, corp., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; killed in battle.
- James H. Jeffords, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died of disease, at Yorktown, Va., May 3, 1862.
- Orville F. Jeffords, priv., Co. H, 7th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded at battle of Petersburg, Va.; died of wounds, June 12, 1864.
- Samuel King, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded; disch. with regiment, May 18, 1865; living in Edinburgh.
- Edward Laporte, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.
- Peter Lasher, priv., 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1863; was taken prisoner; died at City Point, Va., of disease.

- Addison Like, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
- Stephen Marihew, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died of disease, at White Oak Church, Va., Feb. 13, 1863; buried at Barkersville, N. Y.
- Thomas McCormick, priv., 111th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864; was taken prisoner and held four months.
- Terence McGovern, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. at the close of the war; living in Galway, N. Y.
- Thomas McGovern, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862; wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; died in Michigan since the war.
- James McMahon, priv., Co. K, 1st N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. March 22, 1864.
- Michael McWilliams, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; trans. to Vet. Bat., 77th Regt., Dec. 25, 1863; was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, while carrying the regimental colors; one ball shattered the flag-staff, and five others pierced its intrepid bearer.
- Philip Mend, 1st lieutenant, 5th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 17, 1863; resigned Oct. 29, 1863; living at Hagedorn's Mills.
- Michael Miller, priv., 1st Bat., Vet. Res. Corps; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
- Thomas Mina, priv., 43d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861; re-enl. Aug. 1864; wounded.
- A. N. Morgan, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
- J. Morgan, priv., Co. D, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
- Ephraim D. Mosher, priv., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; was injured by being thrown from his horse, and disch. for disability, March, 1863; living in Northampton, Fulton Co., N. Y.
- Lewis Mundell.
- John Nadew, priv., enl. Jan. 27, 1865; substitute for Samuel B. Rogers.
- Elijah Olmstead, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862; died of disease, at White House, Va., Dec. 1863.
- Jacob H. Olmstead, priv., 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. at expiration of time; living in Johnstown, N. Y.
- Edward Orry, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to another regiment; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- George Packer, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; was a prisoner one month; discharged at close of the war; living at Avoca, Iowa.
- Richard Parker, priv., 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 11, 1864.
- William W. Pease, priv., 146th Ill. Inf.; enl. May 9, 1864; died of disease, at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1864.
- Benjamin Perry, priv., 152d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 6, 1864; died of disease, at Washington, D. C., Aug., 1864.
- John A. Pettit, priv., 192d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1865; disch. at close of the war; living in Iowa.
- William A. Pulling, priv., 157th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; was a prisoner two months.
- William Reed, priv., enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Albany.
- Larry C. Rice, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Edmund Ricketson, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 13, 1861; missing, and never heard from.
- Joseph H. Rogers, priv., Co. F, 4th Vet. Cav.; enl. March 22, 1864.
- Robert Russell, priv.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; substitute for Hiram Van Pelt.
- George S. Schermerhorn, priv., 93d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; accidentally wounded, and died in hospital, at Philadelphia, Pa., July 17, 1862.
- Daniel C. Sherman, corp., Co. I, 115th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of disease, at City Point, Va., Jan. 16, 1865.
- Jethro P. Sherman, priv., 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- Philo D. Sherman, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. with the regiment; died of consumption, in Providence, since the war.
- Solomon Sherman, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Gloversville.
- William H. Sism, priv., Co. E, 13th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- Alonzo P. Slocum, priv., Co. H, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. at close of the war; living at Batchellerville.
- James A. Slocum, priv., 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 26, 1861; wounded in right wrist; disch. for disability; living at Batchellerville.
- Peter Smith, priv., Co. F, 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.
- William W. Smith, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- David Sowl, Jr., priv., 34th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 17, 1861; re-enl. priv., 9th N. Y. Heavy Art., Aug. 1862; was held a prisoner for four months; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- Francis Sowl, priv., 9th N. Y. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 18, 1864; was four months in rebel prisons; disch. at close of the war; living in Providence.
- John Sparks, priv., U. S. Regulars; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.
- Henry H. Tabor, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. fall of 1861.
- P. D. Thompson, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. fall of 1861.
- Alonzo P. Van Epps, priv., 56th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1863.
- Levi Whistler, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
- William J. Woolsey, priv., Co. E, 77th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
- Daniel Wylie, seaman, U. S. Navy; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. at close of the war; living in Montgomery Co.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF SARATOGA COUNTY; WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

VILLAGE OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Jacob M. Adams, son of James I. and Hester A. (Winney) Adams, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1858, Proprietor Geyser Spring; residence, Geyser Spring; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Jas. M. Andrews, son of Jason and Anna Andrews, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1810 (retired); residence, Lake Avenue.

E. F. Bullard, son of Alphens and Hannah (Fitch) Bullard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1821; residence, 74 Circular St.

O. L. Barbour, LL.D., son of Oliver and Rosamond B. (Walworth) Barbour, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Lawyer, Author, and Reporter; residence, 109 Regent Street.

Edgar T. Brackett, son of Wm. and Elizabeth A. (Sherman) Brackett, b. Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1872, Attorney, Town Hall.

A. Bockes, son of Adam and Diantha Bockes, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Judge of Supreme Court; residence, Circular St.

Wm. B. H. Bunce, son of Ephraim and Ruth (Harris) Bunce, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1848, Attorney, Ainsworth Place.

Jas. G. Bacon, son of W. A. and E. H. (Foster) Bacon, b. Massachusetts, s. 1867, Physician and Surgeon, 487 Broadway.

Wm. C. Barrett, son of Sylvester and Anna (Cummings) Barrett, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1854, Justice of the Peace, 14 Ainsworth Place.

Jos. Baucus, son of John and Mary Baucus, b. Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1835 (retired); residence, 577 Broadway.

C. R. Brown, son of Rowland and Mary Brown, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1859, Jeweler, 468 Broadway.

Wm. Bennett, son of Joel Barlo Bennett, b. Philadelphia, Pa., s. 1828, Proprietor American Hotel.

John Burgay, son of John and Matilda Burgay, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1848, Baker and Confectioner, 443 Broadway.

Bates, Rogers & Farnsworth, Proprietors Congress Hall.

Anson M. Boyce, son of Ananias and Sarah Boyce, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1854, Teacher, corner Front and York.

Wm. C. Bronson, son of Alvah and Sarah (Tinker) Bronson, b. Moreau, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1810, Banker, 676 Broadway.

Jos. Blackall, son of Wm. Blackall, b. Berkshire, England, s. 1832, Whitesmith, Broadway.

Patrick A. Brennan, son of Wm. and Mary (Cantwell) Brennan, b. Queen's Co., Ireland, s. March 25, 1851, General Grocer, corner Congress Street and R. & S. R. R.

A. Bishop, son of B. and N. (Chittenden) Bishop, b. Conn., s. 1857, Superintendent Champion Spring; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

C. A. Ballard, son of A. V. and Elizabeth Ballard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1840, Lumber Dealer, Regent Street.

C. C. Bedell, son of Henry and Elizabeth Bedell, b. Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., s. 1843, Physician, 427 Broadway.

Geo. Brokaw, son of Peter E. and Sarah Brokaw, b. Somerset Co., N. J., s. 1874, Saddle and Harness-Making, 421 Broadway.

J. T. Carr, son of Stafford and Rebecca Carr, b. Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Banker and Attorney, 204 Caroline Street.

John W. Crane, son of Justus and Betsey (Bridges) Crane, b. Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 30, 1827, County Judge, 76 Front Street.

P. H. Cowen, son of E. and Betsey (Berry) Cowen, b. Saratoga Springs, 1819, Attorney, 15 Town Hall.

Joseph G. Cooke, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Westcott) Cooke, b. Milford, Otsego Co., N. Y., s. June 1, 1860, Hardware, 404 and 406 Broadway.

Daniel H. Collamer, son of Barker, Jr., and Maria (Foster) Collamer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1826, Hardware, 434 Broadway.

G. B. Croff, son of John F. and Harriet N. Croff, b. Vermont, s. 1869, Architect, 414 Broadway.

Ransom Cook, son of Jos. and Mary A. (Tolman) Cook, b. Wallingford, Conn., s. 1801, Mechanic, No. 219 S. Broadway.

Chas. C. Cramer, son of G. F. and Lucy Cramer, b. England, s. 1873, Physician and Surgeon, 84 W. Congress Street.

Davis Coleman, son of Solomon and Rachel Coleman, b. Newark, N. J., s. 1872, Manufacturer of Cigars, 457 Broadway.

Oliver H. Cromwell, son of P. Cromwell, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., February 21, 1836, Book-Keeper, Circular Street.

Miss Mary Callahan, daughter of Ellen and Dennis Callahan, b. Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1861, Dress and Cloak-Maker, 15 Ainsworth Place.

Patrick Cogan, son of James and Susan (Smith) Cogan, b. Cavan Co., Ireland, s. 1848, Dealer in Wines and Liquors, corner Cowen and Congress.

Chas. G. Dawson, son of Timothy J. and Ruanna R. Dawson, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1877, Superintendent Congress Spring, 38 Clark Street.

Chas. Mason Davison, son of John M. and Sarah S. Davison, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1853, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, 13 Ainsworth Place.

John H. Darrow, son of James H. and Mary J. Darrow, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1851, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, 346 Broadway.

C. E. Durkee, son of Pauli and Lydia S. Durkee, b. Shoreham, Vt., s. 1844, General Ticket Agent and Cashier Adirondack Railroad, Broadway.

Chas. F. Dowd, A.M., son of Wyllys W. and Rebecca (Graves) Dowd, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1868, Principal Temple Grove Seminary.

W. H. Eustis, son of T. and Mary Eustis, b. St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. January 1, 1875, Attorney-at-Law, 404 Broadway.

Daniel Eddy, son of Daniel D. and Mary Ann Eddy, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1840, Merchant and Town Clerk, Washington Street.

Winsor B. French, son of Luther and Lydia French, b. Cavendish, Vt., s. 1853, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Town Hall.

Esther M. Fonda, daughter of Thos. and Mary Lottridge, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1848 (retired), 384 Broadway.

J. H. Farrington, son of Jacob K. and Lueretia E. (Anstin) Farrington, b. Otsego Falls, Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1861, Wholesale Wine Merchant, 446 Broadway.

Geo. H. Fish, son of Miller and Huldah Fish, b. Hartford, Conn., s. 1840, Druggist, 348 Broadway.

Charles T. Fish, son of Geo. H. and Caroline Fish, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1845, Druggist and Apothecary, 348 Broadway.

John Foley, son of Thos. and Margaret Foley, b. Waterford, Ireland, s. 1850, Lawyer.

Carroll E. Gates, son of I. G. and H. L. Gates, b. Lamoille Co., Vt., s. 1873, Druggist, 388 Broadway.

Chas. S. Grant, son of Chas. and Amanda Grant, b. Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1867, Physician and Surgeon, 76 and 78 Matilda Street.

B. J. Goldsmith, son of T. D. and Marsha Goldsmith, b. Poland, s. 1863, Tobacco-nist, 376 Broadway.

Winnibald Gurtler, son of Leonard and Margaret Gurtler, b. Homburg, Germany, s. 1861, Hotel-Keeper, 453 and 455 Broadway.

Otto Gencke, son of L. Geucke, b. Berlin, Germany, s. July 27, 1874, Hotel-Keeper, 433 Broadway.

E. J. Huling, son of Buckman and Maria (Smith) Huling, b. Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Editor *Saratoga Sentinel*, 435 Broadway.

John C. Hurlbert, son of Luther and Tamor Hurlbert, b. Rutland, Vt., s. 1826, Attorney-at-Law (ex-Surrogate, and ex-County Judge), 23 Arcade Building.

C. H. Holden, son of Cyrus and Lavinia Holden, b. Bennington, Vt., s. 1858, Banker, 423 Broadway.

J. W. Hill, son of Jonathan and Sallie (Wright) Hill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1829, Attorney, 5 and 6 Ainsworth Place.

W. H. Hull, son of M. Stillwell and Laura Hull, b. Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Furniture Dealer, 426 Broadway.

R. A. Hemingway, son of Tyler and Anna Hemingway, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1859, Insurance Agent, No. 2 Davison Street.

O. V. Howland, son of Daniel and Anna Howland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Clerk, No. 2 Davison Street.

W. H. Hall, son of Farnham and Harriet C. Hall, b. New York City, s. May 10, 1873, Physician, 71 Phila Street.

F. V. Hewitt, son of Richard and Esther Hewitt, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Merchant, 456 Broadway.

R. Hamilton, son of David and J. (Hewlett) Hamilton, b. Wales, Erie Co., N. Y., s. March, 1854, Physician, 44 Franklin Street.

H. L. Hammond, son of Justin and Susan Hammond, b. Killingly, Conn., s. August 25, 1871, Physician, 427 Broadway.

DeWitt C. Hoyt, son of Caleb M. and Malinda (Drake) Hoyt, b. Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Hotel, corner Caroline and Henry Streets.

Ira Hale, son of Aaron and Triphosa (Chase) Hale, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1799 (retired); residence, 12 Van Dam Street.

Dennis Hayes, son of Dennis and Bridget Hays, b. Ireland, s. 1854, Groceries and Liquors, 35 Church Street, corner Railroad.

J. B. Hodgman, son of John and Ziltha (Buell) Hodgman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1823, Blacksmith, Caroline Street.

Chas. B. Harris, son of Berry and Jane (Morse) Harris, b. Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1851, Butcher, 14 and 16 Church Street.

B. F. Judson, son of Ralph and Polly Judson, b. Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. February 15, 1855, Publisher and Proprietor *Saratogian* twenty years, Postmaster since 1872; residence, 150 Phila Street.

Jos. L. Jennings, son of Jos. and Hannah (Fox) Jennings, b. Berket, Mass., s. 1834, Jeweler, 352 Broadway.

Mike J. Jennings, son of Jos. and Hannah (Fox) Jennings, b. Berket, Mass., s. 1854, Jeweler, 352 Broadway.

Walter Jennery, son of Frank and Mary Jennery, b. Three Rivers, Canada, s. 1857, Grocer, 428 Broadway.

Walker B. Johnson, son of Robert and Mary Johnson, b. Yorkshire, England, s. 1854, Proprietor Adelphia Hotel.

H. W. Keith, son of Amasa and Sylvia (Brayton) Keith, b. Jackson, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Superintendent Public Works, 156 Union Avenue.

R. F. Knapp, son of Phineas and Nancy (Hogaboom) Knapp, b. Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Coal Dealer, 82 Congress Street.

Chas. S. Lester, son of Chas. G. and Susan W. Lester, b. Worcester, Mass., s. October, 1843, Attorney, Broadway, over Commercial Bank.

Jno. S. Leake, son of John W. and Julia Leake, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1849, Banker, 366 Broadway.

Chas. E. Leland, son of A. P. and S. Leland, b. Londonderry, Vt., s. June 1, 1865, Proprietor Clarendon Hotel.

James M. Marvin, son of Wm. and Mary (Benedict) Marvin, b. Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1809, Banker; residence, Franklin Street.

James Mingay, son of Richard and Ruth Mingay, b. Yarmouth, England, s. November 27, 1850, Apothecary, 172 Broadway.

Daniel M. Main, son of Joseph and Martha (Lewis) Main, b. Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Contractor and Builder, 66 Caroline Street.

Simon H. Myers, son of M. S. and Caroline Myers, b. Germany, s. November, 1856, Photographer, 400 Broadway.

R. C. McEwen, son of R. D. and S. A. McEwen, b. Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Physician, 377 Broadway.

Thos. Noxon, son of Clark and Letitia Noxon, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1818, Supervisor Saratoga Springs, 77 Spring Street.

John Newland, son of L. F. and Jessie (Wylie) Newland, b. Glasgow, Scotland, s. 1856, Lawyer, 117 Circular Street.

G. A. Newton, son of Aaron and Laura Newton, b. Rochester, N. Y., s. March 13, 1877, Manager Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, 369 Broadway.

A. B. Olmstead, son of Zalman and Rebecca (Barrow) Olmstead, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Attorney, No. 14 Town Hall.

J. M. Ostrander, son of John and Rebecca Ostrander, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1832, Merchant Tailor, 386 Broadway.

John J. O'Neil, son of Wm. and Margaret O'Neil, b. Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Saloon-Keeper, 431 Broadway.

Albert S. Pease, son of Dudley S. and Sarah Pease, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Editor of *The Sun*, 12 Town Hall.

Levi Sewall Packard, son of Levi and Clarissa (Sanford) Packard, b. Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass., s. 1867, Superintendent of Schools, corner Caroline and Nelson Streets.

L. B. Pike, son of Matthias A. and Sarah Pike, b. Fort Ann, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1852, Attorney-at-Law, 404 Broadway.

S. J. Pearsall, son of Samuel and Eliza C. Pearsall, b. Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Physician, 465 Broadway.

John L. Perry, son of John L. and Harriet Perry, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1840, Physician, Proprietor U. S. Hotel, Broadway and Division Streets.

Col. D. F. Ritchie, son of Geo. G. and Catharine Ritchie, b. Rochester, Monroe Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Ed. Daily and Weekly *Saratogian*, 8 Arcade Building.

Ira D. Rood, son of Ira and Melissa (Doyce) Rood, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 22, 1850, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, 6 Ainsworth Place.

S. A. Rickard, son of Western and Betsey Rickard, b. Massena Centre, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Merchant, 470 Broadway.

S. H. Richards, son of Lewis and Almira Richards, b. Norwalk, Conn., s. March, 1854, Banker, Broadway and Phila Street.

Taber B. Reynolds, son of Henry and Mary Reynolds, b. Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 8, 1821, Physician, 493 Broadway.

J. M. Ramsdill, son of Morgan and Catharine (Fort) Ramsdill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1843, Proprietor Holden House, 423 Broadway.

E. A. Record, son of Abdallah and Mary Record, b. Sand Lake, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Photographer, 74 Caroline Street.

Cyrus F. Rich, son of Richard and Amy Rich, b. New York, s. 1848, Dentist, Broadway.

Asa W. S. Rix, son of James A. and Sally Bix, b. Marblehead, Mass., s. 1872, Merchant, 362 Broadway.

A. V. Rice, daughter of E. G. and M. A. Henry, b. New York City, s. 1875, (retired), South Street and South Broadway.

J. T. Ryder, son of J. J. Ryder, b. Brooklyn, New York, s. April 4, 1877, Superintendent Star Spring, Spring Avenue.

Peter Stryker, son of Rev. Herman B. and Blendina Stryker, b. Fairfield, N. J., s. June, 1876, Clergyman; residence, 485 Broadway.

Bukman Huling Searing, son of Wm. M. and Caroline M. (Huling) Searing, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 28, 1847, Real Estate Broker, Ainsworth Place.

Col. W. M. Searing, son of Richard and Hannah (Stanley) Searing, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 1, 1821, Attorney, 26 Ainsworth Place.

Jesse Stiles, son of James D. and Catharine Stiles, b. Wilton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1851, Lawyer, No. 4 Ainsworth Place.

S. S. Strong, son of Elijah and Mary (Robinson) Strong, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Physician and Surgeon, 90 Circular Street.

Charles D. Slocum, son of George and Olive Slocum, b. Valley Falls, N. Y., s. 1850, Stationer, 374 Broadway.

Henry Smith, son of McGuin and Marietta Smith, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., s. 1861, Agent National Express Company, 105 Church Street.

Fannie K. Simons, daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy Kibling, b. Chester, Vt., s. 1853; residence, 109 Circular Street.

B. Schermerhorn, son of B. and Margaret Schermerhorn, b. Schenectady, N. Y., s. April 16, 1877, Pharmacist, 400 Broadway.

C. H. Sturges, son of Wm. and (Charlotte) (Sherman) Sturges, b. Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1854, Dealer in Hides, Leather, and Wood, 32 Caroline Street.

Valentine H. Stieglitz, son of John Stieglitz, b. Hesse-Cassel, Germany, s. May 9, 1874, Tailor, 435 Broadway.

A. D. Seavey, son of Chas. and Hannah (Dodge) Seavey, b. Brunswick, Maine, s. 1860 (retired); residence, 139 Circular Street.

Hiram P. Trim, son of Moses and Laveta (Hulbert) Trim, b. Saratoga Springs, 1818, Dealer in Hardware, 420 and 422 Broadway.

C. B. Thomas, son of Felix and Hannah Thomas, b. New York, s. 1845, Deputy Postmaster and Coal Dealer, 75 Caroline Street.

William B. Thorne, son of Sam'l B. and Caroline A. Thorn, Merchant, 466 Broadway.

M. H. Utley, son of John and Elizabeth Utley, b. Canandaigua, N. Y., s. November, 1876, Homeopathic Physician, Nos. 13 and 15 Arcade.

John Van Rensselaer, son of Edward and Margaret Van Rensselaer, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Attorney-at-Law, Ainsworth Place.

A. Viele, son of John I. and Caroline Viele, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. March 17, 1829, Insurance Agent, 384 Broadway.

John J. Viele, son of John J. and Caroline Viele, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 20, 1839, Insurance, 384 Broadway.

Lewis Varney, son of Stephen and Susan (Ogden) Varney, b. Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1849, Attorney, Ainsworth Place.

Wm. Verbeck, son of Wm. and Susan Verbeck, b. Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Farmer; residence, near Triton Spring; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

N. F. Vischer, son of John and Rachel (Fort) Vischer, b. Vischer Ferry, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816 (retired); residence, 91 Congress Street.

P. P. Wiggins, son of Peter V. and Mary S. Wiggins, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; residence, 203 South Broadway.

Sam'l A. Willoughby, son of Augustus and Elizabeth Willoughby, b. Nova Scotia, s. 1864; residence, Broadway.

Lewis E. Whiting, son of David and Rachel (Randal) Whiting, b. Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., s. 1844, Physician, 497 Broadway.

F. D. Wheeler, Jr., son of F. D. and Abigail (Miller) Wheeler, b. Drummeston, Windham Co., Vt., s. 1856, Principal of Schools, N. Broadway.

Hiram A. Wilson, son of Abijah and Lucy (Wright) Wilson, b. Winchester, Conn., s. 1841 (retired); residence, corner Caroline and Circular Sts.

Jennie N. White, daughter of R. and Margaret Wiley, b. Ticonderoga, N. Y., s. 1842; residence, 166 Broadway.

Wm. H. Walton, son of Henry and Matilda (Cruger) Walton, b. Ballston, N. Y., 1808 (retired); residence, 107 Lake Avenue.

O. A. Warrin, son of Wm. and Jane A. (Gillespie) Warrin, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1867 (retired); residence, S. Broadway.

D. K. Wilson, son of Geo. C. R. and Charity Wilson, b. Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1831, Ticket Agent; residence, 105 Church Street.

P. W. Weed, son of Seneca and Catharine P. Weed, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Dentist, 396 Broadway.

Edward Waterbury, son of Philo R. and Mehitabel Waterbury, b. Saratoga Springs, August 28, 1831, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 378 Broadway.

James H. Wright, son of Jasper and Emeline P. Wright, b. New York City, s. 1855, Merchant Tailor, 361 Broadway.

W. W. Warden, son of Charles and Elizabeth Warden, b. Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1846, Lumber Dealer, corner Church and Adirondack Railroad.

Lewis Wood, son of John and Clarissa (Herrick) Wood, b. Charlton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1818, Receiver of Taxes, 13 Town Hall.

TOWN OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Calvin Brown, son of John and Lydia (Sprague) Brown, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1806, Farmer; residence, Ballston Avenue; P. O., Ballston Spa.

R. Churchill, son of Sam'l S. and Sarah E. (Coburn) Churchill, b. Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., s. 1856, Supt. Eureka Springs; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Edwin L. Carragan, son of Eleazer and Martha (Keech) Carragan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Willard L. Chase, son of Lemuel and Sarah Chase, b. Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt., s. 1834, Farmer, Builder, and Mover, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

John D. Curtis, son of Joshua and Maria (Eddy) Curtis, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

- Lewis Curtis, son of Henry and Ruth (Peck) Curtis, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Wm. H. Cleveland, son of James and Catharine (Brust) Cleveland, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Henry D. Curtis, son of Zachariah and Sarah (Moore) Curtis, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Sarah Crommelin, daughter of Chas. and Ann (Newell) Crommelin, b. Flushing, L. I., s. 1853 (retired); residence, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Ann Eliza Crommelin, daughter of Chas. and Ann (Newell) Crommelin, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1853 (retired); residence, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Myron Denton, son of Jacob and Eva E. (Miller) Denton, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- D. C. Denel, son of E. A. and Ruth (Coggeshall) Denel, b. Maltaville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1844, Supt. Vichy Springs; residence, Maltaville; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Ethan A. Denel, son of Stephen and Melinda (Palmer) Denel, b. Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Farmer and Hotel-Keeper, Springdale; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- J. W. Esmoud, son of Jas. M. and Susan (Tyler) Esmoud, b. Pittstown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Farmer; residence, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- John W. Eddy, son of John and Margaret (Miller) Eddy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1810, Farmer; residence, Eddy's Corners; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Elijah N. Freeman, son of Wash. R. and Sarah (Forbes) Freeman, b. Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1837, Hotel-Keeper, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Loran F. Freeman, son of Washington R. and Sarah (Forbes) Freeman, b. Gansevoort, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, Hotel-Keeper, Lake Ave.; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- John C. French, son of Moses M. and Samantha A. (Curtis) French, b. Saratoga Springs, 1849, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Isaiah Fuller, son of Jas. and Martha Ann (Clark) Fuller, b. Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1840, ex-Member of Assembly, Nelson Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Benj. Freeman, son of Wm. and Sarah (Henry) Freeman, b. New York City, s. 1853, Farmer and Gardener; residence, Ballston Avenue; P. O., Ballston Spa.
- Robert Gillis, son of Archibald and Magdalene (Matthews) Gillis, b. Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Farmer; residence, Caroline Street; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Foster O. Granger, son of Oscar and Caroline (Foster) Granger, b. Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- S. Gilbert, son of John E. and Esther (Parks) Gilbert, b. Saratoga Springs, 1812, Farmer; residence, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Robert Gridley, son of Ira and Martha (Hawkins) Gridley, b. New Haven, Conn., s. 1833, Proprietor Gridley Trout Pond, and Ice Dealer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Zilpha Hodgman, daughter of R. and Mary (Cisco) Buell, b. Whiting, Addison Co., Vt., s. 1819 (retired); P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Miss Caroline M. Hodgman, daughter of John and Zilpha (Buell) Hodgman, b. Saratoga Springs, 1825, Farming; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- David L. Holland, son of Reuben C. and Betsey N. (Larkin) Holland, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Engineer Water-Works, Spring Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Geo. P. Henning, son of Peter and Louisa Henning, b. New Brandenburg, Germany, s. 1853, Florist and Gardener, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Charinda Haight, daughter of Amos and Mary (Wagman) Peck, b. Old Saratoga, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1806, Farming; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Conrad Ham, son of Wm. and Lydia (Brust) Ham, b. Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Geo. Hodges, son of Edward and Laura (Burnham) Hodges, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1844, Gardener, S. Broadway; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- John B. Hall, son of John and Lydia (Phillips) Hall, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Willis Hurlburt, son of Alfred and Betsey (Merrill) Hurlburt, b. Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1841 (retired); residence, Geyser Spring; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Benj. Hutchins, son of Charles and Hannah (Berry) Hutchins, b. Half-Moon, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.
- John Johnson, son of Solomon and Sarah (Page) Johnson, b. Henniker, N. H., s. 1839, Farmer, Ballston Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Henry B. King, son of Henry and Harriet (Gifford) King, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1840, Gardener; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Chas. Lingnan, son of Chas. and Sophia Lingnan, b. New Strelitz, Mecklenburg, s. 1857, Gardener, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- R. S. Moscrip, son of Wm. and Elizabeth (Buckley) Moscrip, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1867, Hotel-Keeper; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- C. B. Moon, son of Chas. H. and Lucy (Briggs) Moon, b. Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1834, Hotel Proprietor, Saratoga Lake; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Chas. H. Moon, son of C. B. and Harriet (Hart) Moon, b. Saratoga Springs, 1841, Proprietor Lake-Side House, Saratoga Lake; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Jesse Murray, son of Calvin and Mary (Valentine) Murray, b. Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer, Saratoga Lake; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Rensselaer Riley, son of Andrew and Betsey Ann (Able) Riley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Jefferson Ramsdill, son of Jonathan and Mary (Riley) Ramsdill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 29, 1811, Farmer, Saratoga Lake; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Morgan Ramsdill, son of Jonathan and Mary (Riley) Ramsdill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1804, Wagon-Maker, Saratoga Lake; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- John Riley, son of Andrew and Betsey Ann (Able) Riley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Nelson Ramsdill, son of Jonathan and Mary (Riley) Ramsdill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 3, 1819, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Ann Maria Riley, daughter of Barnet Farmerton and Cornelia Levissee, b. Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farming; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Peter Riley, son of Andrus and Betsey Ann (Able) Riley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811 (deceased).
- John C. Ramsdale, son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Crawford) Ramsdale, b. Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer, S. Broadway; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- David L. Rouse, son of John and Elizabeth (Pine) Rouse, b. Freehold, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Farmer, S. Broadway; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- H. A. Roblee, son of Thomas and Laura Roblee, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Farmer and Mill Business, Geyersville; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Chas. Shade, son of Nelson and Eunice E. (Gibbs) Shade, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Gardener and Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Geo. N. Shade, son of Nelson and Eunice E. (Gibbs) Shade, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Frederick Sandler (2d), son of Jacob and Frederica (Monk) Sandler, b. Wittenburg, Germany, s. 1852, Gardener, Lake Avenue; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Wallace A. Swart, son of Wm. N. and Polly (Vroman) Swart, b. Middleburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. September 11, 1837, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Emma J. Stannard, daughter of Hiram and Emma (Pennfield) Wood, b. Milton, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1845, Farming, Geyersville; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- R. H. Seaman, son of R. A. and A. J. (Young) Seaman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer, Ballston Avenue; P. O., Ballston Spa.
- Willis Bros., sons of Wm. and Jane (Allen) Willis, b. Roxburg-hire, Scotland, s. 1875, Veterinary Surgeons; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Warren H. Waring, son of James and Phebe (Thomas) Waring, b. Saratoga Springs, N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Elias L. Wakeman, son of Samuel S. and Sarah (Lee) Wakeman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

VILLAGE OF BALLSTON SPA.

- L. W. Bristol, son of Lewis and Sarah Bristol, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1848, Merchant.
- John Brotherson, son of Philip and Catharine Brotherson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1808, Lawyer.
- George R. Beach, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Beach, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1835, Insurance and Real Estate.
- Wm. G. Ball, son of George and Mary Ball, b. Philadelphia, s. 1851, Druggist.
- Thomas C. Bunyan, son of John and Jane Bunyan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Principal Union School.
- Mrs. Jane E. Blood, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1813; residence, Bloodville.
- B. J. Barber, son of Benjamin and Polly Barber, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1839, Manufacturer and Inventor.
- Geo. C. Beecher, son of Calender and Francis Beecher, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1844, Insurance Agent.
- George W. Chapman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Lawyer.
- Russell P. Clapp, son of Chester and Eleanor Clapp, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Transportation.
- A. C. Duke, son of Alvah and Sally Duke, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Lawyer.
- Walter W. French, son of Luther and Lydia French, b. Vermont, s. 1836, Physician and Surgeon.
- Henry L. Grose, son of Henry and Elizabeth Grose, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Editor and Proprietor of *Ballston Spa Journal*.
- Neil Gilmour, son of John and Mary Gilmour, b. Scotland, s. 1861, Lawyer (State Supt. of Public Instruction).
- Samuel Gould, Jr., son of Samuel and Mary A. Gould, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1838, Merchant.
- Joseph Gordon, son of Kenneth and Margaret Gordon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1797, Retired Farmer.
- James W. Horton, son of Ezekiel and Clarissa Horton, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1810, County Clerk.
- Henry Harrison, son of William and Susan Harrison, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1859, Liveryman.
- Wm. J. Hillis, son of John and Jane Hillis, b. Albany N. Y., s. 1859, Lawyer.
- Samuel Haight, son of Samuel B. and Maria Haight, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Leather Manufacturer.
- Hiro Jones, son of Gilead and Anna Jones, b. Vermont, s. 1852, Banker (Pres't 1st Nat. Bank).
- James O. Leach, son of James and Elizabeth Leach, b. Massachusetts, s. 1844, Postmaster Ballston Spa.
- Edward W. Lee, son of Joel and Patience Lee, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1869, Merchant.

John J. Lee, son of Joel and Patience Lee, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1817, Cashier Ballston Spa Bank.

J. S. Lamoreaux, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Lawyer.

Stephen C. Medbury, son of Stephen B. and Sarah Ann Medbury, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Banker.

Chas. W. McClew, son of Chas. and Jennette McClew, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1841, Merchant Tailor.

Henry A. Mann, Jr., son of Henry A. and Matilda Mann, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1850, Manufacturer.

John McKown, son of John and Jane McKown, b. north of Ireland, s. 1832, Furniture Dealer.

Benjamin West Noxon, son of Charles and Lydia Noxon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Physician and Surgeon.

George G. Scott, son of James and Mary Scott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Lawyer.

Andrew W. Smith, son of Samuel and Lucinda Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812 (retired).

William W. Sweet, son of Thomas and Mercy Sweet, b. New Jersey, s. 1857, Lawyer.

Franklin A. Sherman, son of Smith and Martha Sherman, b. Vermont, s. 1865, Physician and Surgeon.

John W. Thompson, son of James and Rhoda Thompson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1808, Banker and Lawyer.

Joseph S. Thomas, son of George R. and Ursula Thomas, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1842, Hardware Merchant.

George L. Thompson, son of John W. and Augusta J. Thompson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Banker.

James W. Verbeck, son of Wm. and Margaret A. Verbeck, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Lawyer.

W. S. Waterbury, son of Wm. and Mary Waterbury, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1867, Editor and Publisher *Democrat*.

D. F. Winney, son of Francis and Maria Winney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, Sheriff Saratoga County.

John H. Westcott, son of Reuben and Phebe Westcott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1823, Merchant.

Levi Weed, son of Eli and Betsey Weed, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1827, Physician and Surgeon.

George West, son of George and Jane West, b. England, s. 1861, Manufacturer of Paper.

TOWN OF BALLSTON.

Hiram W. Bulkley, son of Gurdon and Fanny Bulkley, b. Massachusetts, s. 1839, Principal Bulkley's Family School; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Samuel W. Buell, son of Asa and Saloma Buell, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1863, Lumberman; P. O., South Ballston.

Mrs. Rebecca A. Botherick, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farming; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Mary S. Betts, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Sherwood, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Farming; P. O., Jonesville.

Alonzo B. Comstock, son of John and Ann Comstock, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1836, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Isaac Cain, son of John and Margaret Cain, b. Schenectady, s. 1869, Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

Barnabas Crossman, son of Barnabas and Pircas Crossman, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Albert S. Curtis, son of Sherman and Mary Curtis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Centre.

Henry I. Curtis, son of Isaac and Lydia Curtis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Centre.

C. W. De Groff, son of Reuben and Elizabeth De Groff, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Henry Davis, son of Dr. Samuel and Mary Davis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

R. O. Davis, son of Henry and Mary Davis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Centre.

Mrs. Eveline K. Hewitt, daughter of Seth and Margaret Kirby, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farming; P. O., Ballston Spa.

David R. Harlow, son of Abner C. and Mary Harlow, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Ebenezer R. Jones, son of Ebenezer and Mary Jones, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1806, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

Miss Electa Mann, daughter of James and Tryphena Mann, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1801, Farming; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Orville Miller, son of Elisha and Julia Miller, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Stephen Merchant, son of Stephen and Electa Merchant, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

Henry L. McCormick, son of James F. and Margaret E. McCormick, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1849, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

Talcott Morehouse, son of Joseph and Mary Morehouse, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1879, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

George G. Ostrander, son of Cornelius and Esther Ostrander, b. Ulster Co., N. Y., 1830, s. 1863, Lumberman and Coal Dealer; P. O., South Ballston.

Abram Post, son of Israel and Martha Post, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1807, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Samuel Rue, son of Samuel and Phebe Rue, b. New Jersey, s. 1814, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Austin J. Slade, son of Israel and Hannah A. Slade, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Centre.

Carmi Smith, son of Samuel and Phebe Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

James P. Smith, son of Thomas and Eunice Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

Nathan Seelye, son of James and Mehitabel Seelye, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

Alexander Sears, son of Alexander and Mary Sears, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Centre.

Samuel G. Slade, son of Israel and Hannah A. Slade, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Catherine Sherwood, daughter of Eleazer and Mary Lord, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1799; P. O., Jonesville.

William L. Sherwood, son of Thomas and Catherine Sherwood, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Mary E. Trites, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Farming; P. O., South Ballston.

John Tibbets, son of John and Mary Tibbets, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

John H. Tibbets, son of John and Lucy Ann Tibbets, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

J. W. Turnbull, son of Robert and Mary Turnbull, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Centre.

Ammi Van Vorst, son of Abraham F. and Martha Van Vorst, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

Asa Waterman, son of David and Phebe Waterman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

William H. Wheeler, son of William and Sibil Wheeler, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Retired Farmer; P. O., Burnt Hills.

Calvin S. Wheeler, son of William and Sibil Wheeler, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815, Retired Mechanic; P. O., Burnt Hills.

SARATOGA.

R. N. Atwell, son of Paul P. and Nancy Atwell, b. Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y., s. April, 1832, Book and Stationery Dealer; P. O., Schuylerville.

Robert S. Atwell, son of Paul P. and Nancy Atwell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 23, 1831, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Postmaster, Victory Mills.

C. H. Atwell, son of Paul P. and Nancy Atwell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 30, 1829, Merchant, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

D. A. Bullard, son of Alpheus and Hannah Bullard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 6, 1814, Paper Manufacturer and Farmer, Schuylerville.

Oliver Brislin, son of Oliver and Anzoletta Brislin, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December, 1844, Dealer in General Merchandise, Boots, Shoes, etc., Schuylerville.

Geo. H. Bennett, son of Horace and Sophia Bennett, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. March, 1857, Miller, Schuylerville.

Mrs. E. C. Buck, daughter of James P. and Abby M. Cramer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 28, 1832, residence, Broad Street, Schuylerville.

C. M. Bullard, son of D. A. and H. S. Bullard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April, 1850, Paper Manufacturer, Schuylerville.

A. Bush, son of Chas. P. and Betsey E. Bush, b. Ticonderoga, N. Y., s. 1837, Machinist, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

Hosea Baker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 23, 1817, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga.

Horace M. Bennett, son of Geo. W. and Lydia Bennett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 17, 1853, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.

John Broders, son of Richard and Mary Broders, b. Ireland, s. July, 1848, Dealer in Groceries, and Blacksmith; P. O., Covesville.

T. D. Brightman, son of Martin and Eleanor Brightman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 31, 1808, Farmer; P. O., Quaker Springs.

J. C. Brislin, son of James and Sarah Brislin, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 22, 1811, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

Joseph Bois, son of Joseph and Clarissy Bois, b. Vermont, s. 1851, Farmer; P. O., Quaker Springs.

David Crow, son of Wm. and Mary Crow, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. September, 1842, Machinist; P. O., Schuylerville.

John Carlin, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Carlin, b. Providence Co., R. I., s. May, 1853, Clerk, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

Wm. Cooney, son of James and Mary Cooney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August, 1839, Saloon, Schuylerville.

Hugh Carlin, son of John and Mary Carlin, b. Ireland, s. February 10, 1853, Packer with Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

J. H. Chubb, son of John H. and Lydia Chubb, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. March 12, 1868, Farmer and Dealer in Coal, Schuylerville.

Philip Cramer, son of Geo. and Ann Cramer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1795, Farmer; P. O., Quaker Springs.

W. B. Clothier, son of Benj. P. and Elmida A. Clothier, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 3, 1834, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

- Hiram Cramer, son of James and Sarah Cramer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 25, 1825, Farmer; P. O., Victory Mills.
- Paul Dennis, son of John and Margaret Dennis, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. April, 1818, Foundry, Schuylerville.
- P. Davison, son of Peter I. and Nancy G. Davison, b. Chenango Co., N. Y., s. July, 1870, Jeweler, Schuylerville.
- D. Dean, son of Josiah Dean, M.D., and Euphemia, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 20, 1835, Dealer in Groceries, and Justice of the Peace, Schuylerville.
- J. H. Dillingham, son of Stephen and Arvilla Dillingham, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November 3, 1841, Agent, Schuylerville.
- A. M. Davis, son of Gideon and Hannah Davis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 10, 1845, Farmer and Speculator, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- James Davis, son of George and Nancy Davis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 23, 1813, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- J. O. Davis, son of Patrick and Elizabeth Davis, b. Huntingdon Co., Pa., s. May 4, 1876, Physician and Surgeon, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- I. M. W. Dusten, son of N. A. and Rosena B. Dusten, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. March 30, 1856, Farmer; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- Andrew Dorland, son of Samuel and Rebecca Dorland, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. February, 1823, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- Michael Doty, son of Orman and Eleanor Doty, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- Egbert B. Davis, son of James and Hannah Davis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 12, 1810, Farmer, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- J. H. De Ridder, son of Henry and Catharine A. De Ridder, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. August 8, 1864, Teller National Bank, Schuylerville.
- R. English, son of David and Susan English, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Lumber Dealer, Schuylerville.
- Reuben Esmond, son of Charles N. and Sarah Esmond, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 5, 1821, Carriage Manufacturer and Farmer, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- John M. Ellsworth, son of Charles and Maria Ellsworth, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 4, 1825, Wheelwright, Victory Mills.
- P. C. Ford, son of James and Ann Ford, b. Caledonia Co., Vt., s. July 5, 1872, Attorney and Editor *Standard*, Schuylerville.
- Rev. H. B. Finegan, son of Thos. and Mary Finegan, b. Ireland, s. May, 1857, Pastor Catholic Church, Schuylerville.
- Wm. Finn, son of Geo. and Mary Finn, b. Ireland, s. July, 1869, Proprietor Schuylerville House, Schuylerville.
- Freeman Fowler, son of Hiram and Mary Fowler, b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. February 28, 1877, Groceries, Liquors, and Boarding, Schuylerville.
- W. P. Finch, son of Daniel and Sarah Finch, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 13, 1815, Dealer in Lumber and Plaster, Schuylerville.
- Edward H. Fitch, son of Edward and Hannah Fitch, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 15, 1834, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- F. F. Gow, son of James and Lucie M. Gow, b. Oakland Co., Mich., s. November 12, 1866, Physician and Surgeon, Broad Street, Schuylerville.
- A. M. Greene, son of Merritt and Betsey Greene, b. North Adams, Mass., s. March 3, 1850, Paymaster Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, Victory Mills.
- J. W. Gailey, son of Samuel and Mary Gailey, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. November 4, 1874, Proprietor Gailey House, Schuylerville.
- Daniel Griffin, son of Samuel and Abigail Griffin, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 17, 1819, Farmer, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- Austin E. Hornbrook, son of Edward and Bethana Hornbrook, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 23, 1853, Book-Keeper Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, Victory Mills.
- G. R. Holmes, son of John B. and Betsey Holmes, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November 14, 1849, Farmer, Covesville.
- Daniel Hathaway, son of Richard and Hester Hathaway, b. England, s. April 16, 1843, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.
- Henry C. Holmes, son of John B. and Betsey Holmes, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 17, 1832, Farmer and Speculator, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- Daniel B. Howland, son of Jonathan and Hannah Howland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 16, 1805, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- Samuel Howland, son of Jonathan and Hannah Howland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 26, 1800, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- Henry Hunter, son of Jesse and Prudie Hunter, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 18, 1820, Farmer, Ketcham's Corners; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.
- Chas. E. Ingerson, son of Asa and Eliza Ingerson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November, 1832, Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, and Shoes, Victory Mills.
- Wm. H. Ingham, son of Edward and Catharine Ingham, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. April, 1858, Butcher, Victory Mills.
- Wm. J. Kennedy, son of John and Mary Kennedy, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 7, 1830, Mechanic, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- S. Knickerbocker, son of John and Susan I. Knickerbocker, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. April 2, 1866, Farmer, Covesville; P. O., Covesville.
- Mrs. R. D. Lewis, John R. and Abby H. Lewis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y.; residence, Broad Street, Schuylerville.
- C. W. Law, son of Amos and Juno Law, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. January, 1863, Carder, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- Brill Lamon, son of John G. and Mary Lamon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 2, 1852, Carpenter, Schuylerville.
- T. Losoe, son of James D. and Marrilla Losoe, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 10, 1826, Farmer, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- G. T. Leggett, son of Thos. and Comfort Leggett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 27, 1793, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- C. W. Mayhew, son of Abiah W. and Joanna Mayhew, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. November, 1838, Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, Schuylerville; P. O., Victory Mills.
- Brown Mowry, son of Smith and Sarah Mowry, b. Providence, R. I., s. February, 1867, Superintendent Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Company, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- A. H. Meader, son of Daniel and Abigail Meader, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 30, 1847, Harness-Maker and Carriage-Trimmer, Schuylerville.
- H. C. Monroe, M.D., son of Isaac and Mary Monroe, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. May 11, 1872, Physician and Surgeon, Schuylerville.
- Wm. H. Marshall, son of Jas. and Hannah Marshall, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 11, 1818, Farmer, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- F. K. Marshall, son of Thos. J. and Harriet Marshall, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April, 1853, Farmer and Dealer in Coal, Schuylerville.
- M. B. Moe, son of Michael and Ann Moe, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 22, 1820, Farmer, Victory Mills; P. O., Schuylerville.
- Harrison Marshall, son of Thos. J. and Harriet Marshall, b. Saratoga Co., August 6, 1836, Farmer, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- George W. Munn, son of Hosea and Thankful Munn, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Overseer Card Grinding, with Victory Saratoga Manufacturing Company, Victory Mills.
- F. W. Meader, son of Geo. F. and Charlotta H. Meader, b. Washington Co., N. Y., December, 1837, Carpenter, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- Henry H. Mosher, son of Eliakim and Mary Mosher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- H. A. McKee, son of Hector and Charlotte McKee, b. Andover, Mass., s. March, 1864, Merchant, Schuylerville.
- Fred. McNaughten, son of Malcom and Phebe McNaughten, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 27, 1853, Book-Keeper National Bank, Schuylerville.
- McCreedy Brothers, sons of Gamaliel and Nancy McCreedy, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dealers in Groceries, Boots, and Shoes, etc., Schuylerville.
- Jeremiah McKinstry, son of John and Lydia McKinstry, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 4, 1832, Farmer, Prospect Hill; P. O., Schuylerville.
- V. W. Ostrander, son of Wm. P. and Isabella C. Ostrander, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February, 1848, Dealer in Hardware, Schuylerville.
- Jacob Osborne, son of Samuel and Maria, S. Osborne b. Bergen Co., N. J., s. July 4, 1834 (retired); P. O., Schuylerville.
- W. P. Ostrander, son of Christopher and Mary Ostrander, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1821 (retired), Prospect Hill; P. O., Schuylerville.
- J. R. Preston, M.D., son of Calvin and Rachael Preston, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. May, 1831, Physician and Surgeon, Corner Pearl and Ferry Streets; P. O., Schuylerville.
- D. S. Potter, son of Stephen and Amanda Potter, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 19, 1843, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Schuylerville.
- Cornelius Patterson, son of Elnathan and Phebe Patterson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 17, 1810, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.
- Arunah C. Peck, son of Ira and Lydia Peck, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. September, 1826, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.
- Richard Potter, son of Richard and Rachael Potter, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 17, 1813, Farmer and Overseer of the Poor, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.
- Miles Root, son of John and Mithal Root, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 31, 1828, Undertaking and Furniture, Schuylerville.
- Sarah E. Remington, daughter of Joseph Weaver and Elizabeth Livermore Weaver, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1870, Dealer in Groceries, Schuylerville.
- James O. Rilly, son of Francis and Catharine Rilly, b. Ireland, s. September, 1867, Bleaching, Dyeing, and Finishing, Victory Mills.
- Amos Reynolds, son of Samuel and Catharine Reynolds, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 28, 1817, Postmaster and Merchant, Quaker Springs.
- M. D. Ramsdill, son of Morgan and Catharine Ramsdill, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 25, 1835, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
- Sam'l Sheldon, son of John and Jane Sheldon, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. May, 1868, Lumber Dealer and Insurance, Schuylerville.
- H. Shaw, son of Thos. W. and Betsey Shaw, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. April, 1866, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Schuylerville.
- N. J. Seelye, son of Nathaniel and Mary Seelye, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 2, 1842, Dealer in Dry Goods and General Merchandise, Schuylerville.
- Joseph T. Smith, son of Wm. T. and Sarah Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 16, 1811, Justice of the Peace and Dealer in Jewelry, Hats, Caps, etc., Schuylerville.
- R. B. Scarritt, son of Josiah A. and Cynthia Scarritt, b. Vermont, s. March, 1864, Stage, Omnibus, and Livery, Schuylerville.
- Robert Sample, son of Wm. and Mary Sample, b. Ireland, s. May, 1854, Factory Operator, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- John Sample, son of Wm. and Nancy Sample, b. Ireland, s. January, 1851, Factory Operator, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.
- Mrs. L. E. Seelye, daughter of James and Margaret Doyce, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 16, 1836; residence, Broad Street, Schuylerville.
- Geo. Strover, son of John and Mary Devoe Strover, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 12, 1794 (retired), Schuylerville.

Wm. H. Smith, son of Thos. and Mary Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 7, 1830, Supervisor and Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

Bensselaer Stafford, son of Bensselaer and Loretta Stafford, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 25, 1834, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

C. H. Saile, son of John and Ann Saile, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. March 18, 1874, Farmer, Coesville; P. O., Coesville.

Orville Shearer, son of Jason and Mary Shearer, b. Massachusetts, s. 1819, Farmer, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

J. Hicks Smith, son of Thos. and Mary Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 11, 1838, Farmer, Quaker Springs; P. O., Schuylerville.

Alvah M. Shepherd, son of Asa and Deborah W. Shepherd, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 27, 1843, Farmer, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

John Stephenson, son of Alexander and Mary Stephenson, b. Sherington, Canada, s. 1837, Blacksmith, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

J. E. Salisbury, son of Thos. and Sally Ann Salisbury, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. November 19, 1829, Proprietor Quaker Springs House; P. O., Quaker Springs.

Milton Shepherd, son of James and Hannah M. Shepherd, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 6, 1821, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.

J. W. Tibbetts, son of Isaiah and Mary Tibbetts, b. Franklin Co., Me., s. June 19, 1875, Overseer Spinning, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

L. H. Thompson, son of Berry and Charlotte Thompson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 8, 1839, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

Benj. B. Thomas, son of Thos. W. and Cynthia Thomas, b. Bennington Co. Vt., s. May, 1847, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.

Simon Tubbs, son of John and Zilphya Tubbs, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. November 21, 1796, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

D. K. Van Doren, son of Jacob and Rachael A. Van Doren, b. Somerset Co., N. J., s. August, 1874, Pastor Reformed Church, Schuylerville.

Abram Vandercar, son of Richard and Maria Vandercar, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 22, 1847, Carpenter, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

Samuel Wells, son of Wm. H. and Aseneth Wells, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. October, 1855, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Schuylerville.

G. F. Watson, son of George and Abby Watson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1823, Cashier National Bank, Schuylerville.

J. A. Wilson, son of Ekebeth and Cynthia Wilson, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1862, Manufacturer of Lumber, Schuylerville.

I. Whitman, son of James and Hannah Whitman, b. Providence, R. I., s. October, 1829, Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Clothing, etc., Schuylerville.

Seward Winney, son of F. D. and Maria Winney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 16, 1830, Farmer, Speculator, and Proprietor Meat Market, Schuylerville.

P. S. Wheeler, son of Hiram and Lonisa Wheeler, b. Massachusetts, s. April, 1866, Carder, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

R. M. Williams, son of Frederick and Lucretia Williams, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. April 9, 1820, Farmer, Schuylerville.

J. S. Winney, son of Francis K. and Dorcas Winney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 21, 1821, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

F. E. Winney, son of Cornelius and Phebe Ann Winney, b. Saratoga Co., April 23, 1845, Farmer, Grangerville; P. O., Schuylerville.

A. H. Woolley, son of Nehemiah and Debra Woolley, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

Michael Welch, son of Pierce and Margaret Welch, b. Ireland, s. October, 1849, Proprietor Grove Hotel, Smithsville; P. O., Victory Mills.

James Whaley, son of Jas. and Mary Whaley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Farmer, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

Stephen H. Winney, son of Francis K. and Dorcas Winney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

George H. Whaley, son of James and Eliza Whaley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 14, 1847, Grocer, Victory Mills; P. O., Victory Mills.

George W. Wandell, son of Peter J. and Nancy Wandell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 23, 1824, Farmer, Quaker Springs; P. O., Quaker Springs.

Joseph Wilbur, son of William and Pricilla Wilbur, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 2, 1807, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.

C. J. Wright, son of Job and Rest Wright, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 13, 1821, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.

John D. Wright, son of Lozee B. and Maria Wright, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 25, 1847, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.

Gilbert Wright, son of Gilbert and Rachel Wright, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 7, 1813, Farmer, Dean's Corners; P. O., Dean's Corners.

Charles L. Wright, son of Dennis and Sarah Wright, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 26, 1835, Farmer; P. O., Dean's Corners.

STILLWATER.

P. C. Anderson, son of Orlando and Elvira Anderson, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. February 16, 1876, Dealer in Groceries, Boots, and Shoes; P. O., Stillwater.

G. P. & E. Allen, sons of Sylvester and Sarah Allen, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Carriage Manufactory and Livery; P. O., Stillwater.

William M. Bartlett, son of Julius and Nancy Bartlett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 16, 1816 (retired); P. O., Stillwater.

J. G. Becker, son of John and Ann Eliza Becker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 10, 1830, Grocer; P. O., Stillwater.

James K. Baker, son of David S. and Polly Baker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 6, 1846, Farmer, Bemus' Heights; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

W. H. Blood, son of David and Mary Blood, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 28, 1824, Farmer, Stillwater; P. O., Stillwater.

Wm. R. Britten, son of Reuben and Elizabeth Britten, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. March, 1872, Farmer, Bemus' Heights; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Peter K. Best, son of Jeremiah and Phebe Best, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1843, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Reuben H. Barber, son of Abraham and Patience Barber, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 22, 1822, Farmer.

Jacob E. Best, son of Peter K. and Jane Best, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 11, 1845, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Wm. H. Beach, son of Jonathan Stiles and Mary Beach, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1827, Paper Manufacturer, Ballston Spa; P. O., Mechanicville.

Collins Collamer, son of Thos. and Mary Collamer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 18, 1809 (retired), Stillwater.

Wm. P. Curtis, son of Zachariah and Sarah Curtis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 16, 1809, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Philip C. Colton, son of Andrew and Catharine Colton, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

W. H. Davenport, son of John and Allida Davenport, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1865, Dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, Stillwater.

C. A. Deyoe, son of Peter and Eliza Deyoe, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 10, 1843, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Stillwater.

George A. Ensign, son of Charles and Sarah Ensign, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 22, 1830, Farmer, Speculator, and Manufacturer, Bemus' Heights.

Wm. W. Esmond, son of Watts and Sarah Esmond, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. about 1853, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

D. W. Ellsworth, son of Russell and Pamela Ellsworth, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. March, 1837, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

William B. Fuller, son of Gideon and Catharine Fuller, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 16, 1810, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

E. Hewitt, son of E. P. and Mary Ann Hewitt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 16, 1833, Postmaster and Proprietor Bemus' Heights Hotel, Bemus' Heights.

Ephraim Hunt, son of Thos. and Jernsha Hunt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 26, 1800, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

Sam'l Hewitt, son of E. P. and Mary Ann Hewitt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 26, 1830, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Leonard Hodgman, son of Amos and Jemima Hodgman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 21, 1791 (retired); P. O., Stillwater.

Tunis Kipp, son of Isaac and Maria Kipp, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. April, 1868, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Ebenezer Leggett, son of Wm. and Rebecca Leggett, b. Westchester Co., Mass., s. April, 1823, Farmer; P. O., Quaker Springs.

George F. Lamb, son of Joseph and Frelove Lamb, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 3, 1829, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Charles H. Landon, son of Robert K. and Patience K. Landon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 26, 1848, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Philip Mosher, son of Reuben and Phebe Mosher, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 23, 1825, Paper Manufacturer, Stillwater.

Ezia Munger, son of Timothy and Naomi Munger, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 1, 1802, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Mrs. Melissa Munger, daughter of Joseph and Lydia Walker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 2, 1808, Farming; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

T. M. Myers, son of Isaac and Dorcas Myers, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 19, 1808, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

Mrs. John R. Myers, daughter of Jacob J. and Elizabeth Esmond, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 27, 1811 (retired); P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

Isaac Myers, son of Thos. M. and Annie Myers, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

John McFarlane, son of John and Helen McFarlane, b. Scotland, s. March, 1876, Proprietor McFarlane House, Stillwater.

George W. Neilson, son of Charles and Elizabeth Neilson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 7, 1817, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

Rial Newland, son of David and Mary Newland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 7, 1823, Proprietor Saratoga Hosiery Mills; P. O., Stillwater.

Henry Newland, son of David and Mary Newland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November 28, 1836, Proprietor Saratoga Hosiery Mills; P. O., Stillwater.

John B. Newland, son of Ephraim and Sarah Newland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November 24, 1833, Lumberman; P. O., Stillwater.

Barnard W. Osgood, son of Peter and Sabra Osgood, b. Maine, s. April, 1846, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Wm. B. Osgood, son of Barnard and Eliza Osgood, b. Eaton, Canada, s. about 1847, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Lyman T. Osgood, son of Barnard and Eliza Osgood, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 31, 1847, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

W. R. Palmer, son of Jonathan and Mary Palmer, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1874, Undertaker, Stillwater.

Jacob W. Pitney, son of Jacob and Abigail Pitney, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. December 12, 1838, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

S. H. Phillips, M.D., son of Sam'l and Eliza Phillips, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. July, 1874, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

Joseph B. Rodgers, son of Benjamin and Ann Rodgers, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Lyman Smith, son of Bliss and Esther Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 27, 1823, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., Stillwater.

G. B. Smith, son of Nathan and Nancy Smith, b. New London Co., Conn., s. 1840, Dealer in Hardware, Stillwater.

Stephen C. Stratton, son of Benjamin and Ann Stratton, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 4, 1804, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Benjamin Sarle, son of Benjamin and Hannah Sarle, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 15, 1815, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Daniel Smith, son of Allen and Judith Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 11, 1827, Proprietor Saw-Mill, Grist-Mill, Plaster, and Farming; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

J. S. Strang, M. D., son of David and Nancy Strang, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 23, 1811, Farmer; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

Geo. P. H. Taylor, son of George and Louisa Taylor, b. Turk's Island, W. I., s. October, 1876, Physician; P. O., Stillwater.

Frank Thomas, son of Charles G. and Maria Thomas, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. December, 1859, Merchant; P. O., Ketcham's Corners.

L. Vandemark, son of Sylvester and Henrietta Vandemark, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. June, 1859, Attorney-at-Law and Postmaster, Stillwater.

Henry A. Van Wie, son of Andrew and Susan Van Wie, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. April 6, 1854, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Duncan Van Wie, son of Henry A. and Christina Van Wie, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. April 6, 1854, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Evert Vandenburg, son of Evert and Abigail Vandenburg, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November 10, 1808, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

Rev. R. Westcott, son of Joseph and Freelove Westcott, b. Plymouth Co., Mass., s. 1857 (retired); residence, Stillwater.

Stephen Wood, son of Thomas I. and Hester Wood, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. April, 1844, Dealer in Lumber and Coal, and owner of Steam Planing-Mill, Stillwater.

James Walker, son of Robert and Judah Walker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., October 24, 1811, Farmer; P. O., Bemus' Heights.

Palmer Williams, son of Gilbert and Lois Williams, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1803, Farmer; P. O., Stillwater.

CHARLTON.

C. W. Backus, son of J. T. and A. E. Backus, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1876, Clergyman; P. O., Charlton.

Wm. Bunyao, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Bunyan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., West Charlton.

Melanethon B. Callaghan, son of John and Maria Callaghan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Merchant; P. O., Charlton.

Frank B. Curtis, son of L. and Henrietta Curtis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

David W. Cook, son of John and Nancy Cook, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Aretas M. Cox, son of Asher and Jane Cox, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Galway.

James Cavert, son of Wm. and Catharine Cavert, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., West Charlton.

Wm. B. Consalus, son of Emmanuel and Catharine Consalus, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., West Charlton.

Alexander Crane, son of Zadock S. and Elizabeth J. Crane, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Alexander Davidson, son of Wm. and Christina (McDonald) Davidson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Wm. De Remer, son of James and Elizabeth De Remer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Mrs. Jane Dounan, b. Livingston Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Farmer; P. O., West Charlton.

Mrs. J. Gilchrist, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Farming; P. O., West Charlton.

Sarah A. Gardiner, daughter of Isaac and Melissa Gardiner, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1804; P. O., Charlton.

Hiram Morehouse, son of Abigail B. and Ruth Morehouse, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

John Mead, son of Henry and Elizabeth Mead, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., West Charlton.

Henry W. Mead, son of John and Mary Mead, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., West Charlton.

Cornwall M. Noxon, son of Clark and Letitia Noxon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Gilbert Tibbetts, son of John and Mary Tibbetts, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Wm. L. Taylor, son of Wm. and Lucy Taylor, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Wm. Taylor, son of Wm. L. and Lydia D. Taylor, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

G. L. Valentine, son of Daniel and Hannah Valentine, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

James H. Watkins, son of James and Electa Watkins, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Thos. Wicks, son of David and Dorothea Wicks, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Chas. T. Wicks, son of Thos. and Charlotte Wicks, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., Charlton.

Dr. Frank A. Young, son of Edwin A. and Harriet Young, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., West Charlton.

WATERFORD.

R. K. Anderson, son of James and Arabella Anderson, b. Belfast, Ireland, s. October, 1847, Farmer; P. O., Waterford.

Thos. Breslin, son of Peter and Catharine Breslin, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 23, 1836, Manufacturer of Hardware; P. O., Waterford.

Rev. Stephen Bush, son of Orly and Fanny Bush, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Clergyman; P. O., Waterford.

Wm. Burton, son of John and Catharine Burton, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Sawyer and Dealer in Mahogany and all Fancy Woods; P. O., Waterford.

Mrs. Hannah Coons, daughter of Moses and Jane A. Bedell, b. May 8, 1831; P. O., Waterford.

J. B. Enos, son of Joseph and Hannah Enos, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Manufacturer of Flour; P. O., Waterford.

A. J. Griffin, son of Jasper and Pernelia Griffin, b. Chittenden, Vt., s. 1856, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, etc.; P. O., Waterford.

John Higgins, son of William T. and Jane E. Higgins, b. city of Litchfield, England, s. May, 1844, Druggist; P. O., Waterford.

Wm. Holroyd, son of James and Mary Ann Holroyd, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July, 1834, Manufacturer of Hardware, Stocks, and Dies; P. O., Waterford.

James Holroyd, son of James and Ellen Holroyd, b. England, s. August, 1832, Manufacturer of Hardware, Stocks, and Dies; P. O., Waterford.

Philip T. Heartt, M. D., son of Benjamin and Hannah Heartt, b. Vermont, s. May 4, 1840, Physician; P. O., Waterford.

Joseph Harriman, son of Joseph and Mary Harriman, b. England, s. June 12, 1857; Postmaster, Waterford.

J. W. Hines, son of Jahial and Eliza Hines, b. Connecticut, s. May, 1872, Manufacturer of Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery; P. O., Waterford.

John S. Kelso, son of Alexander H. and Susan A. Kelso, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 8, 1838, Marble Dealer; P. O., Waterford.

Mrs. Minor B. King, daughter of Wm. H. and Rhena Gray, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. September, 1846; P. O., Waterford.

James H. Lloyd, son of Alexander and Mary Lloyd, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. June, 1874, Photographer and Dealer in Frames, Views, etc.; P. O., Waterford.

James Meeker, son of Abraham and Bridget Meeker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 17, 1846, Groceries; P. O., Waterford.

E. G. Munson, son of Garry and Harriet Lyman Munson, b. Connecticut, s. September, 1855, Manager Munson Mfg. Co.; P. O., Cohoes.

Helen L. McIntyre, daughter of Samuel and Julia S. Cheever, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. May 18, 1855; P. O., Waterford.

R. D. Palmateer, son of Wm. and Elizabeth B. Palmateer, b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., s. October, 1869, Publisher *Advertiser*; P. O., Waterford.

Edward N. Page, son of Thomas and Mary Page, b. England, s. May, 1873, Rolling Mills; P. O., Cohoes.

A. B. Riggs, son of Joseph and Rebecca G. Riggs, b. Sciota Co., Ohio, s. 1876, Pastor First Presbyterian Church; P. O., Waterford.

John B. Richmond, son of Elam and Mary Richmond, b. Rome, N. Y., s. November, 1857, Farmer; P. O., Half-Moon.

William Scott, son of Ira and Elizabeth Scott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 10, 1794; P. O., Waterford.

Merwin T. Scott, son of Henry B. and Martha F. Scott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 6, 1845, Dealer in Fine Watches, Clocks, etc.; P. O., Waterford.

Wm. C. Shines, son of George and Elizabeth Shines, b. England, s. 1842, farmer; P. O., Middletown.

G. Travis, son of Jacob and Mary Travis, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1812, Farmer; P. O., Waterford.

Henry C. Vandenbergh, son of Wynant G. and Sarah Vandenbergh, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 1, 1824, Lumber Dealer; P. O., Waterford.

S. Theodore Vele, son of Stephen and Jemima Vele, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. May 1, 1869, Dealer in House-Furnishing Goods; P. O., Waterford.

Miss Charity Van Derkar, daughter of Thos. and Maria Van Derkar, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 8, 1822, Farming; P. O., Waterford.

T. Dwight Walker, son of Timothy and Reumah Walker, b. Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., s. 1876, Pastor M. E. Church; P. O., Waterford.

R. C. Waldron, son of A. C. and Elizabeth Waldron, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 7, 1834, Dealer in Meats and Provisions; P. O., Waterford.

Mrs. Hugh White, daughter of William and Sally Mansfield, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. April 10, 1830; P. O., Cohoes.

HALF-MOON.

Joseph Baker, son of James and Ruth Baker, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1800, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Benj. W. Baker, son of David and Polly Baker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Cornelia Baker, son of Eliza and Rhoda Baker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

John Callanan, son of Thomas and Emeline Callanan, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

James H. Clark, son of James and Margaret Clark, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. October, 1861, Merchant and Postmaster; P. O., Half-Moon.

Isaac Cary, son of Wm. Cary, M.D., and Hannah Cary, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 15, 1818, Resident; P. O., Half-Moon.

Eli Coons, son of Martin and Ruth Coons, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 15, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Middletown.

Urias Dater, son of George and Anna Dater, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. April 13, 1836, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

E. D. Ellsworth, son of George and Sarah Ellsworth, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 22, 1809, Military Store-Keeper, with rank as Captain of U. S. Cavalry; P. O., Mechanicville.

Thomas Flagler, son of Richard and Elizabeth Flagler, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Luther Gates, son of Coleman and Polly Gates, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 3, 1803, Cabinet-Maker; P. O., Half-Moon.

Sam'l B. Howland, son of Knowlton and Susan Howland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 27, 1824, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

George Hawley, son of Andrew and Sarah Hawley, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1837, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Asabel P. Hawley, son of Lewis and Elizabeth A. Hawley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 1, 1836, Farmer; P. O., Half-Moon.

Henry L. Haight, son of Hiram and Clarinda Haight, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 7, 1829, Merchant, Postmaster, and Supervisor; P. O., Crescent.

Wm. H. Hollister, son of Solomon D. and Zilpha Hollister, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 24, 1818, Dealer in Moulding Sand; P. O., Half-Moon.

Geo. T. Hoag, son of Geo. W. and Elizabeth Hoag, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. April 1, 1846, Farmer; P. O., Crescent.

William J. Mayhew, son of Samuel and Mary Mayhew, b. Essex Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Blacksmith; P. O., Clifton Park.

E. H. Philo, son of Nehemiah and Eliza Philo, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 14, 1832, Undertaker; P. O., Half-Moon.

James R. Raymond, son of Sam'l and Ruth Raymond, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 16, 1846, Farmer; P. O., Half-Moon.

F. I. Steenberg, son of Elias and Gertrude Steenberg, b. Tompkins Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Miller; P. O., Clifton Park.

Lucius Smith, son of John I. and Hephzibah Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 21, 1808, Farmer; P. O., Half-Moon.

Hiram Smith, son of Samuel and Phebe Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 23, 1818, Farmer; P. O., Half-Moon.

Giles B. Smith, son of Wm. and Sally Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 26, 1834, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Eluathian Smith, son of Hezekiah and Anna Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Lewis E. Smith, son of Lewis and Augusta Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., December 23, 1815, Manager American Linen Thread Works; P. O., Mechanicville.

John I. Smith, son of Platt and Margaret Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 15, 1838, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Abner Tordoff, son of Zacheuse and Hannah Tordoff, b. Burley, England, s. 1874, Manfr. of Covered Strings for Musical Instruments; P. O., Clifton Park.

A. W. Vanveghen, son of John P. and Esther Vanveghen, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 18, 1830, Farmer and Excise Com.; P. O., Half-Moon.

M. Van Voorhees, son of Stephen and Anna Van Voorhees, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 28, 1817, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Clifton Park.

O. Van Der Vort, son of Nathan and Lucinda Van Der Vort, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1860, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

John H. Vosburgh, son of Martin and Emily Vosburgh, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 16, 1866, Farmer; P. O., Mechanicville.

Henry J. Wetzell, son of Philip and Sarah Wetzell, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. April, 1857, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Reichold Werner, son of Malcolm and Rebecca Werner, b. Germany, s. 1855, Brewer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Peter Woodin, son of Peter S. and Sarah Woodin, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., February 15, 1834, Farmer; P. O., Crescent.

GALWAY.

James Anderson, son of Peter and Catharine C. Anderson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Galway.

Wm. Burdick, son of Daniel and Nancy Burdick, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Mosherville.

Wm. Cornell, son of Job and Millicent Cornell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Manufacturer of Plows and Castings; P. O., Mosherville.

Eben C. Durkee, son of Pilgrim and Hannah H. Durkee, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., West Galway.

James D. Hays, son of James and Mary Hays, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Dealer in Produce and Lumber; P. O., Galway.

Isaac S. Hall, son of Henry and Rebecca Hall, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Farmer; P. O., West Galway.

Sam'l E. Kidd, son of Thos. and Ann Kidd, b. Canada West, s. 1859, Farmer; P. O., Galway.

Wm. and Robert Kelly, sons of Robert and Isabella Kelly, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., Galway.

John La Dow, son of S. W. and Margaret La Dow, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., South Galway.

M. W. Lansing, son of J. C. and Sarah V. Lansing, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1864, Carpenter; P. O., Galway.

Levi Parkis, son of Solomon and Diantha D. Parkis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Miller; P. O., Galway.

Sam'l Stilwell, son of Thos. and Affie Stilwell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Galway.

John Thomas, son of James and Margaret Thomas, b. Waterford Co., Ireland, s. 1868, Farmer; P. O., Mosherville.

George Vedder, son of Richard and Asenath C. Vedder, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1857, Farmer; P. O., Galway.

Matthew West, son of Jonathan and Betsey West, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Galway.

EDINBURGH.

Lucien DeGolia, son of Anthony and Sarah (Sprague) DeGolia, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1826, Manufacturer of Wooden Ware; P. O., Batchellerville.

D. Y. Gordon, son of E. W. and Abigail (Wright) Gordon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Batchellerville.

F. G. Macomber, son of P. H. and Elizabeth (Kasson) Macomber, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. 1842, Farmer; P. O., West Day.

Falkner Noyes, son of Enoch F. and Louisa (Willis) Noyes, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1851, Merchant; P. O., Batchellerville.

Isaac Noyes, Jr., son of Isaac and Dolly (Sawtelle) Noyes, b. Saratoga Co., 1828, Manufacturer of Wooden Ware; P. O., Batchellerville.

Hiram Person, son of Benjamin and Theoda (Wight) Person, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1821, Lumberman and Farmer; P. O., Batchellerville.

James Partridge, son of James and Amy (Herrick) Partridge, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1797, Farmer; P. O., Northampton, Fulton Co., N. Y.

Solomon Sumner, son of Amasa and Abigail (Ellithorp) Sumner, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Edinburgh.

Joel E. Simpson, son of Richard and Betsey (Greenfield) Simpson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Edinburgh.

Squire Stark, son of Obijah and Elizabeth (Newell) Stark, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Northampton, Fulton Co., N. Y.

S. H. Torrey, son of Henry M. and Jane (Beecher) Torrey, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Lumberman, Farmer, etc.; P. O., Batchellerville.

David A. Torrey, son of Henry M. and Jane (Beecher) Torrey, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer and Lumberman; P. O., Batchellerville.

MALTA.

W. A. Collamer, b. Malta, s. 1829, Farmer; P. O., Ballston.

E. D. Face, son of Andrew C. and Perlina (Ferguson) Face, b. Rensselaer, s. 1832, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Eliza Green, daughter of Elliott and Damaris (Brewster) Green, b. Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1798, Farming; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

W. Haight, son of Obadiah S. and Lydia (Conger) Haight, b. Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.

Olive S. Marvin, widow, engaged in Farming, b. Malta, June 27, 1816; always lived there, with exception of twelve or fourteen years spent at Ballston; deed of farm has been in Marvin family since April 2, 1772; P. O., East Line.

James Riley, b. Malta, Nov. 8, 1820, Hotel-keeper; always lived at present residence; P. O., Ballston Spa.

John D. Rogers, Superintendent Round Lake Camp-meeting Grounds and Postmaster; resides at Round Lake, Malta township; b. Grafton, Rensselaer Co., March 4, 1842; resided in Saratoga County since April, 1874; P. O., Round Lake.

Elias Roreback, son of John and Rebecca (Bullock) Roreback, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Jos. Rowley, son of David and Harriet (Gilbert) Rowley, b. Malta, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

CORINTH.

Rodney D. Andrews, son of Henry and Sarah M. Andrews, b. Meredith, Del., s. 1869, Clergyman of Baptist Church; P. O., Corinth.

David L. Burnham, son of Jonathan and S. Burnham, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1830, Millwright; P. O., South Corinth.

W. H. Barross, son of Joseph and Jane L. Barross, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Corinth.

Warren Curtis, Jr., son of Warren and Catherine E. Curtis, b. Passaic Co., N. J., s. 1871, Superintendent H. R. & O. P. Co., Palmer Falls; P. O., Corinth.

Luther Cole, son of Seth and Lucina Cole, b. Hastings, Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Millwright, Palmer Falls; P. O., Corinth.

William M. Clothier, son of Morgan L. and Nancy Clothier, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer; P. O., Corinth.

C. R. Densmore, son of Gershon and Almedia Densmore, b. Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., 1818, s. 1859, Physician, Adirondack Ave., Corinth; P. O., Corinth.

Jared Eggleston, son of John and Sarah M. Eggleston, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Corinth.

Harvey Eddy, son of Jeremiah and Betsey Eddy, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., South Corinth.

J. B. Easton, son of Nathaniel and Amanda Easton, b. Oswego Co., N. Y., s. 1863, Farmer; P. O., South Corinth.

Dr. Nathan M. Houghton, son of Filley and Lucy (Mitchell) Houghton, b. Corinth, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Lumbering and Farming, Jessup's Landing; P. O., Jessup's Landing.

John S. Haines, son of P. C. and Clarissa (Rice) Haines, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, Farmer; P. O., South Corinth.

William A. Hawkes, son of William and Sally Hawkes, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1849, Clergyman; P. O., Corinth.

G. C. Ide, son of William and Sally Ide, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1840, Proprietor of Hotel, Corinth; P. O., Corinth.

Abram K. Lawrence, son of Benjamin and Lois Lawrence, b. Madison Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Farmer; P. O., West Day.

C. H. Nim, son of John and Louisa Nim, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Proprietor of Hotel, Palmer Falls; P. O., Corinth.

Peter A. Purqua, son of Peter and Abigail Purqua, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1837, Station Agent A. C. R. R.; P. O., South Corinth.

Augustus Schwabe, son of Augustus and Elizabeth Schwabe, b. Germany, s. 1869, Paper Finisher; P. O., Corinth.

Mrs. E. J. White, daughter of John W. and Sarah M. Sager, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1857, Milliner; P. O., Corinth.

David L. Walker, son of Eleander and Hannah Walker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1841, Contractor and Builder; P. O., Corinth.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A. B. Baucus, son of Joseph and Catherine Baucus, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 5, 1838, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

Stephen J. Burt, son of James and Lucy Burt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 19, 1821, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Stephenson Brown, son of Abner and Mary E. Brown, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 11, 1854, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

John Chapman, son of Samuel and Sarah Chapman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 19, 1824, Farmer, also Grist and Saw-Mill; P. O., Schuylerville.

Franklin Carpenter, son of Daniel and Maria D. Carpenter, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 27, 1830, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

William J. Cook, son of Samuel and Sarah Cook, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., June 2, 1823, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Daniel H. Dryor, son of Daniel and Sarah M. Dryor, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 23, 1833, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

Walter and John Doty, sons of Philander and Lydia G. Doty, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Farmers; P. O., Fort Edward.

A. L. Finne, son of John and Elizabeth Finne, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1828 or 1830, Farmer; P. O., Northumberland.

James A. Fake, son of John R. and Sarah A. Fake, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., November 29, 1839, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

T. S. Fuller, son of Jonathan and Martha M. Fuller, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 20, 1836, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Lewis J. Gorham, son of Davins and Arvilla Gorham, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1840; Merchant and General Grocer; P. O., Northumberland.

Mrs. John Harris, daughter of Joseph A. and Eliza Clark, b. Oneida Co., N. Y., s. May, 1832, Farming; P. O., Fort Miller.

P. H. Lasher, son of Jonas and Elizabeth Lasher, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. July 20, 1834, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

George Lansing, son of Abraham G. and Susanna Lansing, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. February 18, 1833, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Morgan Lewis, son of Samuel and Sarah Lewis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 14, 1804, Farmer and Lumberman; P. O., Gansevoort.

Mrs. William B. Marshall, daughter of George and Eunice Griswold, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 10, 1822, Farming; P. O., Schuylerville.

D. D. Mulford, son of David and Magdalene Mulford, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. April, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

Job Mulford, son of David and Magdalene Mulford, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. April, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Henry W. Peck, son of Amos and Mary Peck, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. July, 1805, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

David Purinton, son of David and Mary Purinton, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. April, 1814, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Ephraim A. Pettis, son of Jonathan and Sarah Pettis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 16, 1813, Farmer, Bacon Hill.

Mary S. Rouse, daughter of Amos S. and Eliza Peck, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 27, 1823, Farming; P. O., Bacon Hill.

Harry Ross, son of John and Betsey S. Ross, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., August 17, 1816, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

William H. Ryalls, son of John and Elizabeth Ryalls, b. England, s. June 4, 1843, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Charles Stumpf, son of David and Sophia Stumpf, b. Germany, s. May 2, 1851, Farmer; P. O., Fort Miller.

Edwin W. Town, son of Elijah and Mary Town, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. September 6, 1841, Farmer and Postmaster; P. O., Northumberland.

Mrs. Asa F. Thompson, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Chapman, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 26, 1834; P. O., Bacon Hill.

J. Howard Thompson, son of Sidney and Phebe Thompson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., September 4, 1816, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

F. H. Terhune, son of Jeremiah and Nancy Terhune, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 17, 1841, Farmer; P. O., Bacon Hill.

William Tice, son of William and Mary Tice, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 8, 1823, Merchant; P. O., Gansevoort.

Isaac Van Dewerker, son of Sovereign and Lucy Van Dewerker, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., January 22, 1813, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Samuel West, son of Francis and Sarah West, b. Tioga Co., N. Y., s. 1819, Farmer and House Joiner; P. O., Bacon Hill.

HADLEY.

J. J. Wait, son of Abner Wait, Jr., and Sally (Johnson) Wait, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Millwright; P. O., Hadley.

Manlius Jeffers, son of Deodatus Jeffers and Eunice (Heath) Jeffers, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Hadley.

MOREAU.

P. G. Austin, son of John D. and Polly (Jenkins) Austin, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Farmer; P. O., South Glen's Falls.

T. J. Abbott, Jr., son of T. J. Abbott and Maria (Ralph) Abbott, b. Rhode Island, s. 1866, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Josiah Burnham, son of Josiah and Anne Burnham, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1822, Lawyer; P. O., Glen's Falls.

Alexander Canfield, son of Sackett and Sally (Smith) Canfield, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1842, Foreman in Saw-Mill; P. O., Glen's Falls.

Henry H. Day, son of P. E. and Martha (Putnam) Day, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1841, Sawyer and Millwright; P. O., South Glen's Falls.

Frank L. Day, son of P. E. and Martha (Putnam) Day, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, Sawyer and Millwright; P. O., South Glen's Falls.

Jonathan De Voll, son of Abner and Comfort (Hoag) De Voll, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Farmer and Insurance Agent; P. O., Gansevoort.

E. D. Hawley, son of Edward and Charlotte (Payne) Hawley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1853, Farmer; P. O., Fort Edward, Washington Co., N. Y.

E. P. Moore, son of Caleb S. and Harriet Moore, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1849, General Store Merchant; P. O., Glen's Falls.

Duncan G. McGregor, son of James and Louisa (Cameron) McGregor, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer, Glen's Falls; P. O., Glen's Falls.

S. A. Parks, son of Barzilla and Susan M. (Burghardt) Parks, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1827, Manufacturer of Paper; P. O., Glen's Falls.

M. B. Parks, son of Solomon and Susan (Burahani) Parks, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., South Glen's Falls.

John W. Shurter, son of William and Catharine (Reynolds) Shurter, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1836, Commissioner of Schools, Saratoga Springs; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

A. P. Whipple, son of Dexter and Nancy (Wilcox) Whipple, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Glen's Falls.

GREENFIELD.

August E. Allard, son of Abiel and Amanda M. (Smith) Allard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1849, Farmer; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

Warren Bockes, son of Ephraim and Sarah (Bump) Bockes, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Samuel Baily, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Westcott) Baily, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1800, Retired Farmer; P. O., North Greenfield.

Calvin Butler, son of Silas and Sally (Forbion) Butler, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., South Corinth.

Milton Barritt, son of Simon and Lydia (Moscraff) Barritt, b. Woodstock, Conn., s. 1866, Farmer; P. O., North Greenfield.

Frank J. Barritt, son of Milton and Sarah A. (Plummer) Barritt, b. Boston, Mass., s. 1866, Farmer; P. O., North Greenfield.

Duttee Ballou, son of Duttee and Lydia (White) Ballou, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Porter's Corner.

George B. Bixly, son of Joshua and Sarah (Tourtelet) Bixly, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Porter's Corner.

Alonzo B. Brackett, son of Ray and Sylvania (Martin) Brackett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Porter's Corner.

Thomas W. Brown, son of Charles W. and Martha (West) Brown, b. Devonshire Co., England, s. 1870, Paper Maker, Middle Grove; P. O., Middle Grove.

Luther Cady, son of Benjamin and Polly (Deyoe) Cady, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, Agent Porter's Corner Mercantile Association, Porter's Corner; P. O., Porter's Corner.

Ziba Daniels, son of Nathan and Phebe, (Amy) Daniels, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

J. T. Daniels, son of Nathan and Phebe (Amy) Daniels, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

James Denton, son of John and Mary J. (Miller) Denton, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

William C. Darrow, son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Hoyt) Darrow, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Jonathan A. Denel, son of Stephen and Asa (Angel) Denel, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., South Corinth.

John M. Donnan, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (McKindley) Donnan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

R. H. Densmore, son of Henry and Julia (Oti-) Densmore, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1835, Cabinetmaker and Undertaker; P. O., South Corinth.

William L. Garnsey, son of Samuel L. and Huldah (Wood) Garnsey, b. Steuben Co., N. Y., s. 1836, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Juliet Gardiner, daughter of Howell and Eleanor (Groesbeck) Gardiner, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1807, Teacher; P. O., Middle Grove.

Jacob Gray, son of John R. and Mary (Dusler) Gray, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Manufacturer of Wagons and Carriages, Page's Corners; P. O., Middle Grove.

Charles Harris, son of Ephraim and Margaret (Saiben) Harris, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Porter's Corner.

Chester Harris, son of Ephraim and Margaret (Saiben) Harris, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Porter's Corner.

William B. Hatchings, son of Asa and Lucy (Hood) Hatchings, b. Maine, s. 1863, Ship-Master; P. O., Porter's Corner.

H. C. Hewitt, son of Alexander and Sally (Kellogg) Hewitt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., South Greenfield.

Zerah T. Hoyt, son of James T. and Rachel (Starr) Hoyt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Clergyman; P. O., South Greenfield.

B. H. Ingham, son of Rufus B. and Betsey R. (Hickok) Ingham, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Porter's Corner.

Thomas Ives, son of John and — Ives, b. Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1861, Stone and Brick Mason; P. O., South Corinth.

J. D. Johnson, M.D., son of D. and Amy (Barney) Johnson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

William H. Lane, son of William and Mary (Rice) Lane, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Farmer, Merchant, and Manufacturer of Wagons and Carriages, Middle Grove.

Zimri Lawrence, son of Simeon and Abigail (Chase) Lawrence, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer, ex-Superintendent of Poor (held public office eighteen years); P. O., Greenfield Centre.

S. H. Leyman, son of Truman and Betsey (Anderson) Leyman, b. Warren Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., South Greenfield.

Miss E. S. Miller, daughter of John H. and Matilda (Cox) Miller, b. Ontario Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Teacher; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Chancellor Pettigrew, son of Reuben and Elizabeth Pettigrew, b. Ireland, s. 1869, Farmer; P. O., Middle Grove.

J. S. Peacock, son of Henry and Rosanna (Sax) Peacock, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer and Lumberman; P. O., Porter's Corner.

B. S. Robinson, son of William and Maria (Wright) Robinson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer, Justice of the Peace, Secretary Agricultural Society; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

Joseph L. Rowland, son of Garrardus and Lydia (Davison) Rowland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer, Supervisor, and Surveyor; P. O., Porter's Corner.

J. E. Russell, son of Edward and Rachel (Peckham) Russell, b. Wyndham Co., Vt., s. 1844, Farmer and Manufacturer Fancy Baskets; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

Hiram Rowland, son of Isaac and Olive (Francisco) Rowland, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1800, Retired Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Moses D. Rowell, son of Stephen and Jane (Stedman) Rowell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1837, Merchant, Middle Grove; P. O., Middle Grove.

Nicholas Shaul, son of David and Catharine (Hake) Shaul, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Attorney-at-Law and Real Estate Broker, Middle Grove.

James V. Smith, son of John and Cynthia (Hewitt) Smith, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer, and ex-Supervisor and ex-Justice of the Peace; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

A. H. Scott, son of Lewis and Barbara (Dalruple) Scott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1834, Retired Farmer, and ex-Justice of the Peace; P. O., South Greenfield.

Charles W. Spaulding, son of Alva and Lydia (Taylor) Spaulding, b. Essex, Vt., s. 1845, Merchant and Lumberman, Greenfield Centre; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

Simeon Schouten, son of John and Charity Schouten, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1793, Retired Farmer; P. O., Middle Grove.

Susan B. Tompkins, daughter of John and Sarah (Adie) Pearsall, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1829; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Thomas H. Tompkins, son of John and Margaret (Pearsall) Tompkins, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1816, deceased.

Joel S. Tuller, son of Daniel and Harriet (Gardue) Tuller, b. New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Manufacturer Fancy Baskets; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

B. L. Van Densen, son of William J. and Maria (Lane) Van Densen, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Farmer; P. O., East Galway.

Henry Van Buren, son of James and Elizabeth (Morson) Van Buren, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Blacksmith; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

Richard H. Van Buren, son of Henry and Anna M. (Tutor) Van Buren, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1870, Farmer; P. O., Greenfield Centre.

Elihu Wing, son of Daniel and Clarissa (Manchester) Wing, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., South Greenfield.

S. S. Westcott, son of Lewis and P. B. Westcott, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

George Waste, son of Charles and Charlotte (Lawton) Waste, b. Vermont, s. 1828, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Seneca Weed, son of Noah and Dorcas (Wing) Weed, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1797, Retired Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Chauncey L. Williams, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Hawley) Williams, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1817, Manufacturer Bricks and Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

DAY.

I. W. Guiles, son of Aaron and Aurilla (Herrick) Guiles, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1841, Farmer, Lumberman, and Hotel-Keeper; P. O., Day.

David Johnson, son of John and Fally (Allen) Johnson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Conklingville.

H. W. Kathan, son of Luke and Freebve (Allen) Kathan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Hotel-Keeper; P. O., Conklingville.

Enos Murphy, son of James and Sarah (McLaughlin) Murphy, b. Canada, s. 1862, Lumberman; P. O., West Day.

S. Y. Rockwell, son of Joseph and Esther (Wilder) Rockwell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Day.

W. A. Randall, son of Levi and Lucy (Allen) Randall, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., West Day.

John F. Stimson, son of Samuel and Mebitabel Stimson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Day.

Leonard Yates, son of Thomas and Abigail (Paul) Yates, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1817, Lumberman and Farmer; P. O., Day.

WILTON.

John J. Brill, son of John and Harriet (Pearsall) Brill, b. Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1827, Florist, Fruit-Grower, and Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Sp.

Jarvis Butler, son of Amos and Orry (Jeffers) Butler, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

John Bunce, son of Wm. and Sarah E. (Sturgis) Bunce, b. Massachusetts, s. 1831, Farmer; P. O., Wiltonville.

Wm. W. Comstock, son of Wm. and Mercy (Sprague) Comstock, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Wiltonville.

H. B. Creal, son of James and Mary (Ellis) Creal, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815, Retired Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

S. K. Chase, son of Aaron and Ruth H. (Earl) Chase, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1834, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Aaron Chase, son of Royal and Ruth (Barker) Chase, b. Portsmouth, R. I., s. 1834, Retired Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Wm. De Garmo, son of Jacob and Mary (Sutlin) De Garmo, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Wiltonville.

John Freeborn, son of George and Jane (Moore) Freeborn, b. Ireland, s. 1848, Blacksmith and Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

A. B. Ferris, son of James H. and Betsey (Dibble) Ferris, b. Massachusetts, s. 1849, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

B. B. Grippin, son of L. A. and Olive (Carpenter) Grippin, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Edwin Hodges, son of Thomas and Mary (Hanford) Hodges, b. England, s. 1835, Farmer; P. O., Wiltonville.

John Ham, son of Wm. and Lydia (Bruist) Ham, b. Brunswick, s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Lucinda Ham, daughter of John and Margaret (Ellsworth) Miller, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

G. W. King, M.D., son of Horace and Clarissa (Rapple) King, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1826, Physician; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

O. F. Lockwood, son of James L. and Eunice (Carr) Lockwood, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

David J. Milligan, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Jacox) Milligan, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1802, Retired Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Henry Neff, son of Nathan and Mary Deel (Neff) Neff, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

John I. Proper, son of Richard and Rebecca (Shaver) Proper, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1848, Farmer; P. O., Schuylerville.

Wm. H. Perry, son of Demerick and Lydia J. (Grippen) Perry, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Wiltonville.

Ira Roods, son of Simeon J. and Margaret (Smith) Roods, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Geo. H. Traver, son of Henry H. and Christiana (Schnltz) Traver, b. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1858, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

David R. Taylor, son of Joshua and Catharine (Rouse) Taylor, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Gansevoort.

Perry J. Winney, son of Rome and Sophia (Jacox) Winney, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1852, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

Cyrus Washburn, son of John and Sophia (Strong) Washburn, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Lumberman and Farmer; P. O., Wiltonville.

CLIFTON PARK.

John Appleton, son of John and Elizabeth (Windess) Appleton, b. Goodmanham, Yorkshire, England, s. 1860, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

B. D. Arnold, son of John and Ruth Arnold, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1798, Retired Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Peter Arnold, son of Joseph and Mary (Althouse) Arnold, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1839, Retired Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Peter M. Althouse, son of John and Elizabeth (Morse) Althouse, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Zachariah A. Bame, son of David and Margaret (Berringer) Bame, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1835, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Perry K. Burtis, son of Garrett and Esther (Kirby) Burtis, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Ransom Bentley, son of Christopher and Lancy Bentley, b. Saratoga Co., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Miles Brooks, son of Aaron and Margaret Brooks, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

Albert J. Benedict, son of Luther and Mindwell (Evans) Benedict, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1847, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

Luther Benedict, son of Samuel and Lydia (Dewey) Benedict, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

P. M. Banta, son of Isaac and Amy Wix, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1825, Retired Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

A. J. Caldwell, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Snyder) Caldwell, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, Farmer; P. O., Groom's Corners.

H. M. Chase, son of Peleg and Susan (Vanormum) Chase, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Avery B. Champion, son of Joel and Joanna (Kenyon) Champion, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

John M. Clark, son of Cyrus and Nancy (Morehouse) Clark, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

B. R. Caldwell, son of Peter (b. 1786, still living) and Elizabeth (Snyder) Caldwell, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Farmer, ex-Justice of the Peace, and ex-Superintendent; P. O., Rexford Flats.

B. F. Chadsey, son of Henry W. and Lucina (Neff) Chadsey, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1823, Retired Merchant; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

Henry C. Cooper, M. D., son of Chris. and Catharine (Dierstein) Cooper, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1831, P. O., Clifton Park.

R. M. Dedrick, son of P. G. and Hester (Albertine) Dedrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Manufacturer of Carriages, Sleighs, and Wagons; P. O., Clifton Park.

John L. Dows, son of Adam and Mary (Lunda) Dows, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1864, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

James Edwards, son of John and Margaret (Yaune) Edwards, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

Nanning V. Forte, son of Abram and Esther (Vischer) Forte, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1809, Retired Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

John Flagler, son of Collins and Catharine (Johnson) Flagler, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Philip A. Fonda, son of Jacob I. and Maria (Myers) Fonda, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1826, Farmer; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Henry Filkins, son of Daniel and Mary E. (Palmer) Filkins, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

E. R. Forte, son of Cornelius F. and Alida (Wilbur) Forte, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1842, Manufacturer of Carriages, Sleighs, and Agricultural Implements; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

J. N. Forte, son of Cornelius F. and Alida (Wilbur) Forte, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1852, Merchant, Vischer's Ferry.

Samuel Grooms, son of Jas. and Catharine (Taylor) Grooms, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1815, Merchant, and Manufacturer of Carriages and Wagons; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Maria Garnsey, daughter of Nathan and Sallie (Thayer) Kingsley, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1829 (retired); P. O., Jonesville.

Elias T. Hayes, son of Wm. and Maria (Alsdorf) Hayes, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Thos. Hall, son of James and Mary Hall, b. Warwickshire, England, s. 1850, Farmer and Butcher; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Samuel Hall, son of S. P. and Mary Hall, b. Wallingford, Conn., s. 1820, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

Wm. Harmon, son of John and Barbara Harmon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

George H. Hubbs, son of John and Catharine Hubbs, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

Alexander Hubbs, son of John and Catharine Hubbs, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Jonesville.

A. R. Knowlton, son of John B. and Polly (Rexford) Knowlton, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Robert Lascher, son of John M. and Catharine (Chubb) Lascher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1829, Farmer; Vischer's Ferry.

George Losee, son of Abraham G. and Phoebe (Aubler) Losee, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1830, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Hiram G. Miller, son of Philip and Mary (Vandenburgh) Miller, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

Adam Mott, son of Wm. B. and Anna (Westfall) Mott, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Farmer, Supervisor, and ex-Justice of the Peace; P. O., Clifton Park.

Allen McKain, son of James and Jane (Duff) McKain, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1875, Retired Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

D. M. Northrop, son of Benj. and Catharine Northrop, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1852, Manufacturer of Carriages and Sleighs; P. O., Jonesville.

Bernard P. Ostrom, son of Rufus and Christy (Snook) Ostrom, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Peter Ostrom, son of Paul and Catharine (Cole) Ostrom, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1824, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Solomon C. Peck, son of Abijah and Mindwell (Close) Peck, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1793, Retired Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Aaron Quivey, son of Amasa and Clara Quivey, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1807, Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

Stephen Reel, son of Elijah F. and Mary (Jacoble) Reed, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer and Grower of Fruits, Manufacturer of Cider and Vinegar; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

Adam M. Scafford, son of Martin and Agnes (Canine) Scafford, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1859, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Jonas Southard, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Northrop) Southard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1801, Retired Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

John Southard, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Northrop) Southard, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

P. J. Schermerhorn, son of Jacob D. and Ruth (Butler) Schermerhorn, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Merchant and Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Nathan G. Smalley, son of John and Hannah (Barnes) Smalley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

Moses Smith, son of Moses and Anna Maria (Scribner) Smith, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1854, Notary Public, Executor, Administrator, and Guardian of Estates, and General Factorum; P. O., Jonesville.

Isaac Schaubert, son of David and Maplet (Bullong) Schaubert, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., South Ballston.

Jeremiah Smith, son of Leonard and Margaret (Wager) Smith, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Retired Farmer; P. O., Rexford Flats.

C. B. Sheffer, son of Nicholas and Maria (Vanderwerken) Sheffer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., Merchant, Vischer's Ferry; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

George W. Taylor, son of Shubael and Elida (Teachout) Taylor, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

L. M. Turner, son of Jonathan and Emily (Larkin) Turner, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

Nicholas Vischer, son of Nicholas and Catharine (Van Vranken) Vischer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer, Dealer in Horses, and Veterinary Surgeon; P. O., Groom's Corners.

Abram Van Vranken, son of Adam and Caroline (Witbeck) Van Vranken, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

Richard Van Vranken, son of Adam R. and Elida (Bell) Van Vranken, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

C. N. Vischer, son of N. F. and Eliza (Clute) Vischer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Groom's Corners.

C. G. Vischer, son of Francis and Maria (Forte) Vischer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1813, Retired Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

N. F. Vischer, son of Francis and Maria (Forte) Vischer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1805, Retired Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

Andrew Vandenburgh, son of John and Jane M. (Van Vranken) Vandenburgh, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1834, Farmer; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

John D. Van Voorhes, son of John and Ann Eliza (Van Wert) Van Voorhes, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., Crescent.

Christopher Westoff, son of Simeon and Helen (Weaver) Westoff, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1821, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

E. V. Weldon, son of Michael and Maria (Vischer) Weldon, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer, Proprietor of Saw-Mill, and Dealer in Lumber; P. O., Vischer's Ferry.

Aaron Woods, son of Benj. and Adriet (De Bois) Woods, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Clifton Park.

C. W. Weld, son of W. R. and S. E. Weld, b. Hamilton Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Merchant; P. O., Jonesville.

MILTON.

Oscar W. Brown, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Brown, b. Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1877, Farmer; P. O., West Milton.

Dr. P. Bellinger, son of Henry and Elizabeth Bellinger, b. Herkimer Co., N. Y., s. 1857, Physician and Farmer; P. O., Saratoga.

Otis Bentley, son of John and Thankful Bentley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1791, Mechanic and Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

John O. Bentley, son of Otis and Theodosia Bentley, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

M. Englehart, b. Germany, s. 1852, Farmer; P. O., West Milton.

Alfred Eighmy, son of Nicholas and Rachel Eighmy, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer and Mechanic; Milton Centre.

John W. Eighmy, son of Alfred and Louisa Eighmy, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1845, Lawyer; P. O., Amsterdam.

Isaac K. Grenell, son of Alva and Eliza Grenell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Rock City Falls.

Wm. H. Gray, son of George and Elizabeth Gray, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1844, Mechanic; P. O., West Milton.

C. M. M.

H. L. Hoyt, son of Sam'l S. and Roxie Hoyt, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1852, Student; P. O., Saratoga Springs.
 Isaac H. Johnson, son of Isaac and Amilla Johnson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1809, Teacher and Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.
 Chaucy Kilmer, son of Peter and Ruth Kilmer, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1816, Manufacturer of Paper; P. O., Rock City Falls.
 Nathaniel Mann, son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Mann, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.
 John Marcellus, son of George and Anna Marcellus, b. Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Miller and Farmer; P. O., West Milton.
 James Thompson, son of James and Mary Thompson, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Ballston Spa.
 Mrs. Sarah Walls, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1807; P. O., West Milton.
 Wm. Waring, son of Joseph and Phebe Waring, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer; P. O., Saratoga Springs.

PROVIDENCE.

Charles L. Bohannon, son of Orville L. and Elizabeth (McOmber) Buhannon, b. Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Barksersville.
 Howland Briggs, son of John W. Briggs and Mary (Howland) Briggs, b. Fort Hunter, Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1875, Woollen Manufacturer; P. O., Hagedorn Mills.

Henry Clute, son of Jacob Clute, b. Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1794, Farmer; P. O., East Galway.
 Jacob Clute, son of Henry and Eunice (Perry) Clute, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Barksersville.
 Lansing Finch, son of Joshua and Betsey (Clemens) Finch, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1819, Miller and Farmer; P. O., Northampton, Fulton Co., N. Y.
 Stepheo L. Hagedorn, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Zook) Hagedorn, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Hagedorn Mills.
 Philip Mead, son of Ralph E. and Isabella (Stewart) Mead, b. Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1857, Farmer and Mechanic; P. O., Hagedorn Mills.
 John F. Masten, son of Josias L. and Lois (Hewett) Masten, b. Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1860, Farmer; P. O., West Providence.
 Wm. S. Nash, son of Samuel and Jemima (Craft) Nash, b. Winchester Co., N. Y., s. 1813, Farmer; P. O., West Providence.
 Stephen Rockwell, son of Jonah and Anna (Temple) Rockwell, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., Hagedorn Mills.
 Amanda M. Root, daughter of Ephraim and Alice (Hall) Root, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1826; P. O., East Galway.
 Joseph B. Sowle, son of David and Betsey E. (Butler) Sowle, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Hagedorn Mills.
 Orlando E. Sism, son of Elias F. and Charity (Norkett) Sism, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1832, Merchant; P. O., Hagedorn Mills.
 Jonathan S. Trevett, son of Henry T. and Abigail S. (Chapman) Trevett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1842, Mechanic; P. O., West Providence.
 Wm. E. Trevett, son of Henry T. and Abigail S. (Chapman) Trevett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1844, Mechanic; P. O., West Providence.
 Henry T. Trevett, son of Henry I. and Joanna (Shipman) Trevett, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., 1818, Mechanic; P. O., West Providence.

Howland
S. 1875





