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Buffalo, Jan. 29, 1876.

Mr. G. W. Patterson:

Dear Sir - Your letter was duly received. I looked at my son's copy of the Warsaw history before I left Westfield; and intended to write you.

I can think of nothing to add; and I do not know that any thing should be left out, unless for want of room in the book. If necessary to make it shorter, in order to bring it within a particular space, I think you can make as proper a selection as any one, of matter to be omitted. I think, if necessary to shorten it, it may be done by dropping whole sentences; so that no writing need to be done.

Augustus was very careful in seeing justice done to his relatives.

He read your sketch in the Chautauque book - or part of it, which I had with me there.

He spoke of your service for the state in or about the harbor, ^{in New York,} and some other things.

A. W. Young
Jan'y 29, 1876

which it would have been proper to notice.
I have, in its proper place your appointment
in fixing boundary lines, or something of
that kind, in Pennsylvania.

Should you desire me to write the sketch
over again, I will cheerfully do it. But
I think it unnecessary.

Yours, truly,

A. W. Young

HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

War was commenced April 12, by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The batteries of Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points, were opened on Ft. Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Fort S. returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading was kept up for some time. In answer to the Confederate general Beauregard's demand to surrender the fort, Maj. Anderson replied that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted - that is, if he were not reinforced.

On the next day, Maj. Anderson surrendered the Fort. After the surrender, he, ^{in the beginning of the night,} was conveyed to Charleston. He has since lost several of Anderson's men were wounded. The Major ^{was} and his men left on the 14th for N. Y. on the steamer Isabel.

It was apprehended, that ^{the} ~~the~~ Confederates intended to march on Washington with a large army, and detachments of cavalry were stationed on roads outside of the city, and companies (volunteers) were in the capital.

Orders were immediately taken in the many of the free States for raising troops. The services of many thousand volunteers were promptly offered.

On the 15th Pres. Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling for 75,000 men, whose first services would probably be to suppress the riots, slaves and property which had been seized from the Union. He stated that "the utmost care would be observed, to avoid injury to the property or persons of peaceful citizens of any part of the country. And he commanded the President, empowering the commanders against the revolt to disperse, and to return to their homes within 20 days from date. He also called a special session of the Congress, to meet on the 4th of July, next, to determine such measures ^{with respect} of safety and interest ^{as might be deemed} prudent." This proclamation was issued within a few days followed by another, declaring a blockade of all the ^{seacoast} Southern States.

* See May 15-16. (See file)

It was a cause of much discouragement to the friends of the Union that so large a portion of their fellow citizens, ^{not only} ~~not only~~ ^{regard} ~~regard~~ ^{the manifested} ~~the manifested~~ ^{as much} ~~as much~~ ^{indifferent} ~~indifferent~~ to this, in regard to the preservation of their ^{rights} ~~rights~~ ^{as much} ~~as much ^{was for its preservation} ~~was for its preservation~~; but ^{look} ~~look~~ ^{active} ~~active ^{and} ~~and ^{interest} ~~interest~~ ^{were} ~~were ^{open} ~~open ^{and} ~~and ^{actively} ~~actively ^{engaged} ~~engaged~~ in efforts to prevent its successful prosecution. In June 1861, a petition was circulated in this city of New York, to which many had lent their names, and in false pretences, and from which they wished to erase their names. This petition was found and seized it in the office of a Wall Street broker. The following is a copy of it:~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

Act confiscating Rebel property. - Censor Sept. 25, 1861

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely a copy of the petition mentioned above.]

Before the organization of Ellisville, it is believed there was not a road legally laid within its bounds. There was a travel road from P's Mills, or Upper Rapids

1st Town Meeting of Ellisville after its organization to a
 sample of - 1826 Supr Solomon Jones Vol 16 p 254c
J. C. S. Barant. Ass. N. F. miles,
Saml. A. Brown, H. Allen
Com. Highway. Wallace, D. Magallon
 Joel Wallcut. Poor Master - J. W. H.
 Cyrus Coe. Com. School - S. B. R. F. F.
 S. Barant. Insp. School A. Magallon,
 A. Plumb. G. W. Fair. Collector Alf.
 Coleof. Cons. A. N. R. F. F. Eph.
 H. Tracy.

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CHAUQUOUILAND OFFICE.

Westfield, N.Y. August 5 1871

Hon. E. T. Hoate

My Dear Sir

On my return from Cal-
ifornia, in June, I found a letter from
Hon. A. W. Gorins, formerly of Ripley,
but for many years previous thereto
he resided at Mansour - was member of
the Assembly and of the Constitutional
Convention of 1846 from Tryon Co.

His present home is at Red Wing Min-
nesota, but he is now at Richmond
Indiana, and is engaged in writing a
History of that town for publication.

He would like to come to Chau-
quoil & write a history of this County
and I advise him to communicate
with you on the subject, saying to
him that you had collected a large

amount of material for a history
of Chautauque, and I thought you
would be glad to place it in the hands
of some one who would complete the
work in a manner that would be
creditabile. Mr. Gourcy pub-
lished a history of Warsaw a few
years ago that gave great satisfaction
and he is the author of many other
books on Science of Government
& other subjects, & I have no doubt
about his ability to prepare a very
creditabile history of Chautauque.
I wrote him that you generally come
to Jamestown every year and spent
some time there and that a letter ad-
dressed to you at that place would
reach you if there, but if not, the
Post master would forward it to you.

He writes me under date of May
2nd that he wrote you some weeks
ago, but has not rec'd an answer.

G. W. Patterson's
Letter, Westfield Aug. 6, 1871.

about our young county
as history of Chenot. County
I will aid to further strength
will promote, but Edson
Mabee & W. W. Wain, should
be consulted that they
may favor this measure.

N Haven Conn Oct 11/72

Gov Patterson

Dear Sir, I congratulate you on
the auspicious result of the late election

I have this moment learned the
death of Gov Seward. Although
spent to a good age and although
he had done so much for the
Country, he is a great loss as a
wise councillor in public affairs

I was disappointed in
not being able to visit you in
August - I wished among other things
to consult with you and Mr Ferry
about publishing a history of Chautauque
County.

I know that Dr Taylor of Brocton, ^{Olean}
Edson Eng of Charlotte, ^{South} J. Bugbee of Stockton,
Crissey of Stockton and many ^{Warren} have
made some advances on a history of portions
of the County. Yet I think none of them
now aspire to a history of the entire County

"unless it may, Mr. Edson, and with
his care and delicate health, I do not
think, there is reasonable prospect of
his completing it

If I were Mr. Young, I would persuade
of those writers to publish their histories of
the town they had completed, ^{in his volume} on their respon-
sibility, & giving them credit for their por-
tion of the history; In this way all jeal-
ously would be avoided and all would
heartily unite in aiding the work.

I earnestly desire to see a faith-
ful history of the county published
by a competent author as I suppose
your friend to be. I have devoted much
time to the subject and I trust not in vain.

With a proper prospectus & the recommend-
ation of yourself and other prominent
citizens, I trust a large subscription for
the work may be obtained. With kind regards

Truly your friend
E. J. Fote

PS

I am feeble write with
difficulty and if cold weather
operates upon me as last winter I
shall not be able to survive
other

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E. J. Foote

Oct 11, 1872

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Diploma, Labels & Bill Heads
 Business Cards
 The Lithographer and Stationer
 PUBLISHERS
 SOUTH WEST COR.
 OF 4th & RACE.

Cincinnati, August 5th 1872

Mr. A. W. Young
 Richmond Ind.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your
 favor of the 3rd inst. enclosing \$ 50.74
 (Fifty Dollars)
 which is placed to your credit with thanks
 in a/c.

Awaiting your esteemed orders, which shall
 have our best attention. we are

Yours Truly

Probride & Co

per Mr. [Signature]

J. E. White for dues 4.00
 J. H. H. do 4.00
 Benj. W. H. do 4.00
 Isaac Commons
 A. H. Commons
 Mrs. H. H.

Strobridge & Co.
 August 5, 1872.

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Honorary Tiers Plans Diplomas Labor & Bill Heads
 Business Cards
 OFFICE
 Scribner's Singers
 PUBLISHERS,
 SOUTH WEST COR.
 OF 4th & RACE.
 Cincinnati, Aug 14th 1872

Mr. A. W. Young
 Richmond Ind.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of your
 favor of the 12th inst. enclosing \$ 50.00
 (Dft. for Fifty Dollars)
 which is placed to your credit with thanks
 on a/c.

Awaiting your esteemed orders, which shall
 have our best attention, we are

Yours Truly
 Scribner's
 for Linnoff

Strobridge & Co.

Aug. 14. 1872

Rec'd \$50.

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QUAIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012



Oct 8th 1872

M^r. W. M. Young
Richmond Ind.

Dear Sir,

We are in receipt of your favor of the 7th with enclosing \$100. (One hundred Dollars) which is placed to your credit with thanks and a/c.

Awaiting your esteemed orders, which shall have our best attention. we are

Yours Truly
Robt. H. Co
for Mr. [Signature]

Strobridge & Co.

Oct. 9, 1872

Recd \$100

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Richmond, Ind. Nov. 4, 1842.

Hon. E. T. Foote:

Dear Sir: After a stay here of months beyond the time I supposed necessary to close my business, I expect to leave to-morrow or next day for Chautauqua County, to commence my labors there.

I have written to Dr. Taylor; and I think, from what he wrote me, that I can make an arrangement with him for his matter. Several others answered favorably several months ago.

I intend to prosecute the work vigorously, with a view to its speedy completion, having learned from my experience here, among other things, the importance of expedition in an enterprise of this kind. If I can procure the necessary help, I hope to be able to bring out the History within the space of about a year. If the materials can be collected by others, I can easily write and duly arrange it within that time. Mr. Patterson informs me that he has all the

books of the
Holland Company that have been preserved,
which, I presume, will be valuable in ascertaining
deals.

I would be glad to receive from you the
matter you have collected, soon after my ar-
rival at Westfield. You would much oblige
me by sending it by Express to that place. It
is necessary that I should early know its charac-
ter and quantity. It is doubtless all interesting,
and I shall be glad to use all I can. But as there
will necessarily be a large amount yet to be gathered
in so large a county, I may be obliged to condense
and cut down to some extent. Regard must be had
to symmetry in such a work. And as the history
must come down to the present time, the pioneer por-
tion may need some restriction. It is better, however,
to apply the restrictive rule to late history than to
the early. The larger portion of readers will be
those who have had no participation in the labors
and privations of the pioneer settlers.

It will hardly be possible to do justice to the
work in less than 600 pages, duodecimo, and I
may have to exceed that number.

My history here gives high satisfaction. I have spent more labor upon it than I intended, being determined, to give no cause of complaint. Many say it exceeds their expectations. I shall carry with me a number of copies to be used as sample copies. It is a better book than my History of Wmsaw, which Gov. Patterson has pronounced the best he had seen. And I know Chautauqua county can furnish the material for one fully equal to the one written here.

Did I not anticipate great advantage from my experience here, I would hardly be willing to undertake the contemplated ~~undertake~~ enterprise at any time of life, having just passed the age of seventy. But I scarcely feel the effects of age. I have several times walked four miles an hour with ease; and I have for most of the time, when employed in writing, continued my labors until 11 and 12 o'clock in the evening.

I intend to make a visit to New Haven, if I can not otherwise have an interview with you. But I can not well go there this fall. I may have to

return to this place for a short time after I get the
work done in Chautauque.

I regretted to learn from Mr. Patterson, that you
were in feeble health while in Jamestown last
summer, though he had not then seen you, I
believe. I should be happy to meet you in
Chautauque, if you could be there at an early
day. I may possibly be able to work to good
advantage until the return of warm weather in
the spring. I could in that case perhaps put off
the desired interview until that time.

You will much oblige me by an early
answer. My first move will be to procure the
names of some fifteen or twenty of the most distinguished
citizens of the county to sign an appeal to the public
in behalf of the enterprise, to be inserted in all the county
papers, and requesting all who desire to see a good history of
the county, to give their aid by their patronage, and by
furnishing such information as they can. I think, com-
ing from such a source, the appeal will have a greater
effect than from the party pecuniarily interested.

Very respectfully yours,
A. M. Young.



Mr. A. W. Young

Dear Sir,

We send in receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst. enclosing \$ 50.⁰⁰ (Check for Fifty Dollars) which is placed to your credit with the bank in a p.

Awaiting your esteemed orders, which shall have our best attention: we are

Yours Truly
A. W. Young

J. W. Young

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Greeley or his Crew Three Thousand Eight Hundred
and Forty David Young of Red Wing manifold

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Strickland & Co.
November 11, 1872

Richmond, Ind., Dec 6, 1872.

How. E. T. Foote,

Dear Sir: If I rightly remember, I wrote you from Ripley after I had seen Esq. Edson, Crissy, and others. I did not see Judge Bugbee, as he was too far from the Railroad, (about 5 miles.) The state of the roads was such as to forbid my traveling that distance on foot. Besides, having had a favorable letter from him long ago, I considered it not so important to see him. I went to see Dr. Taylor a second time, at his request, and made for him an estimate of the cost of printing and binding his history of Portland. The town has voted \$250 for his labor of compiling the work. But as yet he has no guarantee against loss in the publication of it. He thinks the book will contain about 350 pages. I fear his fellow townsmen will not buy a sufficient number to compensate him. As his book will probably be published before mine, he appears willing to allow me the use of such portion of his matter as I may want.

I have found Gov. Patterson a good counsellor, and shall avail myself of his assistance. I have visited Judge Campbell and J. R. Babcock. Both take a deep interest in the enterprise, and will be glad to furnish me such information as they can. I postponed my intended visit to Jamestown until I go to commence my labors. All with whom I have conversed on the subject, appear highly gratified at the prospect of having a history of the county.

But, although there is much that is encouraging,

the undertaking seems indeed a formidable one for a person of my age. Yet so far as regards physical ability, I have not the least apprehension of a failure. Still, the labor will be arduous. Notwithstanding the large amount of matter collected by others, every town must be visited to gather what is necessary to give a complete and symmetrical history of each. Sketches, biographical and genealogical, of the early and most conspicuous families must be had. This will be both an interesting and valuable feature of the work.

As I have here and elsewhere found great discrepancies and contradictions in the statements of men from whom I collected information, it is my purpose to have a number of the most reliable men in each town to meet me at some place in the town. Then mistakes may be corrected and differences reconciled. I have found it quite unsafe to depend on the statements of single persons, in regard to facts not relating to themselves particularly.

From what I learned from Mr. Edson, I was enabled better to understand your remark, that your papers are too cumbersome to be sent me readily. I had not a correct idea of the amount of matter you had laid up. It must necessarily require a vast amount of labor to glean and arrange what I shall use. If my former local histories have any thing to recommend them, it is in their systematic arrangement - a feature I wish to convey to the intended work, which enables the reader readily to find the matter sought.

You are right in saying I have "abundance to do without the papers." But as I can not tell what you have, I may spend time and labor in getting much that you have already obtained.

I might however commence in those towns (the south. western,) from which you have collected little. Yet I shall be glad to get, as soon as you can conveniently select from the mass, such portion of the matter as you think proper to give a place in the history.

I may perhaps repeat what I wrote in my last, in saying that I intend to give about 700 pages of printed matter. I do not think the patrons of the work will readily pay for a greater quantity. My history of this county has 460 pages, set in small pica letter. Using, as I intend, long primer, one size smaller, and increasing the size of the page somewhat, the quantity may be nearly double that of the Indiana book.

Did I say, in my last or any former letter, any thing about a new kind of portraits? It is called Photo-relief. The cost is greater than that of lithographs, and much less than that of steel. But the pictures are more accurate than either, being exact copies of the original photograph. If I can procure a respectable number of persons & pictures of this kind, I may conclude to insert no lithographs.

All the persons I have spoken to for the influence of their names in recommending the enterprise, have cheerfully consented to my using them.

I can not yet say when I can be released here. I am looking for a man to take my place, and hope to be relieved

in about two weeks. I am getting impatient to enter the contemplated field of labor.

I shall be glad at all times to receive any information or suggestion you think proper to communicate. And I shall be still more happy to enjoy the great advantage of these personal interviews which I hopefully anticipate, should a kind Providence spare our lives until the return of another spring.

Very respectfully yours,

A. W. Young.

A. W. Young Esq
Dec 6 1872

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ROBERT EDSON,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace,

Sinclairville, Chaut. Co., N. Y., December 15th 1872

Esq. E. V. Foot

Dear sir

It has been long since I have written you. My health failed me last spring, & obliged me to temporarily suspend my business - I spent last summer with my wife at Mystic and New London in Connecticut and returned to Chautaugus about September with my health recovered - Since my return I have been deeply afflicted; I had five children, two of them died in the month of November, one aged 7 & the other aged 9, a third child; my oldest baby escaped death, she is now recovering; these have been the reasons why I have not before written to you. A number of weeks since Mr. Young called upon me, and informed me that he was soon to commence a history of this County, and that he had corresponded with you upon the subject - his visit was made while my family were sick and the day after the burial of my son, and I therefore did not feel like entering upon the subject with him - I told him that if his ^{written} ~~written~~ undertaking met your approval, that I would cooperate and assist him all in my power, which I will do. I told him

that you had better before commencing this work see & advise
with you with reference to the matter - Whatever you advise will
meet with my approval, & so far as I am concerned I will
give him all the assistance in my power - I have a full
record of facts, & also papers respecting the early settlement
of Charlotte - I have also collected many facts bearing upon
the settlement of Cherry Creek, Ellington & Henry

I have been for a long while examining documents
and making memorandums with reference to the
operations of the French in this County, and North Western
Pa prior to the Revolution, and also of the English during
the Revolution and many other matters relating to the
Indians here, all prior to the settlement of this County
by the first settlers - I find very many facts of interest bearing
upon this County, that I was not aware of before I made these
excursions - I have taken pains from time to time,
to carefully write out a history of these things making a
reference to my authorities for the facts that I narrated - I
do not yet know what I will do with what I have written,
It has been done principally for my own amusement - It is
probably to elaborate for Mr. Youngs use should he be inclined
to do so, as his history will be too much abridged to use it.

I discovered the difficulty of determining the origin of
the name Chaumontagne. I find an English spelling of
it in 1753 "Cajochan" - I find also that one end of the
Camping place between Lake Erie and Chaumontagne Lake
was spelled by the English Ka-Sa-uo-tia-170-90 - I also
find in one place the name Diontaro go given - A
French map made during the French War with which
I have no doubt you are familiar gives the name
"Schatacoin" to the Conewango Creek - I know of several
where the name is spelled some what differently - while in
Coffeen's abb. it is spelled "Chada koin"

Very Respectfully

Obed Edson

Dear Sir,
I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and
am glad to hear that you wish to contribute to the
cause of the colored people. I have no objection to
any thing that you may think of
D. Taylor Proctor, N. H. Jan'y 10. 1873.
Hon. C. J. Fiske

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 6th inst. came duly
to hand. I was pleased to get it, for to tell the
truth I am a little blue to day, from the
fact that man that ought to be the
most interested and so slow in such a
thing for my Part. All are anxious
that it should be "put through", but when
a penny is asked to aid in the enterprise
there is a holding back. But we hope
in the course of the winter to complete the
list. Unless I get a certain number
of names I shall not appear a dollar
towards publication. I shall prob-
ably complete my manuscript in a
month, and shall then, or by that time,
I hope, be able to determine my course.
I have many earnest friends that

7. 1/2 m 2/9 m 29 m 1/2 m 1/4 m
on during all they can. Mr. Hunsy was
with me the longer part of the day.
But, after leaving the main camp,
we found that it was in unworkable
to in contact with the Working of Putnam
with the British history, from the fact
of many having no hands in command
of material; it was in contact with the
too large - more than a thousand pages.
So the matter was left as it was found
of our lot that we can find the human
- the but little in the history. I
looked over the top of the study you gave
me and have approached the fact
of some portion of your study of the
I had to do in mind, whether in the
I can over that of your hands in the
- that in the case of bringing the
to light, they must have been
instruments, for many have seen to the
with reference to the fact, at least
with much of reverence. I may have
over over the light, I will be glad to receive

The Pass of Mt. Brant and
for a copy of N.H. Hist. Proceedings, I shall
take your word that you have credit,
which is most certainly your due,
for connecting the impression with
reference to the eastern boundary of
the old town of Chautauqua. Unless
it had been expressed specially, the
idea of its being the same as the present
bounds of the county might have been
in for all time. Mr. Warren was very
persistent in your rights.

Do you think a short article from
you to the "Beaver" would aid in the
work of clarification? I think it would.
But do you think best, why it you
write me, it should not be thought
that I made any such suggestion;
it should be Independent.

Mr. Weston was anxious to see this thing
through before he was called away,
but it seemed to be added otherwise.
News was received more than often in
town of the pining of their families have
passed away the winter season.

But a single one of the first settlers now
remains, Mr. Elisha Fay, who
came here in 1806, with Mr. Eaton.
These men were commenced men to
soon. I have been unable to get much
encouragement with reference to Society
phs. I may be vain enough to think
my own would be tolerated, at least,
as the writer.

If you should visit our society in the
spring, I hope you will make it consist-
ent to call. My family were much in
hopes of seeing you & yours last season.
If the Lord will, we should hope to see you,
and will try and make it pleasant for
you.

I have just received a communication
from an old resident in Patten, now living
in Wisconsin, with reference to early Temper-
ance matters in town, which "works
into P^o" made that I had supposed correct.
Thus it is in many matters, our man
builders and another pulls down.

Yours &c. E. C. Fay

CHAUTAUQUAN OFFICE

Westfield, N.Y. Feb. 4: 1872.

Hon. E. F. Felt:

Dear Sir:— I have just arrived here to commence my labors on the History, having been detained in Indiana much longer than I expected to be. My son, who assisted me there, will be here in a few days to help me through. I shall procure such additional help in canvassing for material and subscribers as shall be found necessary.

As I wish to keep steadily at writing, I would be glad to have seen at least a portion of your matter. I can, as you once suggested, find enough to do for a time without that. But you are probably aware, that, unless I first knew what you have, I may spend time and labor at collecting material which you have already procured. I think it would mate-

really facilitate my labor if I could be furnished with a portion; if not the whole, of what you have gathered. The book will necessarily be a large one; and I shall have to keep myself closely at writing in order to get the work to press in good time.

I can, for about two weeks, busy myself with other work; after which I would like to look over your matter to see how much of it I can use; for, although I doubt not all of it is interesting, room must be saved for a great deal yet to be collected in the several towns. I expect to have a number of competent men at work as soon as they can be obtained, so that I can be constantly at writing.

I send you a copy of my announcement, with the approval of a number of the citizens. I shall add names of others in the other county papers, next week. I could not well go to Jamestown before the last of this week. I

shall probably add as many more to the list.

It is my purpose to press the work along with due diligence with the view to an early completion. I shall greatly rejoice to learn that I can have the benefit of your counsel and aid here, and that your health will enable you to visit the county in an early day.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Young.

A. W. Young Esq

Hartford

Westfield NY

July 4 1872

answered July 8/72

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T. O. Box 1129. Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 10th 1873.

Hon. A. W. Young
Westfield N.Y.

My dear Sir:

My money
has not yet come, but
as I early expect it - I
think I can send you
\$10 this morning & hope
in a very few days I
can send you more.

Please find enclosed P.O.
order for the above amt.

Yours truly

E. H. Warren

Church was started about 12 years ago - was
 reorganized Evangelical Protestant Lutheran
 Church in 1870. Meetings first held
 in Mr Long's house and in the school
 house on Union Street. Three years
 ago when reorganized, bought the school
 house on Middle Hill Street, where is
 their stated place. They intend to
 build a meeting-house next year.
 Present members from 2000.

President, John Swartz
 Two trustees, August Kory
 Christoph. Henker
 Sec. Andrew Wommerwith
 Joes Charles Lagerman

(unintelligible) are announced

(John A. Hessel)
 3 years ago in 1872 (A. Hessel)
 former to 33...
 on the date 19...
 of Hill...

OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND
MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

Columbus, O., May 6th 1874.

A. W. Young, Esq.

My dear Sir,

I regret very much that Mrs. Hudson does not act with promptness in the matter of the portrait - I hope she will go on with it immediately. I have written urging her to do so.

I was fully satisfied with the statement prepared. Eulogy would be very inappropriate in such connections -

Very truly yours
Edward Orton

My sisters have the best pictures of Father. Mrs. Orton of Chicago is now at my house. She will get her picture copied when she returns if necessary.

E. J. Foote,

May 11, 1874.

New Haven Conn

May 11 1874.

A. W. Young, Esq

My Dear Friend

Yours of a late date
is received: You say you have visited
Mr Hawkins & and that he persists
in his former expressed views about the
first settler - Which of his statements?
does he mean the one in writing to S. Brown or
one some years later to the Hudsonia courier?
There are none so blind as those that will not see.
You have all the facts. Your son read the testi-
mony of over 30 witnesses on the trial about
Sollie & his will, witnesses under oath, Judge Warren
& Judge Hazlitt's attorneys to sustain Sollie's will &
the trial occupied 5 days, & ask what were these
attorneys about they did not thin find Hawkins & the
Certificate witness in the neighborhood to sustain Sollie
& confront the witnesses that testified to Sollie's infamous
debouched, lewd & intemperate character. Ask
Judge Hazlitt, Judge Warren & Judge Morris -

After me & John Hawkins, had dis-
=cused the matter in the Freedom papers,
I laid the matter before the Board of Super-
sors, and they, the Legislature of the County,
decided the question as you know,
and I trust the people have decided
I stand I supposed you had. Hawkins
says Jos Bank would take better notice of
deciding his Veracity? Am and Veracity, & his
ability to pay are different questions. In
my feeble state I shall not trouble myself further
about the matter or of Hawkins attacks I am
a feeble broken old man, at peace as I
believe with the world, and near the grave
I have no taste for controversy - I have just at-
tended the funeral of my lost sister at 65, she
was the 8th of my mothers children of which
I was the eldest. Peace is the blessing I seek.
If I have not done my part to preserve true
history, ^{of the County} it will not be done by me. I have
spent years without reward ^{& considerable money} - If you are
not satisfied, better insult Judge Bar-
zillone, Judge Warren or Judge Harris, or
Mr Obed Edson in Leesville who was
a Assistant Counsel on the legal trial.

I am satisfied the people of the County
have decided the question, as their Legis-
lature has done. Here I leave it,

I enclose you some newspapers for
my Antislavery scrapbook in your hand,
mostly referring to Hon Chas. Sumner &
the murderous attack on him, in the Senate
Chamber by a member of Congress only
18 years ago. "The world moves", & God has
coursed "the wrath of man to Probe him".
Slavery by law is dead. I fought hard
in the battle being among the earliest
political antislavery men in the County, which
at the time called down upon my head
much abuse, but those who undermined me the
most severely soon followed me as the County
Newspapers will show. You do not
know how much I miss my scrap books.

In my opinion the "NY Civilist" is
your safest guide as to members of Assembly
and formation of Counties. My records
were preserved from Newspapers of that day,
probably Buffalo - as there was no paper then
printed in Chautauque County
and we then depended on Buffalo paper

Some days I am hardly able to keep
about my mind so affected I can
hardly write or compose and I feel a
hesitancy about writing. Yesterday
Sunday, the thermometer was up to 90 and
today it is moderately cool & very comfort-
able. I am now intending if my life
is spared and I have sufficient strength
to leave with Mrs Foote for Chautauqua
in 3 or 4 weeks and if my health improves
to spend the summer. Perhaps a part of
of the time in Wisfield if I can get
comfortable quarters and good fare

I shall probably go first to Jamestown
where I have some business. By the
way you cannot complete the history of
Jamestown until I have written
another chapter on that village

I beg you will make allowance
for my public and odd doings

Mrs Foote often speaks of you
and expresses anxiety for your
health when I read your last letter to
her in which you spoke of your
good health she rejoiced. She desires
to be kindly remembered to you

With my kindest regards
your friend
Edw. Foot

60
C. J. Foster,
New Haven Conn
January 18, 1874.

A. W. Young Esq.

My Dear Sir,

Are you aware how long it is since you have written to me? I think you cannot but realize, I take an interest in your success, in the history of Chautauque Co.

I see it reported that you have commenced carrying for subscribers. With proper execution I think you will not only merit but receive a remunerative subscription - When do you anticipate the completion of the work ready for the press? I desire to be kept advised of your progress and success. Again - as soon as written I desire you to send me for perusal what relates to me personally and about the settlement of property of James town with which I had so much to do and as I think performed a pretty important part, notwithstanding Childer in his ^{Director's} ignores my ever having been resided there. Again as soon as you can determine, I wish to know the number of copies

you will publish for if I am to furnish
my own portrait and that of my son Charles
C. Yote A.B. M.D. deceased I ought to know in due
time that I may have them printed and on the
sized sheet paper for the volume

Some 8 or 10 years since, I collected & furnished
the County Poor House at Danville where
Deacon Kepler of Westfield & S. A. Spencer were
Superintendents & Capt. G. J. Palmeter Keeper,
Bibles & Testaments &
good libraries for Sabbath Schools & also library
for adults, with good book case with lock & key
for Sunday School books all which I labelled
with my own hands and placed in the institu-
tion and also caused to be sent, newspapers
& religious Magazines for the use of the inmates.
They were much read & I believe useful. Mrs.
Palmeter had a happy faculty to teach & instruct
children while there kept up an interesting
Sunday School. I frequently visited it.

I found last summer that the books were
mostly worn out or gone and I promised the
keeper I would raise new libraries with a
full supply of Bibles & Testaments which

which I am now doing as my strength will permit, and Providence permitting, shall be there by early Spring.

By looking over my Historic Scrap books you will find Catalogues of the libraries I have a desire to know the volumes of each library which you can inform by looking in my book. I see that Gov. Patterson with two other good men are appointed, ^{State} visitors of the Institution, will you give Gov Patterson the number of volumes, ^{that} he may know what has been done, and what I am ^{desirous of doing} doing?

I desire to bring about an arrangement by which a sermon shall be preached at the County house every Sabbath by one of the Protestant ministers every Sabbath, ^{the} different ^{Protestant} denominations taking turns gratuitously - I am in correspondence and hope to succeed in a harmonious unsectarian way. The law makes no provision for libraries & preaching, but ample for food and raiment - The poor should have the gospel preached see Mat 23-5. Between you & me I am not certain ^{the} that present Kuper feels as deep an interest in such matters as you & me

I have always done more than I should have done about religious privileges at ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Powhatan~~ because I did not find any one that appeared to enter heartily into the object. I still desire to do all the good I can while Providence spares my life although I am feeble and broken. I trust my dear friend you appreciate my feelings! How is your health holding out?

Let me suggest to you the propriety after the manuscript of a work is completed that you have it examined by some of its prominent men or obtain a certificate that on such examination they approve of its faithfulness and reliability. After a book is in print & circulation there always will be found quibblers & this shuts up their path. Although this a mere suggestion, I should certainly do it were going to publish it.

Rely upon it you have my best wishes for your entire success. Kind regards to your son. How do you find Elijah Bishop for information about Janestown?

I will send you a little book "Mind & Words of Jesus" Meth in a little space. I have found it profitable to read 2 or 3 sections a day & inspire my reflections on them that day. Hoping for an early reply I am Truly Yrs
E. J. Porter

1st Page.

Pittsburgh Aug 28/74
G. J. Young Esq -
Westfield
W.Va.

Dear Sir

I have necessarily deferred
writing you, ~~for~~ not being able to get
the full genealogy of our family until
now, & perhaps much of it may not be
of importance to you in making up the
history of Chautauque Co. But I would
like to have ~~it~~ as much of it as you
find necessary to make the History Com-
plete included - leaving it for you
to arrange. I will give you the name
of the most remote ancestor known
which is Thomas Tier - my ^{Great} grandfather
he had six children - named
John - David - Levi - Abner -
Solomon - & Silas -
My Father being the son of ~~the~~

John Pier - the oldest ^{of the Sons of Thomas} ^{my Father} the last
But one born of mine Children
I do not suppose it of importance
to give names of all the descendants
but confine it mostly to my Father's
family, but should you require
anything additional, can give you such
information as I have, at any time
required - I suppose my Father
was Born in Otsego County, but have
not the records to show where but
probably at or near Cooperstown, on
April 13th 1788, his father Died when
he was but six (6) Years old -
Rufus Pier learned the trade of
Writter in Dutchfield Westminister County
N.Y. & I think moved to Jamestown N.Y.
in the year 1816 but cannot give day
& date - He was married in Jattown
N.Y. to Katharine Blanchard Nov
27th 1818. Eight Children, were
born. Rufus Willard Pier born
July 30th 1820. Katharine Pier born

April 15th 1825 - 4 Caroline Pier
born Dec 25th 1827 - 5 Dorritte Pier
April 28th 1831 - 6 Richard Dec 8th 1833
Charlotte, March 8th 1836. 8 Harriet
Karris Pier April 9th 1840. all
born in Jannetown Chaut. C. N.Y.
1 Rufus H Pier. Married to Martha
Gray Bailey, in Milwaukee Wis. Sept 11th
1845. & returned to Jannetown where they
lived for many years. & until the
fall of 1866. with the exception of
three years they lived in Westfield
N.Y. In the fall of 1866 they moved
to Pittsburgh Pa. where they now
reside - Four children were
born to them. William Stanwood
Caroline Bailey - Charles Moss
& Clarence. all now living in Pitts-
but the last named, who died in
infancy only 3 weeks old at Westfield
N.Y. 7 Caroline married to Francis
H Bailey Oct 15th 1847 & there were

Bailey in Jafftown April 10th 1850 and
Mary ^{Bailey} born in Erie ^{Sept 29th 1854} in same place
in her infancy May 29th 1858. =

2. Katherine Pier married Dexter Everett
Herkens Oct 4th 1849. One son born to
them Frank Bailey, August 23 1850.
in ~~Franklin~~ Jamestown N.Y. now
resides in Grand Ledge Wis.

7. Charlotte Pier Married
George Rodney Sweeting in Jafftown
Oct. 7th 1854 & moved to Berlin Wis
where one son was born to them
Frederick (Pie) Dec 16th 1860.

3. Albert N. Gallatin Married Harriet
Minnis at Whitestown Oneida Co.
N.Y. Feb. 1852 & removed immediately
to California, where they lived in
Madras City until the death
of Mrs. Pier in Sept. 1860 &
she lived. was again married in
Brooklyn N.Y. to Mrs Anna
Cummings in Sept or Oct 1862

born two children, Everett Hopkins
Bailey in Jafftown April 10th 1850 and
Catz ^{Bigly} born in Erie ^{Sept 27th 1857} in same place
in her infancy May 29th 1858. =

2. Katherine Pier married Everett
Hopkins Oct 4th 1849. One son born to
them Frank Bailey, August 23 1850
in ~~Franklin~~ Jamestown N.Y. now
resides in Grand du Lac Wis.

7. Charlotte Pier married
George Rodney Swetting in Jafftown
Oct. 7th 1857 & moved to Berlin Wis
where one son was born to them
(Frederick R. Pier) Dec 16th 1860.

3. Albert Gallatin married Harriet
Atmore at Whitestown Oneida Co
N.Y. Feb. 1852 & removed immediately
to California, where they lived in
Merced City until the death
of Mrs. Pier in Sept. 1860 &
he lived. was again married in
Brooklyn N.Y. to Mrs Anna
Burrington in Sept or Oct 1862

I returned to California & had
three children - Millie, Everett &
Freddie. 6. Richard Pier also went
to California where he now resides
at Stockton. with Albert Gattatin
Pier - Katharine Blanchard (wife

of Rufus Pier) was born August 13th 1797
her Father Jedediah Blanchard was
born Sept 30th 1763 at Woodstock
Conn. & died May 8th 1836 at Siles
borough Co. N.Y. her mother was
Abigail Bicknell. born Oct 8th 1770
at Dartmouth Conn.

Mr. Rufus Pier died in Jamestown
Feb. 23rd 1859. - Caroline Bailey died

July 14th 1859 - Sorelle died
the first of each sex
out of 10 children

May 5th 1832 - Rufus Pier died

his 24th 1862, { Harriet H. Pier died at

Berlin Wis Oct 31st 1863 - D. Everett

Harkins died at Fond du Lac Wis Sept

22nd 1865 - George Rodney Swetting died

May 30th 1866 at Berlin Wis.

You may not find this arranged in the order you would find most convenient & had I time might put it in better shape - some of this maybe superfluous. but if there is any ~~other~~ information needed. not included let me know, if any more you can drop it -

I presume Hon. S. P. Hoole obtained from my Father most of the information required during his life time perhaps all that is contained in this. but I promised to write you & give the genealogy of our family as soon as I could get it myself. I hope this will be in time for your use if of any value. I shall want two of the copies of the History when first out & of the best. Valuable. Hoping to hear from you soon if anything is left out for

Refus Pier

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Erie, Pa, Oct. 2^d 1873.

A. W. Young Esq,

Dear Sir!

Riding one day with the Hon. Dudley Marvin past where Colonel James McMane had lived, about two miles west of Westfield, on the road to Erie, Marvin observed that he had been Attorney for the Col. & had done a great deal of business for him, & he gave me the history of one suit in which he had defended him. I give the case as he related it.

Brig. Gen. John McMane who lived at Mayville, & Col. James McMane of Westfield were brothers. Gen. McMane ordered the Colonel to undergo his regiment for ^{review} review at Westfield, & the Colonel accordingly through his adjutant ordered the commandant of company to parade at Westfield. Afterward, the General determined to have the

1878
Dear Mother
I received your letter of the 12th and was
glad to hear from you. I am well and hope
these few lines will find you the same.

P.S. My Post Office address is
Fort Edward, Washington Co. N.Y.

I am sure you will be glad to hear
from me again. I will write you again
soon. I am your affectionate son,
John Smith
P.S. I am well and hope these few lines
will find you the same.

Regiment parade at Mayville
 Countermanded the order of the Colonel,
 not through the Colonel, but directly
 to about one half of the Commandants,
 of Company, to parade at Mayville,
 intending, on the morning of Review,
 to send his Aid, Jacob Houghton, Esq,
 of Fredonia, over to order the Colonel
 to march them at Westfield to Mayville.

The Colonel aware of the General's
^{plans} determined to thwart him &
 for this purpose ^{purpose} chose a field in
 which to parade, surrounded by a
 high fence, & stationed a section
 at the gap in the fence with ^{express} express
 orders not to allow any one to pass.
 He also sent two men, with muskets
 up the road with orders to fire ^{them} their
 guns when the General's Aid should
 pass, that he might know he was
 coming. The ^{guns} guns were fired &
 soon the ^{aid} aid, in Citizens ^{dress} dress
 regiment with a sword, appeared at

3. the gap in the fence, but the Sentry
would not let him pass. The Colonel's
son, a Quartermaster, seeing his
Uncle's Aid stop by the Sentry, &
not being in the father's secret,
^{rode} rode up & ordered the Sentinel to
let him pass. As soon as he entered
he put spurs to his horse & started
for the Colonel with the written
order which he had set up most of
the night to write out streaming
in the wind. The Colonel seeing
him coming rode back & forth
along the line, giving his orders
as though about to enter into a
desperate engagement. So the
Aid got no chance to read his
order but the Colonel ordered a
sub-division of men to arrest him
& he was kept in a corner of the fence
in the hot sun until sundown, when
he was released. For this imprisonment

4. The General brought suit against
the Colonel, ^{feeling} all the lawyers
of the County & Marvin then of
Canadaigua was employed for his
defence.

The ground Marvin took in the
defence was, that inasmuch as
the Aid appeared on the field
in Citizen's dress, with nothing
but a sword to show that he was
in the military service, the Colonel
was not bound to recognise him.
That being then in Citizen's dress
it was necessary to read a written
order. Whereas, had he appeared
in the Uniform of the General's
Aid, his simple presence with
a verbal order would have been
sufficient to demand obedience.
The Colonel was cleared.

5.

The most amusing part of
the trial was, the picture of the
Aid, "a little Lawyer tied to a
sword," riding rapidly up & down
the line after the Colonel, with
his orders streaming in the wind.
This was ^{repeated} repeated by the Judge,
a grave Mohawk Dutchman
in his charge to the jury.
"Only think of a little lawyer
tied to a sword." ~~and the judge~~

Very Truly Yours
Lemuel G. Thurston

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway

Cleveland, O.

187

C. P. Seland
Auditor

to La Crosse (where he is now, if living) Seland left at Milwaukee and died within four weeks. Gordon left at Racine - They have never met since afterwards.

I have found a fair photograph (copy of a daguerotype) of my father. What ~~are~~^{is} the cost of a lithograph copy &c

Please write soon.

Respy
C. Seland

The undersigned being left with a delicate mother and a younger sister - & no money - at the mature age of 14 - took Horace Greelys great motto "Root hog or die" for his watchword - & took good care of them while they lived and of several other human beings besides.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway

Cleveland, O. Oct 15 1874

C. P. Leland

Auditor

A. W. Young Esq

New Sir

Mr Angell

says he gave you my memoranda
about my father - for your forth-
coming History of Chautauque County,
and that you said you would
ask either Mr Stiles (once his law
partner) or Mr Hawkins to write
something. I have found two
obituary notices - written 24 years
ago - immediately after his death -
and enclose a copy of them to
assist whoever writes the article.

Our manner of leaving Homer
was peculiar and may not be re-

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \overline{) 336} \\ 5 \overline{) 42} \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$$

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Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway

Cleveland, O.

187

C. P. Leland
Auditor

membered by Mr Stiles or Mr Hawkins
Col T. B. Stoddard & my father
worked many years to bring the
western terminus of the C. M. & Erie
RR to Irving (mouth of Cattaraugus
Creek) instead of Dunkirk. Being
defeated in this they with Deacon
David Gardner resolved to "go west"

As there were three families with
household goods, horses &c, they induced
the "Key Stone State" one of the
floating palaces then running between
Buffalo & Chicago, (now lying on the bottom of Saginaw Bay)
to run into
Silver Creek and take them aboard
Stoddard left at Sheboygan - where
he remained several years, moving them

Laona Oct-6, 1874

Friend Young

Dear sir

The foregoing sketch of Samuel Davis given me by his son is probably correct, and is quite likely, referred to in the genealogy of Judge Cutting— please refer to it and see, and if it is not please mention it in that connection if you can without too much trouble, and oblige as he feels quite sensitive on the subject

Also if not too late, get in the sketch of the Willson family, as they are our neighbors and will feel hurt if they do not see it in the history. (Admiral has subscribed for it which he would not have done, probably, had I not first ~~shown~~ taken the sketch, and likewise so with James Black.)

Reed would have subscribed, any way, but as they are nice people, I would like to have their sketch in the in

As My Portraite is going to be put in
I have written out a somewhat lengthy
genealogy of my father's family which
please to compare with what you already
have - select - condense and arrange
to suit yourself - I will be responsible
for the facts, and you will arrange &
prepare for the press.

I have sat once for picture
more than a week ago, but the weather
has been so dark and bad since
that the last I knew of it, it was not fin-
ished up. If that is not right I purpose
to sit again and again till one is right
and then we shall expect the engraving
to be right.

The short biographical sketches of
myself please compare and revise.

I think I will not take any more family
sketches, tho' I may loose a signature,
fearing what I send you now will dis-
arrange some of that you already have
put you to trouble

Calla & Zebina Willson, and Robert Cowden (who married their sister,) came from Madison County, in this state, in the spring of 1811 and settled on parts of Lots 53 & 54 - 5 township and eleventh range, and their father, Reuben Willson, followed and settled near them, with his family in 1817 or ^{out} at that time. He had 13 children, all of whom are ^{now} dead except Adine, who now lives on a part of the old homestead of his father, and Mrs. Cowden who resides with her son Levi Cowden on the old homestead where they originally settled. Col. ~~W. W. W.~~
The above

Samuel Davis came into Chautauque County, as teamster for G. C. Cushing, from Madison County, in the spring or latter part of winter of 1805. They came with an ox team, - while on the ice, on the lake between Buffalo

and Cattaraugus creek, as night set in with a dense fog, they became bewildered and lost their way. - One of the party who had gone ahead on foot, and got in to the place of destination before night set in, waited their arrival, but their not coming as soon as they should, he blew horns and halloed till Davis hearing turned his team, which was headed out, and went in, which probably saved the party, as the ice was all gone out from shore in the morning. After they got to Fredonia, where Judge Cushing settled, Davis took a job of clearing ten ^{acres} for Cushing for which he let him have the lot of land where Lynox Sage now resides.

Mr Davis put up a small log house on it and the next spring moved on his family. His son, Reuben Davis, of whom I get these facts, resides in this town, near the center where he has lived for a good number of years.

CLARK & MAYNARD,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 5 Barclay-Street,

Lucius E. Clark,
Effingham Maynard.

Opposite the Astor House,

New-York, June 4, 1875

Dear A. W. Young
Westfield N.Y.
Dear Sir,

Circled we send
you proofs of the corrections in
the Government class Book.
If they are all right they need
not be sent back -
Please return them by first
mail.

Respectfully
Clark & Maynard

Would it not be well to make out
the few revisions required in the "First
Book"

1
Corrections and Alterations to be made in
the Government Class Book.

Page 31. — ~~(page)~~

§ 6. Prior to the adoption of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States, in all the states except Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island, the rights of an elector were fully enjoyed by white male citizens only. In New York, men of color owning a freehold estate of the value of \$250, were qualified voters. But by the amendment above mentioned, the right is provided that the electors franchise shall be enjoyed, alike by all male citizens in the United States, without distinction of race or color.

Page 152^{to} — ~~Copy~~

The question on § 6 should be changed to
How was ~~restricted~~ the elective franchise formerly restricted?

By reference to

GT

2

- § 9. 1st line, are more - change to was more
- 3d line, benefits are - change to benefit was
- 6th line, is exempt - change to was free
- 7th line, is liable to taxation. change to was not exempt.
- 11th line, three direct - change to a few direct

In the question below,

§ 9. How are - How were, &c

The above alterations are made in the hope of saving the casting of this section anew. At the end of the third line, are should be were. But there is not room for that word. By changing benefits for benefit, there will be room for was. The word is in both the 6th and the 7th lines should be in the past tense, was. But there is not room. In the 6th line, it will make good sense to say, was free instead of is exempt; and in the 7th line, the words, is liable to taxation, may be exchanged for was not exempt, ^{the word is from taxation being understood.} In the bottom line, the word three, which ^{was} correct when the book was written, is not now. The words, a few, will make it right.

Perhaps it will cost no more to cast this part of the page anew, than to mend it as above. In such case, only are in the 1st & 3d lines need to be was; and in the 6th and 7th lines, is should be was; and in the bottom line, three should be a few. If the matter should have to be too thin space it to make it end the page, as it is now, the word, Only, in the last line but one, ^{and the above few} may be omitted, and the language be somewhat improved.

that another will soon be necessary; the treasury being supplied from other sources, chiefly by duties on imports.

§ 10. Now, although nothing was gained by the slave states, nor anything lost by the free states, by ~~the exempt~~ ^{excepting} ~~two~~ ^{of} two-fifths of the slaves from ^{the basis of} taxation, since direct taxes were unnecessary; there was a great gain to the slave states, which had, prior to the late war, between thirty and forty representatives for what they held to be property to all intents and purposes whatsoever," for which the free states had nothing in return.

Page 108.

For the last 5 lines of § 13, substitute the following:

the number of members 234. Besides West Virginia, which was taken from Virginia, ~~six~~ ^{since} new states have been added admitted, viz: Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and Colorado. Present ratio about 1320:000, and the numbers of members, 292.

Page 126.

§ 3. line 4. of his book to the librarian of congress at Washington, — This must make just one line. Then the word clerk must be made libro, so as to read:

of his book to the librarian of congress at Washington, who records, &c. leaving out the intermediate line.

The question does not need any alteration.

§ 4. The author must also, within ^{ten days} ~~thirty~~ ^{one} month after the first publication of the work, deliver ^{or mail} ~~send~~ two copies to the librarian of congress ~~the clerk of the district court~~. And he must cause to be

Page 127.

The latter part of § 6. should read as follows:

Patents were granted for the term of fourteen years, and might be renewed for a further term of seven years. An act of 1870 extends the term to seventeen years, but makes no provision for ^a renewal.

Page 127.

§ 4. The author must also, within ten days after the

Page 127.

~~Re~~ The

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fiscal.

the department. The ordinary revenues during the year ending June 30, 1871, were \$21,194,713; the expenditures, \$25,431,870.

§ 11. Postmasters are required to advertise, at stated periods, all letters remaining in their offices. In cities and other large business towns, letters are at present [1875] advertised weekly, and where the receipts are small, or below a specified amount, letters are advertised monthly. Advertised letters remaining in the office for the period prescribed by law, are sent as dead letters to the general post-office, where they are opened; and such as contain money or other valuable matter are returned by mail to the writers. The number of letters received at the dead letter office during the year ending June 30, 1871, were, domestic, 3,973,075; foreign, 221,673. Postmasters send quarterly to the general post-office accounts of moneys received for postage, and of those paid out on orders of the department.

§ 12. Postmasters are allowed for their services a compensation fixed by law. At present [1875] they have fixed annual salaries, which are ascertained by a commission on the amount of postal receipts. The commission varies according to the amount received; the percentage being greater on small than on large sums. Postmasters form a part of the postal receipts. If the amount of commissions exceeds the salary of the postmaster, the excess is to be paid to the general post-office. Postmasters whose compensation amounts to \$1000 or more in a year, are appointed by the president, with the concurrence of the senate. The number of postmasters reported in 1871, was 30,045.

§ 12. Postmasters are allowed for their services a com-
pensation fixed by law. At present they have fixed ^{yearly} salaries,
which ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~may~~ are ascertained by a commission varying ac-
cording to the amount of ~~money received~~ postal receipts;
the

§ 13. By early postage laws, postmasters were allowed to receive ^{and send,} free of postage, letters on their own private business, not exceeding a certain weight. And members of congress, during their term of office, might send and receive ^{their own} private letters, and send all public documents, ^{free.} This immunity is called franking. The franking privilege has been almost entirely abolished. The great reduction in rates of postage ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~made~~ which permits the transmission of intelligence between the two remotest points ~~of~~ of our vast ^{territory} ~~republic~~ for one cent, renders the franking privilege of little value. A person entitled to send matter free, must write on the outside his name and the title of his office. Civil officers at the seat of government may frank matter relating to the business of their offices, by marking it outside, "official business."

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§ 6. Slaves were reclaimed in pursuance of an act of Congress. The owner of a runaway slave, finding him in a free state, arrested him and brought him before a magistrate; and if he proved his title to the slave, to the satisfaction of the magistrate, the slave was delivered to the owner or claimant. Free colored persons were sometimes arrested, and, on false testimony, delivered to claimants, taken to slave states, and held as slaves. Hence it was contended by many, that a person claimed as a slave, should be entitled to trial by a jury; and that the fact of his being a slave should be proved before his delivery to a claimant. Many persons, believing freedom to be the natural right of all men, held also that all laws for returning fugitive slaves were morally wrong, and ought not to be obeyed.

Rochester, and Rhode Island, were the rights of an
elector fully enjoyed by men of color.

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become citizens, entitled to all the privileges of native or natural born citizens. (Chap. XXXIV, § 3, 4.)

§ 6. Prior to the adoption of the 14th amendment of the constitution of the United States, in all the states except Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Rhode Island, the rights of an elector were fully enjoyed by *white* male citizens only. In New York, men of color owning a freehold estate of the value of \$250, were qualified voters. But the amendment above mentioned provides that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed alike by all male citizens in the United States, without distinction of race or color.

§ 7. It is provided also in state constitutions, that electors committing infamous crimes are disfranchised. *Franchise* is a right or privilege enjoyed by the citizens of a state. Hence the right of voting at elections is called the *elective franchise*; and an elector, when deprived of this privilege, is *disfranchised*. An *infamous crime* is one which is punishable by imprisonment in a state prison. Men guilty of high crimes are deemed unfit to be intrusted with so important a duty as that of electing the persons who are to make and execute the laws of the state. It is provided, however, that if such persons are pardoned before the expiration of the term for which they were sentenced to be imprisoned, their forfeited rights are restored.

§ 8. By the earliest constitutions of many of the old states, electors were required to own property, or to have paid rents or taxes, to a certain amount. In the election of the higher officers, freeholders only were entitled to vote. A *freeholder* is an owner of real estate, (property in lands,) which he holds in his own right, and may transmit to his heirs. In the constitutions of the newer states, property has not been made a qualification of an elector; and in the amended constitutions of the old states this restriction upon the elective franchise has been removed, until it has nearly ceased to exist in the United States. The right of suffrage is now enjoyed by all white male freemen, with few exceptions, in almost every state of the Union.

§ 6. How was the elective franchise formerly restricted? § 7. How are electors sometimes disfranchised? What is an infamous crime? § 8. What is said of property as a qualification?

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E. J. Foote, Nov. 2, 1874.

Jamistown Nov 2^d 74

A. W. Young Esqr

My Dear, At the time
has arrived when I feel that I must
leave for home, and Mrs Foote be-
gins to feel discontented.

I had hoped you would bring
since I have seen some of your history of
this Village (Jamistown) in which
you know I cannot but take a deep
interest for reasons which I trust you
will appreciate - The truth is all I ask.
I have not seen or examined a single
page of your forth coming history.

As to what you may say of
me, I feel that my friends will do me
justice I do not like writing any thing
on that point - I should like to see a
your history of this village. If you
will come here by next Thursday I will
try to spend a little time with ^{you} probably
the last opportunity before your book is published

I have no time to write more
before I leave. I have consulted
as you suggested with Mr Bishop

If you need my books you had
better keep them until the completion
of your manuscript, and if you
need the Autograph & 2 Pocket
~~Memorandum~~ books and one
here I will leave ^{them for} a short time.

You have had my books & man-
script almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ years - When I
go home I am likely without
them - They have been my
companions a long ^{time} and until
old age, and I miss them constantly

I trust you will bear in mind
I have stood by you at all times
having the most entire confi-
dence in your capacity & strict integrity
with me but wish I am faithful

Your friend
& most obedt
E. J. Foster