

Volume 1

Clipping Scrapbook, ca. 1850s-1870s

97 pages, 10 page index

10 ½" x 15"

Newspaper clippings primarily of the historical writings of Elial T. Foote, which cover the years 1850s to 1870s. Included are biographical sketches of early pioneers, the formation of Chautauqua County, business and political history, and the Old Settler's Reunion, 1873.

These newspaper articles appeared in the Jamestown Journal, Chautauqua Democrat, Fredonia Censor and Westfield Republican, among other local and regional newspapers.

These articles represent a great part of Foote's historical writings which were printed.

The 10 page index was prepared by Foote, and completed by his son Horace Allen Foote in 1893.

Pages 1, 10, 11, 20, 56-59, 61, 62, 70-90, 93, 94, are blank

For Index

This index was begun and partly completed by Ethel J. Dootie, on the feeble nest, of age nearly 80 -
 I have revised & completed it (1893) 18 years later
 - Horace A. Foste

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175 Charles E. Hayes													
176 William Guilan													
177 Frank Williams													
178 Patrick Kelley													
179 Edwin D. Tucker													
180 Samuel Leete													
181 John Coffey													
182 Thomas Brown													
183													
184 Patrick Coffey													
185 Patrick Donnelly													
186 Austin Doane													
187 Thomas Ward													
188 G. Keane													
189 Lee R. Gilson													
190													
191 E. Goodman													
192 M. Mason													
193 E. Williams													
194													
195 J. Gore													
196 James Coffey													
197 J. Boyer													
198 A. Spang													
199 Geo. W. Howland													
200 M. D. Hawley													
201 F. Sheridan													
202 P. Powell													
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204 W. Hurlburt													
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206 J. Ryan													

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200	M. D. Hawley,
199	Geo. W. Howland,
198	A. Spang,
197	J. Boyer,
196	James Coffee,
195	J. Gore,
194	
193	E. Williams,
192	M. Mason,
191	E. Goodman,
190	
189	Lee R. Gilson,
188	G. Keane,
187	Thomas Ward,
186	Anstin Doane,
185	Patrick Donnelly,
184	Patrick Coffee,
183	
182	Thomas Brown,
181	John Coffee,
180	Samuel Leete,
179	Edwin D. Tucker,
178	Patrick Kelley,
177	Frank William,
176	William Quinlan,
175	Charles E. Hayes,
	Amount brought for

REMARKS	Additional Savings	Stated Savings	Amount Paid	Amount Returned	Amount of	No.	Fri.	Thu.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sat.	NAMES

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J

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- 195 J. Gore,
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- 192 M. Mason,
- 191 E. Goodman,
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- 189 Lee R. Gilson,
- 188 G. Keane,
- 187 Thomas Ward,
- 186 Austin Doane,
- 185 Patrick Donnelly,
- 184 Patrick Coffey,
- 183
- 182 Thomas Brown,
- 181 John Coffey,
- 180 Samuel Leete,
- 179 Edwin D. Tucker,
- 178 Patrick Kelley,
- 177 Frank William,
- 176 William Quinlan,
- 175 Charles E. Hayes,

Amount brought forth

NAME	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Amount of	Amount Earned	Amount Paid	Additional Savings	REMARKS
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Week ending
 continued.

Reunion old settlers meeting Fredonia &
 Forestville

Old Settlers Association
 Fredonia, Wis.
 Ringing of the bell
 in Jameson
 Morning 9 am
 (afternoon) 9 pm
 29

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27.07

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continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS
Amount brought forward,									1056 40	932 66	123 74		
175 Charles E. Hayes, ✓								12	12		✓		
176 William Quinlan,								7 50	7 50		✓		
177 Frank Williman, ✓								17 75	15		X	2 75	
178 Patrick Kelley,								5	5		✓		
179 Edwin D. Tucker, ✓								12 70	10 30		X	2 40	
180 Samuel Leete,								6 60	6		X	60	
181 John Coffee, ✓								13 25	7 25		X	6	
182 Thomas Brown,								7 37	6 64		X	73	
183								7	7		✓		
184 Patrick Coffee,								7	6		X	1	
185 Patrick Donnelly,								7 50	6 50		X	1	
186 Austin Doane, ✓								18 10	15		X	3	
187 Thomas Ward,								1178 07	103 68 5		X	141 22	
188 G. Keane,								8	7 20		X	80	
189 Lee R. Gilson, ✓								7	7		✓		
190								16 22	13		X	32	
191 E. Goodman,								7 50	7 50		✓		
192 M. Mason,								8 75	8 75		✓		
193 E. Williams, ✓								8 25	8 25		✓		
194								12 69	10		X	2 69	
195 J. Gore,								7 50	7 50		✓		
196 James Coffee,								6	6		✓		
197 J. Boyn,								6	6		✓		
198 A. Spang, ✓								11	11		✓		
199 Geo. W. Howland,								1276 98	1129 05		X	147 93	
200 M. D. Hawley,								18 17	14 57		X	3 60	
201 F. Sheriden,								7 50	7 50		✓		
202 P. Powell,								7 41	6 67		X	74	
203 J. Terrell,								6	5 50		X	50	
204 W. Hurlburt,								6	4		X	2	
205 T. Hackett,								7 50	6 75		X	75	
206 J. Ryan,								7 34	7 34		✓		
207								4	4		✓		
208								7	7		✓		
209								5	5		✓		
210								1365 90	1209 88		X	156 02	

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Week ending December 10 continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									672.27	616.53	55.74		
134 John									60	8.50	X	50	
135 Rume									8.50	8.50	/		
136 Frederick Butricks,													
137 John Murphy,									8	8	/		
138 William Ward,									12.00	12.00	/		
139 Thomas Rochfort, ✓									24.75	18	X	6.75	
140 Charles S. Reynolds,									10.50	11.50	X	2.50	
141 R. Hamant,									10.50	9.50	X	1	
142 Alexander Houston,									8	7.20	X	80	
143 Alanda Beach,									7.50	7.50	/		
144 Charles T. Sabin,									8	7.20	X	80	
145 Geo. L. Cook,									15	10	X	5	
146 Benj. Reddie,									2	2.00	/		
147									8	7.20	X	80	
148 Geo. Mix, ✓									10	8.50	X	1.50	
149									28.73	22.00	X	6.73	
150 Barney McLoughlin,									5	5	/		
156 James Burtricks,									84.25	76.13	X	8.12	
157 Mike Flannagan, ✓									15				
158 David Brown,									15	15	/		
159 Arthur Smith, ✓									20.88	4	X	16.88	
160 James Coreoran,									5	5	/		
161 William O'Neil, ✓									15.71	12	X	3.71	
162 Edward Dann,									7	6.30	X	70	
163 Jeremiah Breen, ✓									14.24	12	X	2.24	
164 John Lynch,									12	9.50	X	2.50	
165 James Fitzgerald,									16	12.80	X	3.20	
166 Henry Smith, ✓									7.50	6.75	X	75	
167 Edward F. Gilson, ✓									11.88	9	X	2.88	
168 Patrick Marr,									14.05	12	X	2.05	
169 C. Dunn,									17.25	13.80	X	3.40	
170 Patrick Cary,									6.50	6	X	50	
171 John Quinlan,									5	5	/		
172 Michael Brown, ✓									7.50	6.75	X	75	
173 T. Flanagan,									7.50	6.75	X	75	
174 Charles Dermant,									13.14	11.85	X	1.50	
Amount carried forward,									6	5	/		
									7	5.00	/		
									1056.40	952.66	X	123.74	

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Week ending December 3 continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									368 76	331 85	36 91		
95 H. E. Smith,									6	6	/		
96 Pat O'Brien,									7 12	7 12	/		
97 Anthony Quiser,									7 50	7 50	/		
98 Tom McGinnis,									7 50	7 50	/		
99 Mike Gallager,									7 50	7 50	/		
100 Cornelius McCusker,									5 95	5 95	/		
101 John Hiessinger,									7 51	7 57	/		
102 Tim Crowley,									6 25	6 25	/		
103 John Murphy,									5 50	5 50	/		
104 H. Dickenson,									429 59	392 68	36 91		
105									6	6	/		
106									7 50	7 50	/		
107 Pat McWinney,									7 50	7 50	/		
108 ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵									5 50 2 50 3 90	5 50 2 50 3 90	/		
109									5	5	/		
110									6 72	6 72	/		
111									6	6	/		
112									7 19	7 19	/		
116 John A. Angus,									24	12	X 12		
117 E. B. Dibble,									12	10	X 2		
118 James McManis,									8	7 20	X 80		
119 Fred Liebe,									15	12	X 3		
120									546 40	491 69	54 71		
121 James Kelley,									7	7	/		
122 Charles Roder,									8	8	/		
123 Edward McGuire,									8 25	8 25	/		
124 John Moore,									3 75	3 75	/		
125 Barney Sheridan,									7	7	/		
126 Thomas McGuire,									4 60	4 60	/		
127 M. McGuire,									6	6	/		
128 Gustavus Stripp,									7	7	/		
129 Jay Peck,									5 06	5 06	/		
130 Tom Conary,									12	12	/		
131									4 15	4 15	/		
132									7	7	/		
133									7	6 30	X 70		
Amount carried forward,									5 50	5 50	/		
									638 71	583 30	55 41		

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Jameson Journal.

JAMESTOWN, FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1859.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

BY HON. B. T. FOOT.

SIR:—In compliance with your request, made to me some time since, to furnish you a series of communications relative to the early history of Chautauque County, for publication in the several papers of the county, I now enter upon that duty.

I do not intend them as a history, but rather as contributions to a history—as parts relating to the settlement and organization of the county, and matters intimately connected with it, from which, with other collections, a reliable history of the county may be hereafter written. Many of these facts are now alone recorded in my manuscript, scrap books, or other places, (there being frequently only one copy extant.) and they are often in situations where they are constantly liable to be destroyed by fire or other accidents—one object of their publication now, is to multiply copies, and thereby insure their preservation. It will also enable subscribers to the several papers publishing them, to preserve copies for reference, or from which they may write a history if they choose.

I repeat what I have often said, I earnestly desire the preservation of the early history of the county and its settlement, and of pioneer settlers.

I would now commence a formal history, as I have long intended, but I have not been able to collect the necessary data to do justice to the subject. I have found it impossible to do it without personally visiting every town in the county, except the old town of Ellicott, (where I early emigrated, and where I so long resided.) and spending many months in examination of records and other manuscripts and documents, and obtaining the personal recollections of pioneer settlers, which I have not been able to do consistently with other duties.

I have in vain, in most cases, attempted to collect such information by correspondence, not I apprehend from any lack of interest in the object on the part of correspondents, or want of warm-hearted friendship to me personally, but from their unwillingness to attempt to commit their knowledge or recollections to paper, or spend time to make the necessary inquiries. Those correspondents would, I have no doubt, receive a visit with much kindness, and in a personal interview spend any reasonable time in orally communicating what they knew on the subject. Some few have answered my inquiries promptly and intelligibly, and laid me under many obligations, but time and want of space prevent a separate acknowledgment. Their communications are carefully preserved.

More than a year since, when you proposed getting up a brief history of the county, to be founded in a measure on answers to circulars to be sent to prominent individuals in each town asking information. I suggested the difficulty I had found. I suspect the result of your circulars has verified my experience. A faithful and satisfactory history of the county cannot, in my opinion, be written without full and reliable information of the history of the settlement and organization of each town, and a sketch of its pioneer settlers. The people of every town would expect of a historian full justice to be done to the history of their town, and its pioneer settlers, yet who of them are ready and willing to furnish, in an authentic form, data to enable the historian to do justice to their town? The mass of the people in the different towns do not reflect on the importance of their local information as they should. The citizens of each town must

furnish the facts relating to their own town, or expect a deficiency in its history. A large share of the pioneer settlers has gone to the grave, and those that remain are almost daily passing away. How much has been, and is being irrecoverably lost by their deaths. With the exception of occasional articles that I have published, the brief Academic Lectures of S. A. Brown, Esq., on the history of the county, and the small volume on the subject by E. F. Warren, Esq., are the only historical publications relating to the county; and the lectures of S. A. Brown, Esq., on the history of Ellicott, of David Eaton, Esq., the lectures on Poland, and of Hiram Gleason, Esq., the articles published in the "Western New-Yorker" relating to Shearman, are the only effort published to preserve the history of towns, except, perhaps, the recent publication by the Editor of the Mayville Sentinel of extracts from the earliest town records in the County, which extends the knowledge of the facts therein contained, and ensures their preservation against accidents.

After the preceding digressions, and preparatory to tracing the history of the erection of Chautauque County, it may not be inappropriate to briefly sketch the changes and organization of counties in the State, from its occupancy by the Dutch to the erection of Chautauque County, and for that purpose I avail myself of an extract from the Introduction of Judge Jones' history of Oneida County, one of the most full and valuable county histories of the State; such an one as I should be glad to see published of Chautauque County.

"The Dutch originally settled and governed the territory within the limits of the State of New York, and by them it was called New-Netherlands. As late as 1683 that portion of it lying west of Fort Orange, (Albany,) was termed by the Dutch Chroniclers "Terra Incaquita," or Unknown Land. In 1683 the colony having passed into the hands of the English, it was divided into twelve counties, viz: New York, Albany, Dutchess, Kings, Queens, Orange, Ulster, Richmond, Suffolk, Westchester, Dukes, and Cornwall. Albany County then included Albany and all west of it. In 1768 and 1770 the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester were added; of the original counties, Dukes and Cornwall, after a bitter controversy, were suspended to Massachusetts in 1693, and a part of Gloucester and Cumberland was, after a quarrel, ceded to New-Hampshire, and now forms a part of Vermont, and the portion of the two counties retained was formed into a county called Charlotte, now Washington County. In 1772 the County of Tryon was formed from Albany County, lying westwardly of line running nearly north and south through the present county of Schoharie. The name of Tryon having become highly obnoxious from the active hostility and acts of wanton cruelty of the colonial Governor Tryon towards the Americans during the Revolution, the Legislature, in 1784, changed the name to Montgomery, in honor of the General of that name who had fallen at Quebec."

Montgomery county was divided into five districts: German Flats, one of the districts, included the present town of Herkimer and all the territory west of it in this State, and was an entire wilderness, with exceptions of forts, and Indian trading points and a few Dutch settlers along the Mohawk river. In 1786 the entire county of Montgomery, embracing over one half of the State of New-York, contained but 15,050 inhabitants, or less than one-third of the number now in Chautauque County. In 1788 the town of Whites Town, (thus written,) was erected from German Flats, and named in honor of Judge Hugh White, who had recently emigrated from Middletown, Conn., to the present site of the village of Whitesboro, then including the present city of Utica, and all of the State west of it, and probably did not then contain over 200 inhabitants. The late Judge Jones Platt, of the Supreme Court, was an early Supervisor of the town.

On the 27th of January, 1788, the county of Ontario was erected from Montgomery, and the preamble of the act erected as follows; "Whereas the county of Montgomery is so extensive as to be inconvenient to those who now or may hereafter settle in the western part of the county, therefore, &c."—The county of Ontario included all the State west of a line drawn due north from the 82d mile stone on the line between the States of New-York and Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario. By the last recited act, all of the State west of the Genesee river was erected into the town of Northampton, including Chautauque County. The counties of Herkimer, Otsego and Tioga were erected from the county of Montgomery, 1801.

On the 2d of March, 1802, the County of Genesee was erected from the County of Ontario and bounded on the east by Genesee river and the county of Steuben.

The new county was divided into the towns of Northampton, Southampton, Leicester, and Batavia. The latter town included the present county of Chautauque, and the first town meeting was held at Vandeventer's Inn, afterward in Clarence. The county of Genesee remained entire, and I believe without any serious effort to divide or alter its bounds, until 1805 or 1806 when the subject of erecting two or more counties from Genesee and Ontario, along the Genesee Valley was agitated by settlers along the river.

From petitions presented to the Legislature in 1806, 7 and 8, I obtained copies (many years since) of the following petitions, which were all that I was ever able to find, relative to the erection of the County of Chautauque, and now furnish copies of them for publication, that they may be multiplied to insure their preservation, which I deem important to a full understanding of the agitations and differences that resulted in the erection not only of the county of Chautauque, but also of the county of Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Niagara, including the present county of Erie. I have understood that the Hon. Philip Church, now of Allegany county, and the Messrs. Wadsworths of Genesee, and Messrs. Warner & Hosmer of Avon, who were prominent and honored citizens, and men of wealth and landholders, formed the plan of the formation of two or more river counties from Ontario and Genesee in 1806, while Joseph Ellicott, Esq., the agent of the Holland Company, strongly opposed the project, was set off from Genesee in 1806. But the original question was still unsettled. The boundaries of Allegany county were not satisfactory to many of its inhabitants, and several petitions were presented to the Legislature in 1807 in favor of different localities for the public buildings in that county, but nothing definite was done by the Legislature until the presentation of petitions in February and March 1808, which resulted in laws annexing the west part of Steuben to Allegany, and the west part of Allegany to Genesee, (to form the east part of Cattaraugus,) and fixing the County site of Allegany county at Angelica. The county of Genesee was divided into four counties, Genesee, Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara, including the present county of Erie. One fact appears singular; in none of the petitions signed by residents of the present county of Chautauque, was that name for the county solicited, but it was proposed only by the five landholders, none of them residing in or having any interest in the county. The name was most appropriate, and I apprehend the people were generally well satisfied with it. I much regret, however, that the name had not been spelt with a terminating *a* instead of *e*, as it should have been. Chautauque and Cattaraugus remain as established over half a century ago; Allegany nearly as then; Niagara until 1821, when it was divided and Erie county erected. Genesee until 1821, when Monroe was erected from Genesee and Ontario, since which those "Empire Counties" of Western New-York have been reduced, by divisions, to an equal footing with many of the small counties of the State.

"To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York, &c.

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Genesee, respectfully sheweth,

"That your petitioners have witnessed in the western district of this State, much contention prevailing among the inhabitants on the subject of dividing counties.

"Your petitioners residing in the largest and most extensive county in the State, anticipating the evils attending the incorporation of those counties, the limits of which are most commonly adjusted without reference to future divisions, are apprehensive that when the population becomes considerable, those divisions will not only prove a source of difficulty and embarrassment to your honorable body, but be calculated to promote dissensions among those who may be interested in the establishment of those limits.

"Your petitioners are of opinion that in the present state of population of the county of Genesee, the bounds of future counties may be so judiciously established and limited in extent as to obviate the propriety of any future divisions, and your petitioners conceive that the longer the divisions are delayed the more these difficulties will increase and by a variety of contending interests, the more injudicious will the new counties be divided.

"Your petitioners are inclined to believe, and they presume that your honorable body will concur with them in opinion, that an early attention to this important subject will not only conduce to the future harmony and prosperity of the county, but supersede the necessity for future applications to the Honorable Legislature.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that your honorable body will cause an act to be passed for the purpose of dividing the county of Genesee into four separate counties by the names of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Niagara, and Genesee, and each of those counties into a number of town conformable to the plan and description hereunto annexed, and provided in said act that the counties Niagara and Cattaraugus may be organized by the name of Niagara in one year from the passing of said act, and that Joseph Ellicott, Erastus Granger, and Jonas Williams be appointed commissioners to erect a court house and jail in said county.

"And your petitioners further pray your honorable body will provide in the same act that the organization of said counties of Allegany and Cattaraugus may be suspended until there shall be resident within their respective limits, such number of inhabitants as your honorable body shall deem expedient and just.

"And your petitioners further pray that your honorable body will provide in the said act that the court house and jail for said county of Niagara shall be erected on the easternmost public square in the village of New Amsterdam or Buffalo, and that James W. Stevens, Philip Church and William Rumsey may be appointed Commissioners to fix upon a site for a county town in said county of Allegany, and that Joseph Ellicott, Erastus Granger and Alexander Reed, may be appointed commissioners to fix upon a situation for a county town in said county of Cattaraugus.

"And your petitioners further pray that your honorable body will also provide in the said act that all persons of said counties not having freehold estates therein, but possessing all other legal qualifications shall be liable to serve as jurors in the counties in which they shall reside.

"Your petitioners beg leave to represent to your honorable body that they are informed that it is contemplated by a number of persons residing near the boundary lines between the counties of Ontario and Genesee, to present a petition to your honorable body for the purpose of erecting a new county out of the western part of the county of Ontario and eastern part of the county of Genesee, your petitioners conceive that this contemplated division will be improper and unnecessary, because it would reduce the territory of the county hereby petitioned to remain the county of Genesee to too small limits for a county, and impose an unreasonable and oppressive burthen upon the inhabitants of those counties, especially in their present thin state of settlement.

"Your petitioners therefore beg leave to remonstrate against said petition. For these and other reasons that could be enumerated, they entertain a hope that your honorable body will not grant the prayer of the petitioners, and your petitioners will ever pray." (No date.)

Benjamin Ellicott, Andrew A. Ellicott, James W. Stevens, Joseph Ellicott, Daniel B. Brown, Reuben Town, Asa M. Cracken, Trumbull Carey, David E. Evens, Abraham Dill, William Peacock, Josiah Babcock, Richard Smith, David M. Cracken, Seth Cole, John D. Weed, Elias Scofield, Peter Sackett, David Eaton, Louis Lacouteaux, Richard Stiles, Nathan Carey, Benjamin Hatchins, Alanson Weed, William Brune

Harry Ingerson, Joseph E. Dart, James Prandergast.

With many other names, in all about 750 The plan or map of the proposed division I never could find. I was surprised not to find the name of Chautauque mentioned in the petition, when there were on the petition the names of some early and prominent settlers of Chautauque County. I again repeat there was no date to the petition, or any endorsement to indicate it. (Probably dated in February, 1806, perhaps March or April, and Allegany county alone set off this year, 1806. No county erected from Genesee and Ontario counties, against which this petition remonstrated.) Those whose names are in Italics were then residents of the present County of Chautauque.

[Concluded next week.]

From the Fredonia Censor.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Continued.

"To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened.

"The petition of the subscribers and landholders of the counties of Genesee and Allegany humbly sheweth,

"That the part of the county of Genesee lying between the county of Allegany and the western boundary of the State of New York is too extensive to form one county, but at the same time does not contain a territory sufficient to admit of its being divided into two counties.

"Your petitioners apprehend that the population of the county shall increase, that clashing interests will arise, and consequently that much contention and strife may be created among future inhabitants, as to the proper division of the territory.

"To prevent an evil which will destroy the unanimity and good will which is so desirable to foster, more especially among those who may become settlers of a new county, your petitioners pray your honorable body to pass an act to annex the three western ranges of townships of the county of Allegany to the territory above mentioned, and to divide said territory into two counties, by the name of Chautauque and Cattaraugus, agreeably to the plan hereunto annexed, (this plan I never could find, B. T. F.) and to authorize his excellency the governor, to appoint commissioners to fix upon the site for the public buildings for those two counties, and your petitioners further pray that your honorable body will provide in said act that the counties of Niagara, Chautauque and Cattaraugus may be organized together by the name of Niagara, and that the organization of the counties of Chautauque and Cattaraugus may be suspended until there shall be resident within their respective limits such a number of inhabitants as your honorable body shall judge as expedient.

(No date.) Signed by the following five persons:

- Matthew Warner, Philip Church, James Wadsworth, Jabez Wilbur, George Hosmer.

Endorsed on the outside, presented in Assembly, March 2d, 1808, and referred to Messrs. S. Miller, Ross, Rumsey, Shafer, and Forman.

[Chief object: I suspect, to change boundaries of Allegany county, and fix site of public buildings at Angelica.]

"To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened.

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the counties of Steuben, Genesee and Allegany, respectfully sheweth that your petitioners are of the opinion that if your honorable body will pass an act to lay off as many counties, as by its geographical limits may appear necessary, that in would be found a measure calculated to preserve harmony among those who may become citizens and inhabitants of the unsettled regions that eventually when this part of the State becomes populated, the various interests will render it very difficult for the Legislature to define such bounds and limits for new counties, as will be most convenient for the inhabitants.

"Your petitioners are further of opinion that should the boundary limits of counties and their sites for seats of justice be established previous to the formation of settlements, it will greatly tend to prevent those strifes and discussions that are invariably the consequence where any new county is erected out of a populated district of country in respect to defining the boundary limits and fixing the sites for the erection of the public buildings.

"Your petitioners, therefore beg leave to suggest to your honorable body the propriety of this measure, and your honors will permit them to hope that you will cause an act to be passed to alter the present bounds of the county of Allegany, by annexing thereto the

western range of the county of Steuben, and annexing the 3d, 4th, and 5th ranges of land of the Holland Land Company, being the western part of Allegany county, to the County of Genesee, and to divide the county of Genesee into four counties by forming all that part of the county of Genesee, bounded north by Cattaraugus creek, south by the Pennsylvania line, east by the west bounds of Allegany county, (as petitioned for,) and west by the meridian between the 9th and 10th ranges of townships; of the Holland Land Company's Survey, into a separate county by the name of A, and all the remaining part of the State, west of said meridian, and south of Cattaraugus creek, into another county by the name of B, and all that part of the county of Genesee, lying west of the meridian line between the 4th and 5th ranges of said townships, and north of Cattaraugus creek, and extending north to the boundary line in Lake Ontario; between the United States and the dominion of the King of Great Britain into another county of the name of C, and all the remaining part of the county of Genesee to be contained and called the county of Genesee.

And your petitioners further pray your honorable body will establish the village of Angelica in the county of Allegany, the seat of justice for said county of Allegany, and the village of Mayville in the county of B, the seat of justice for said county, and the village of New Amsterdam, commonly called Buffalo, at the east of Lake Erie, the seat of justice for the county of C.

And your petitioners further pray that all that part of the county of A, lying east of the west bounds of the county of Allegany and south of Cattaraugus creek, shall be continued organized with the county of Allegany, as far as it respects taxation, courts of justice, voting for Governor, Senate and Assembly, and Members of Congress, and be considered as a part of the county of Allegany, until said county of A and the counties of B, C, shall be organized together as one county by the name of Niagara, and that the seat of justice of said county shall be at New Amsterdam, and your

petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray. (No date or endorsement to show date.)

- Asa Ransom, Asa Spear, Thomas Prandergast, Emory Blodget, Richard Smith, Joseph Ellicott, E. Carey, Jas. W. Stevens, Benjamin Ellicott, Peter Powers, David E. Evans, William Peacock, Trumbull Carey, Henry Wilson, Jonas Williams, Andrew A. Ellicott, John Mack.

And other to me unknown, in all 56 names. [Probably presented to the Legislature in February, 1808.]

In the Assembly March 2d, 1808.—The petition of Matthew Warner and others, inhabitants and landholders of the Counties of Genesee and Allegany, praying for the division of the said counties, in the manner therein described, was read and referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. S. Miller, (of N. Y.) Mr. Ross, (of Orange,) Mr. Rumsey, (of Genesee,) Mr. Schaffer, (of Schoharrie,) and Mr. Forman, (of Onondaga.) In Assembly March 4, 1808.

Mr. S. Miller, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Asa Ransom and others, and Matthew Warner and others, praying that a part of Allegany county may be annexed to the county of Genesee, and that the county of Genesee be divided into four counties by the names of Genesee, Niagara, Chautauque and Cattaraugus, reported as follows, to wit: That the territory proposed to be divided into four counties is very extensive, and when its population shall increase, the many contending and opposite interests which may arise, will in all probability, should the division of the county be delayed, produce those false statements and misrepresentations which have heretofore rendered it so difficult for the Legislature to decide on the merits of a controversy of this kind. The committee are therefore of opinion that whilst that unanimity prevails, which now appears to exist among the inhabitants, both as to boundaries to the proposed counties, and as to the sites of their respective courthouses, that a division should be made agreeably to the plan submitted to the house, more especially as it appears to have been formed with a view as well to the interests of the future population of the territory, as to the convenience of its present inhabitants. (The remaining part of the report refers to a petition for annexing a part of the county of Steuben, to the county of Allegany.) The report concludes thus; The Committee have therefore directed their chairman to ask leave to bring in bills prepared for that purpose, in behalf of the petitioners.

Ordered that leave be given accordingly.

Mr. S. Miller according to leave, brought in the said bills, entitled "An act to divide the county of Genesee into several counties, and for other purposes," and "An act to annex a part of the county of Steuben, &c.," which bills were read the first time respectively, and ordered to a second reading.

In Assembly, March 5, 1808.—The bill entitled an act to divide the county of Genesee into several counties and for other purposes, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole.

March 7, 1808.—The said bill was considered in committee of the whole, gone through with, amended and reported to the house—report agreed to, and bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

March 9th, 1808.—The bill entitled an act to divide the county of Genesee, &c., &c., was read the third time. Resolved, that the bill do pass.

In Senate March 9th.—The aforesaid bill was received from the Assembly, read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole.

The petition of Joseph Ellicott and others, inhabitants of the counties of Genesee, Steuben and Alleghany, [See preceding petition,] was read and referred to the committee of the whole, upon the preceding bill, &c.

Subsequently, and on the same day, the bill passed the committee of the whole, and Mr. Clinton, chairman &c., reported the same to the Senate, where it was again read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

March 10th, 1808.—The bill passed the Senate as it came from the house, to wit, by resolution. No ayes or noes, if any recorded, in either house on the bill.

Map of Farms town in By the Court 1856 in Philadelphia

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209
208
207
206 J. Ryan,
205 T. Hackett,
204 W. Hurlburt,
203 J. Terrell,
202 P. Powell,
201 F. Shelden,
200 M. D. Hawley,
199 Geo. W. Howland,
198 A. Spang,
197 J. Boyrn,
196 James Coffey,
195 J. Gore,
194
193 E. Williams,
192 M. Mason,
191 F. Goodman,
190
189 Lee R. Gilson,
188 G. Keane,
187 Thomas Ward,
186 Austin Doane,
185 Patrick Donnelly,
184 Patrick Coffey,
183 Thomas Brown,
182 John Coffey,
181 Samuel Leete,
179 Edwin D. Tucker,
178 Patrick Kelley,
177 Frank William,
176 William Quinlan,
175 Charles E. Hayes,

Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed.

NAMES

Amount brought forward

of etc ending

WESTFIELD MESSENGER.

Westfield, Wednesday, March 8, 1843.

C. J. J. INGERSOLL, EDITOR.

REMINISCENCES.—At the February term of the court, Judge Foote, in giving his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that as it was the last time in which he should meet them in his judicial capacity, he would improve the occasion by calling up a few reminiscences of the early history of the county; and proceeded to state what, in substance, we are enabled to embody in this article. He said, that—

Within about fifty years the entire "Western New-York, including the city of Utica on the east, and this county on the west (250 miles long,) was comprised in the town of Whitestown, of which the late Judge Platt, of Whitesboro, was the Supervisor. That the same territory comprised about one-half of the counties in the State, and a population of over one million of inhabitants, including three cities. That so late as 1801 all of this State lying west of Genesee River, including this county, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Cattaraugus and a large share of the counties of Monroe and Livingston, formed the town of Northampton, Ontario county; and that subsequently this county formed a small part of the town of Latavia, Genesee county. Forty years since, this county was barely surveyed into (six miles square) townships, without a white family in the county. The settlement of this county was commenced in 1805 by Col. James McMahan and others, while the entire territory of our county was a wilderness, far remote from old settlements. This county, exclusive of the 10th Range of townships, was first formed into one town, Chautauque, Genesee county, in 1804. At that time there was not a magistrate in this county, and a Justice of the Peace was called from east of Buffalo (75 miles) to administer the oaths of office to the first elected town officers. We now have 100 Justices of the Peace in the county.

In 1808, this county was by law conditionally incorporated, and the town of Chautauque was divided into two towns, and Pomfret was organized, including the east part of our county. By the act of 1808 the territory of this county for judicial and other county purposes was to constitute a part of Niagara county, whose seat of justice was at Buffalo, until the territory of our county should contain 500 electors. In 1811 the Supervisors of the towns of Chautauque and Pomfret (Judges Matthew Fendergast and Philo Orton) certified to Governor Tompkins that there was a requisite number of electors to authorize the county to be fully organized, and the Governor and Council appointed judicial and other county officers for this county, and our first court was held at an Inn in Mayville, in June, 1811. Our former court-house and jail was not in a situation to be occupied until 1814. The late war with England commenced the year after our organization, and owing to sparse population, frontier location and almost constant alarms, emigration to our county, pretty much ceased, while many left the county, and probably there was no increase of population during the war. Some of our citizens fell in battle—one of them (Bracket) a lawyer who was admitted to our bar at the first court. Emigration to our county re-commenced after the close of the war in 1815, and the smiles of peace gave a new impetus to the settlement of our county. That in the latter part of 1816 he was appointed a member of the court, and in June, 1817, (25 years ago last June) he first took a station on the Bench. That the entire county then contained (probably) a less population than the present town of Pomfret in our county. There was then but six resident attorneys in our county, Messrs. Houghton, Potter, Price, Averill, Mullet and Brown—two of them deceased, two from age and ill health have pretty much retired from the profession, while two of them still remain among our most active and honored members of the Bar. The county then contained but three Post Offices, now about 50. Then but one mail route through our county, which was from Buffalo via of Mayville to Erie, and the mail was transported once a week on horseback, and many of our citizens were compelled to send 30 miles to the nearest Post Office, for letters or papers. No paper published in our county—now we have five. At that time our roads were very bad, and not a steamboat on our western Lakes or rivers. The second boat has already been put in operation on our beautiful Chautauque Lake, the highest body of water in the United States, if not in the whole world, on which a steamboat plies. Our western lakes which have with propriety been called inland seas, now abound with steamboats, some of which in season of navigation, daily arrive at our ports on Lake Erie. Now we have daily or tri-weekly stages through almost every section of our county. Our citizens instead of winding their way on foot or on horseback by blind paths or almost impassable roads to court, now travel by steamboats, Post Coaches or their own pleasure carriages.

The District (Prosecuting) Attorney was John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua, the present Secretary of war, whose District then comprised the counties of Ontario, Genesee, Niagara and Chautauque, with a population of 92,000. The same territory now embraces eleven counties, with two cities, and a population of nearly half a million, of which our county has furnished more than her proportion of the increase.

It is believed that not over 32 years since, there was not more than one building west of Genesee River (a very ordinary one at Caledonia) occupied exclusively for a church—none in the present cities of Rochester or Buffalo. How changed the scene. The sound of the "church-going-bell" instead of the shrill war whoops of the savage. Our common schools have recently become organized agreeably to law, and there was not an Academy west of Canandaigua for hundreds of miles. Now we have over 300 school houses in this county, five incorporated Academies, and over 17,000 youths are annually instructed in our Academies and schools; that our county contained a population, that for intelligence, industry, morals and integrity, would compare favorably with any other—a population of which her citizens had reason to be proud. The increase of crime has not kept pace with our population, and our county compares favorably with any other. Our first Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer was held by the late Chief Justice Spencer, in 1817, when usage required an escort of a Sheriff and constables with their staves from the lodgings of the presiding Judge to the court house. This practice was discontinued by the late Judge Vanness, at the June circuit in 1820. The present number of practising Attornies in our county, is not far from 40, although about 100 have been admitted to our bar since the organization of our county, but many have emigrated elsewhere.

We then had a two story, shabby, wooden, inconvenient, uncomfortable court house, the lower story occupied as a jail, and residence of the jailer and his family. Our records were kept in the dwelling house of the Clerk, constantly exposed to destruction, and the house in which they were kept until the present office was built, has since been destroyed by fire. Now we have one of the most durable, commodious, and pleasant court houses in the State, and with our jail, fire proof Clerk's Office, and our county poor house with its farm, do honor to our county. Very few counties have public buildings equal in appearance, convenience and durability to those of Chautauque county. At that time our Grand Jurors served without fee or reward, and our Petit Jurors for the pitiful compensation of 25 cents for each civil cause, in which they should render a verdict. Justice finally prevailed, and both Grand and Petit Jurors receive from the County Treasury a daily compensation and for travel, and it was to be hoped the day was not far distant when a more just compensation would be extended to witnesses in all cases. Our towns have trebled in number, and numerous villages have sprung up as if by magic. In 1817, and until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1821, this county with Niagara and Cattaraugus, formed an Assembly District, electing two members of Assembly. Since that the population of the same territory has increased from 14 to 170,000, and now comprises four counties and elects ten members of Assembly. When he first went to the Legislature from the old Assembly District, in 1819, there was no mail stage west of Buffalo, and but a miserable stage waggon, a part of the way east of Buffalo, and the most rapid mail stage from Buffalo to Albany was five days on the route, making a most tedious journey of 7 days from Jamestown to Albany. Now the same route is performed in a little over two days with comparative ease and at much less expense.

The construction of the Erie canal and other facilities of transportation has banished the six horse teams from our roads and reduced transportation from New-York to our county from \$4 or \$5 per hundred to less than \$1, while the price of salt and some other indispensable articles has been reduced more than three fourths.

Our population has increased from a little over 4,000 to about 50,000, while much good land remains to be settled. Hours might be occupied in brief reminiscences on the changes that have taken place, but time would not permit.

Of the Judges with whom he had been associated, three were now deceased, whose friendship he should ever hold in grateful recollection, and the time, at the longest, was not far distant when it would be said of him and his associates as it now was of them, they are gone. That during the last 25 years there was no county in the State where there had been a more harmonious Bench and Bar. The correspondence between them had been uniformly marked with much kindness and respect; and during the severe political strifes through which the people had passed, bickerings between the members of the Court, or between the Court and Bar, had never been permitted to invade the sanctuary of Justice. Mutual kind feelings and respect had prevailed, and in taking leave of his fellows on the Bench and Bar,

with which he had been so long associated, he left them as he hoped to leave the world, in peace and friendship, without any differences to adjust. That in retiring from the Bench he should do violence to his own feelings not to tender his hearty and unfeigned thanks for their uniform confidence and kindness; and although he was about to cease his associations with them in an official capacity, yet he should never cease to cherish the kind feelings that have so long existed, or to invoke prosperity and honor to follow their footsteps.

We copy the following tribute of respect:

From the Mayville Sentinel.

Judges Foote and Campbell.

We have been furnished the following for publication. The Grand Jurors of the County of Chautauque, having learned from Hon. E. T. Foote, in his charge to us, at the present term of this Court; that he now retires from the Bench, having served as Judge for five years, and for four successive terms or twenty years, as First Judge; do take the liberty to Resolve, That we wish to bear testimony, and do acknowledge with respect, the ability, fidelity and promptness and impartiality, with which he has discharged his judicial duties, and we regret, that circumstances are such that he declines a re-appointment.

Resolved, unanimously, That there is a respect due to official station, and when an incumbent retires from that station, having for a fourth of a century been endeared to us by a friendly and honorable intercourse, that it is with regret we witness the separation of the bond which has so long united us together, and which is now to be severed, and probably forever.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is desirable that a portrait of Judge Foote be placed in this Court room, to the end that when we retire from the busy scenes of life, and this Bench and these seats shall be occupied by those who succeed us, they may have the pleasure of beholding the likeness of those who have been pioneers in the judiciary of our country, and who have borne the responsibilities of office, with dignity and usefulness, and who have shared in the toils and privations of a country in its infancy, but now grown to a vigorous manhood.

This Grand Jury being also informed, that His Honor, Thomas B. Campbell retires from the Bench of this Court at the close of the present term, after a service of seventeen years, do Resolve, That it is with pleasure we improve this opportunity to manifest to the world, our high sense of his sterling integrity, practical good sense, urbanity of manners, and fidelity, and do regret that the citizens of this county, whom we represent, are now to be deprived of the benefits of his experience, ability and worth.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is our request, that the above resolutions, be filed by the Clerk, and entered on the minutes of the Court, and that Judges Foote and Campbell be furnished with copies of the same.

Dated at Mayville, Feb. 18, 1843.

N. MIXER, Foreman.

A. H. WALKER, Clerk.

MAYVILLE, FEB. 16, 1843.

To Hon. E. T. Foote, First Judge of Chautauque county, New-York.

DEAR SIR:—As you are about to retire from the Bench of our county, after having held a seat thereon for nearly twenty-five years, and for the last twenty years as First Judge of said county, the duties and responsibilities of which station have been ably, faithfully, and honestly discharged, with honor to yourself and to the general satisfaction and approbation of your associates on the Bench, and members of the bar, and officers of the Court, and the public generally:

And as you have declined a re-appointment, and are about to retire, as intimated in your charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of this Court, we feel called upon by a sense of duty, to express to you in this public manner, our continued confidence and esteem, and in consideration of the able, faithful and upright discharge of the duties of Judge, we hereby tender to you this as a token of our unabated confidence and respect and the regret with which we part with you in your official capacity—hoping you may find in retirement, a continuance of that confidence and esteem from an intelligent community which you have so well merited and so universally received while upon the Bench.

Any publicity you may give this testimonial of our high regard, will be grateful to

(SIGNED BY)

Judges,

ELISHA WARD, F. H. RUGGLES, T. B. CAMPBELL.

Attornies.

Samuel A. Brown, James Mullett, Anselm Potter, Jacob Houghton, Richard P. Marvin, Austin Smith, Charles S. H. Williams, Orsell Cook, John H. Pray, Abner Lewis, Abner Hazelgine, P. Falconer, L. Morris, David Mann, R. Sacket, W. S. Hinckley, Z. C. Young, O. Stiles, W. P. Mellin, Henry Keep, P. R. Cook, J. M. Keep, W. H. Cutler, G. A. Green, D. Edson, C. R. Leland, G. W. Parker, C. Tucker, M. Strope, M. Burnell, John Dixon, William Smith, G. W. Tew, A. Richmond, E. B. Forbush, S. Mervin Smith.

JOHN G. HINCKLEY, Clerk.

A. W. MUZZY, Sheriff.

HENRY GIFFORD, Under Sheriff.

M. P. BEMUS, County Treasurer.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Chautauque county, held at the Court House in the village of Mayville, in said county, on the 17th day of February, 1843, it was unanimously

Resolved, That whereas Hon. Thomas B. Campbell has held the office of Judge of the County Courts of said county for many years, with honor to himself and to the county, and whereas, he has recently intimated to a public meeting, called for the purpose of recommending to the Governor a suitable person to be appointed to fill the vacancy about to be occasioned by the expiration of his term of office, an in-

Correspondence of the Jamestown Journal.
Early Annals of the Town of Ellicott.

To the Editors of the Jamestown Journal.
GENTLEMEN:—In your paper of the 14th inst. I find a list of the Supervisors of the Town of Ellicott, from its organization up to the present time. I am glad to see such portions of history published. Still yours is liable to produce one or two erroneous impressions unless corrected. The town of Ellicott was not organized until April, 1813, and John Frew, Supervisor, was not elected until April, 1816. I much fear that the earliest records of the Town of Ellicott are forever lost, hence the greater necessity of now rescuing, as far as may be, the facts contained in those records.

For my present purpose, I may as well commence this scrap of history with April 11 A. D. 1804, when the Town of Batavia, in the county of Genesee, was by an act of the Legislature, divided into four Towns, viz: Batavia, Chautauque, Erie and Willont. Chautauque included the present County of that name, and the first town-meeting was to be held at the "Widow Mc Henry's," which was at the "old X roads," at the intersection of the Buffalo and Erie road with the old "Portage road," about three-fourths of a mile West of the present Village of Westfield, and which for many years was one of the most noted points in the county.

In A. D. 1808, the Town of Chautauque was divided North and South, and the Eastern part named Pomfret, and the first town-meeting was held at the house of Elisha Mann, on the Buffalo road, about two miles East of Fredonia, and the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. John Spencer, which was in accordance with the custom of New England towns in those days, and is truly indicative of the origin of the pioneer settlers of Pomfret.

The first effort to divide Pomfret was by a special town-meeting held December 10th A. D. 1811, when it was resolved by said meeting, that it was expedient to have two new towns formed from the South part of Pomfret, one to embrace the first and second townships in the tenth and eleventh Ranges; and the other the third and fourth townships in the same Ranges.

On the 9th of January, A. D. 1812, another special town-meeting was held in Pomfret and consent was given for the organization of another town with the original boundaries of Hanover.

The applications or petitions for those new towns were laid before the Legislature at its annual session, which commenced in the city of Albany, the 28th of January, A. D. 1812. That was the memorable Legislature, perhaps the first, that originated a Bank under the influence of bribery and corruption. The application for a charter of the Bank of America, in the City of New York, was deemed a political measure, and so much did the project of a charter for that Bank, engross the attention of a majority of the Legislature, that for two months little else was done than manage to stay all other business until that charter should pass. So thoroughly convinced was the patriotic Gov. Tompkins, of the alleged bribery and corruption, he, by virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution of 1777, prorogued the Legislature on the 27th March until the 21st day of May. Great political excitement existed, and it is perhaps well for young men, especially politicians to look over the history of those times. The Legislature reassembled on the 21st day of May, with the same spirit as when they had separated; and on the 1st day of June passed a law incorporating the towns Ellicott, Gerry and Hanover, but it did not take full effect until the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1813. The

Charter of the Bank of America passed after a desperate struggle, and the Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 20th of June, A. D. 1812, the day on which Congress declared war against Great Britain. From this item of political history it will be seen why the law erecting the Town of Ellicott bears date at a period of the year when it was then so unusual for the Legislature to be in session.

The act incorporating the Town of Ellicott, provided that the first town-meeting should be held at the House of Joseph Akin, and on the day appointed by law (First Tuesday in April, 1813) the people assembled and made choice of the officers required by law. The house of Joseph Akin was north of Stillwater Creek near a fine spring of water, on the South-west part of Lot 28, Town 1, Range 11, and near where said Akin subsequently caused a village plot to be surveyed, all of which is on the present farm of Mr. Charles Russell, in Kiantone. Mrs. Charles Russell is a daughter of Mr. Akin, and can I presume, point out the localities, and by the by, she is no doubt one of the earliest pioneers now residing within the old town of Ellicott, and has resided in five towns without a change of residence. I am thus minute about localities that their identity may not be forgotten.

At the first town-meeting the following officers were elected: For Supervisor, James Prendergast; Town Clerk, Ebenezer Davis; Assessors, Solomon Jones, Benjamin Covell and William Deland; Comrs. of Highways, Wm. Sears, Michael Frank and Laban Case; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Akin, Stephen Frank; Constable and Collector, James Hall; Constable, Laban Case.

All the officers, except the Supervisor, took their oaths of office before James Prendergast, J. P., and he took the oath before John Silsbe, J. P. Wm. Sears became bail for James Hall, as Constable and Collector, and John Blower became bail for Laban Case, constable.

The following persons were licensed in A. D. 1813, to keep taverns in Ellicott, and each of them paid the Supervisor five dollars for the "poor fund," viz:

Laban Case, residing near where the town-meeting was held. Jonas Simmons, residing where Henry Strunk now does in Ellicott. John Blowers, residing in his log house, which was the first house of any kind erected within the present village of Jamestown, and stood on the north side of the Outlet of the Lake, a little below the present bridge, at the steamboat landing.

At the ensuing State Election, held on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1813, and next two succeeding days, only 56 votes were polled in the Town of Ellicott, of which 31 were for Stephen Van Rensselaer (Federal) for Governor, and 25 for Daniel D. Tompkins (Republican) for the same office, and the Federal and Republican party lines were pretty uniformly followed in voting for other officers at that election.

All the principal officers chosen at the first town-meeting have "paid the debt of nature," except the venerable Solomon Jones, Esq., and his worthy contemporary Capt. Michael Frank.

The Town Clerk was a very worthy man, a pioneer settler, who wrote a very legible hand. At the time the town was organized no provision was made for a record-book, and blank books were difficult to be obtained in that new country during the war. I believe there was no book-binder nearer than Canandaigua, and I am not sure there was one nearer than Utica. The Town clerk sewed together some two or three quires of good foolscap paper with a coarse paper cover and commenced the records of the town in that temporary book, intending, no doubt, at a future period to transcribe the records into a bound book when one should be procured. The records of the Town however were continued in that book by Mr. Davis for three years, and by his successor Jacob Fenton, Esq. From this it will be seen that all the proceedings of the town-meetings, laying out, altering and discontinuing highways, canvass of votes at elections, formation and alteration of school

districts, distribution of road and bridge money, and many of the matters of record were entered in that book for four years. Hence the town officers and others had frequent occasion to refer to it, after, William Pier Esq. commenced the record in a bound book.

Some eighteen or twenty years since, the paper covering being gone and some of the first leaves badly worn, I transcribed among my historic papers the most material parts of the transactions of the first town meeting, and took notes of some other matters transacted the first year. Since I removed to New Haven, I have occasionally called at the Town Clerk's office, when at Jamestown, and taken further extracts, in all, embracing a pretty complete list of all the officers elected the first four years, dates of laying out early roads and such other matters as I deemed of historic interest. I recollect on one occasion suggesting to the Town Clerk the propriety of calling on the town at an annual meeting for authority to have the old book bound and lettered, and its contents transcribed in separate parts according to subjects, and with an index for reference, but unfortunately it was not done.

The last time I saw the book, some five or six years since, it was very much worn from frequent references, without index or binding, and occasionally used in Justice's Courts for evidence about Roads and School Districts.

Within the last five years, when in Jamestown, I have repeatedly enquired for the book at the Clerk's Office, and other places where I supposed it might have been left when used by town officers, or at Justice's offices, but have not been able to find it. I advised the present Town Clerk to advertise for the lost records, but I believe it has not been done, and one object of this article is to induce a search for them.

I believe the Commissioners of Chautauque or Pomfret never laid out a road within the bounds of the town of Ellicott, and the first public highways laid out were in 1813.

Among the first established was one from the "Mouth of Fairbank Creek," along the north side of said Creek to "Robert Russell's Mills." Capt. George Sloane (the father of Thomas Sloane of Pine Grove, Pa.) a blacksmith, then resided at the "mouth of Fairbank" more properly called Kiantone. Alexander T. Prendergast, Esq., owns the mill where Russell's stood. The N. and S. road through Frank Settlement, in Busti, was also laid out substantially, as now travelled, extending north to the foot of Chautauque Lake. Also a road commencing at the "Rapids" on the south shore of the Outlet, near the present furnace in Jamestown, and thence past the residence of Cyrus Fish, Esq., who died in 1816, and past Stephen Wilcox's Inn. Michael Frank, John Steward and Phineas Palmiter to the north and south road through Frank Settlement. The route of this road from the "Rapids" to the present residence of Mr. Richard Baker, has been materially changed for the better. Another road was laid out from the "Rapids" towards Warren, Pa. The survey commenced at a "small beach tree near William Sears' dwelling house," (the tree stood in the hollow in the present highway a few rods south of the store recently occupied by Levant B. Brown, Esq.) and from thence, as the road now runs, past the residence of the late James Hall, Esq.; and thence northwesterly past the residence of Ebenezer Davis, Esq., crossing Stillwater much lower down stream than now, and just below where Mr. Akin built mills on Stillwater creek in early days; and thence, from where the town meeting was held at Capt. David Boyds, now Martin Boyds, from thence about as the road now runs until it struck the small creek next north of Mrs. Bostwicks; from thence more westerly passing a little west of the present residence of Joseph Garfield, Esq., and from thence northerly through the present timbered lands of said Garfield, and the heirs of James Hall, Esq., passing the then residence of William and Henry Morgan to the "Rapids" below Prendergast's mill. It was a little below the South end of the present bridge near the furnace, and the Outlet was then

forded to the north shore, a little above the present stone grist mill. I give the language of the surveys, at the ends of the roads. This was the main travelled road to Warren, for some years, but many alterations were ultimately made. I may at a future period, if desired, speak of roads laid out in 1813 north of the Outlet, and some other matters.

My heart sickens at the recollections of the way in which some of the early records have been cared for, in Chautauque County. As far as I know, not a single public record in Chautauque County has been *Providentially* destroyed. Still how many are gone. The early records of the Board of Supervisors and County Treasurer, were carelessly lost, or used by Constables to kindle fires in the stores in the Court House, (since I left the bench,) supposing them useless papers. I have preserved from the rubbish in the basement of the Court House some items. I can hardly believe the old records of Ellicott have been intentionally destroyed. No intelligent person would be guilty of such vandalism.

I hope a general search will be made for them, as they are intimately connected with the early history of our town.

If they can be found, I will gladly (if the town does not do it) get them bound and lettered under my own eye. All the town records are much exposed to fire, and the publication of extracts from them, by multiplying copies, ensures their preservation.—The records of the town of New Haven were commenced on unbound sheets 221 years since, but have since been bound, and are in a pretty good state of preservation, and referred to with increased interest from year to year, as Chautauque County records ultimately will be. Pardon the length of this communication, and believe me as ever, with kind regard,

Your most obedient,
E. T. FOOTE.

EARLY ANNALS OF THE TOWN OF ELICOTT--NO. 2.

To the Editor of Chautauque Democrat,

GENT:—In a former communication in the Jamestown Journal, I proposed at a future period to resume the early history of the town of Ellicott. Since that communication, the tattered remains of the earliest records of the town have been found and committed to my hands by W. C. J. Hall, Esq., the present Town Clerk. I have arranged the leaves as well as I could, and preserved with much care every inch of them, and had them bound, with an appropriate title page, a blank index, and blank leaves at the last end for a biographical register of the officers and pioneer citizens of the town. The proceedings of the first town meeting are entirely gone, but I shall add a copy of them from my own minutes. I fondly hope I shall no more hear of lost records of Ellicott, or in the county, and that greater care will be used in their preservation by those having them in charge.

It has occurred to me that among the first items of history of the town, in chronological order, it might be well to give a history of the surveys of the town in its primitive state, preparatory to its settlement. The township and range lines of the entire county were surveyed A. D. 1798, for which purpose surveyors were employed by Joseph Ellicott, Esq., chief surveyor of the Holland Land Company—most of them from New England, and a number of them from Connecticut. Their chief camps or head quarters for supplies in the county, were at Chautauque Creek and at Cattaraugus Creek, their supplies being brought mostly from Canada in a boat. Each surveyor had his own traveling tent. A part of the Range and Town lines in Ellicott were surveyed by Amzi Atwater, Esq., a native of this town, (born May 23, 1776) but a resident of the adjoining town of Hamden when the surveys were made. The following are the names, residence, and occupation of his hands: Stephen Bentou, of Johnstown, N. Y., and Jonah Smith, of Nobleton, N. Y., Chaimmen; Amso Sawtle, of Chenango Co., N. Y., and Enos Brownell, of Blanford, Mass., axe-men; Wm. Hall, of Brattleboro, Vt., and Henry Hines, of Blanford, Mass., Flagmen; Samuel Brown, of

Saratoga, N. Y., and Russell Prentice, of Stillwater, N. Y., pack-horsemen. Sawtle, (or Sottle, as he was called) some years afterwards settled and lived on a farm near the east line of Hanover, south of the Indian Reservation. As Mr. Atwater surveyed the present lines between Chautauque and Cattaraugus, it is not improbable that Sottle then first saw the excellent land on which he afterwards located, and on which he died a few years since. Mr. Atwater removed to Ohio, and settled in the present town of Mantua, where he died, June 14th, 1851, aged 75. He was a pioneer to Ohio, a good citizen, and an honest man.

Some of the lines were run by John Shepard, among them the 19 and 11th Ranges.—The names of his hands unknown to me.—Other lines were surveyed by John Elliott, of Delaware Co., Pa., among them the line between the 11th and 12th Ranges. Azariah Winchell and Thomas Kennady, of the same county, were his chain bearers; and Peter Douglass, of Somerset, N. J., and Jesse Clarkson, of Delaware Co., Pa., axemen; James Kennady, of Delaware, Pa., and Griffith Jones, of Montgomery Co., Pa., flagmen. Wm. Harlan, of Delaware Co., Pa., and Thomas Wright, of Somerset, N. J., pack-horsemen. From the preceding will be seen the number of men employed, and their business in each surveying party that ran the Range and Township lines. The pack-horsemen transported tents, baggage and provisions, and took charge of the camp and did the cooking. The north and south, or Range lines, in Ellicott, appear to have been run simultaneously, by different surveyors; and by an arrangement among themselves, they divided the labor of surveying the east and west Township lines in Ellicott. Mr. Atwater surveyed the S. and N. lines of T. 1, R. 10; Mr. Shepard the S. line of T. 1, R. 11; and Mr. Elliott the N. and S. lines of T. 2, R. 11, and N. line of T. 2, R. 10.

From A. D., 1798, to A. D. 1807, no further surveys were made in the town of Ellicott, although Dr. Thomas Riland Kennady, of Meadville, Pa., built Mills A. D., 1805, on unsurveyed land on Conewango, in T. 2, R. 10. [See my Memoir of Edward Work, Esq.]—James Culbertson, a native of Pa., from Meadville, settled on the N. side of the outlet, at its confluence with the Casadunga, early in A. D., 1806, and early in June of the same year, Mr. William Willson, a native of Northumberland Co., Pa., from Brokenstraw, settled on the north side of the outlet, first living in a "shanty," but removed into his log house 16th June, A. D. 1806. Mr. Willson died on that farm, March 19th, A. D., 1850. Mr. Joseph Akin, a Native of Pawling, N. Y., but then a Resident of Rensselaer Co. N. Y., visited the town in June, A. D. 1807, before the survey of lots had commenced, and selected the lands on the north side of Stillwater, T. 1, R. 11, to which he removed his family the same year, while the surveyors were in the vicinity surveying lot lines. George W. Fenton, Esq., settled on the south side of the outlet, opposite Culbertson's, while the surveys were being made. Mr. John Arthur purchased the land of Mr. Fenton, and resided on it until his death. Fenton removed from there to his present residence.

The first and second Townships in the 10th and 11th Ranges (old town of Ellicott) were surveyed into lots by Mr. John Lamberton, A. D. 1807-8.

In early days, while travelling through the woods of the town of Ellicott, by marked trees, on the lines made by the surveyors, and while looking at the corners of lots, and their number cut in "witness trees" with a marking iron, I often felt a curiosity to know who made the surveys, and to hear from the surveyor his description of the manner of running the lines, camping in the woods, and mode of living while surveying in the wilderness, away from settlements and civilization, among wild beasts and savages. Some years since I visited the venerable surveyor of the lots of the town of Ellicott, at Elba, N. Y., and received from his own lips, his personal history, the way he became a surveyor, and his proceedings in the survey of our town.—Others may have the same curiosity I had, and I give the history not only for them, but as an encouragement to poor, industrious, worthy young men, and as a proper item of the history of the town.

John Lamberton, who was the son of Robert, was born in the town of Alford, Mass., March 22d, A. D., 1776. His parents were poor, and he received but a limited common school education in his native town. In A. D., 1794, he emigrated to East Bloomfield, N. Y., a common laborer. In 1801 he went to Batavia, N. Y., and cut down and cleared the timber out of Main street of that place, for Mr. Ellicott. The same year he married Phebe, the daughter of John Thomas, a native of Stockbridge, Mass. He determined to emigrate to Colts Station, Pa., and started with a cart and oxen, the first that ever passed between Batavia and Buffalo. At "Buffalo Creek," as that place was then called, and by the Holland Co. "New Amsterdam," he shipped his cart and goods on a boat, or small schooner, for Presque Isle, as Erie was then called, and drove his oxen by an Indian trail through the present County of Chautauque (not a road or white man then in our County) to Erie, and then to Colts Station, where he entered land, built a house, and made improvements. He was well acquainted with the Messrs. Miles, Lowrys, and other pioneers of Western Pennsylvania.

When the unfortunate controversy arose there about land titles, Mr. Lamberton abandoned his improvements and lost all his property. He went to Ohio and entered into the employment of his brother-in-law, Charles Parker, a surveyor, as chain-man. He carefully noticed all the operations of the surveyors, and in camp became familiar with their mode of keeping minutes, making their calculations, and plotting their surveys.—Here he was employed a year or more, when he returned to Genesee County, and entered into the service of a surveyor as chainman, still improving his knowledge of surveying.

In A. D., 1806, Mr. Ellicott was anxious to hasten the progress of his surveys, and wished to employ more surveyors, and Mr. Lamberton having been recommended by his employer as competent to survey, Mr. Ellicott employed him to survey a township in Genesee county, and was so well pleased with the survey of it, that he gave him constant employ until the surveying of A. D., 1807, when he proposed to Mr. Lamberton to go to Chautauque county and survey there; he accepted the proposition, and immediately prepared with his hands, pack-horsemen, and camp equipage, to go to Conewango and survey the four townships, afterwards Ellicott. They loaded down their pack-horse, and each man took a heavy pack, and travelled much of the way by Indian trails, and arrived at their destination about the last day of July, A. D., 1807, intending if possible, to complete the survey of the four townships that season. Mr. Ellicott had arranged with Dr. Kennady to supply them with provisions at his mills on Conewango. Among their first surveys was the traverse of the Conewango and outlet of Chautauque Lake, which was completed with much other surveying before the close of October. He informed me that they usually pitched their tent near the centre of a township, on dry ground, and near good water, as such location was most convenient, and made the least travel. He was paid by the mile for surveying, at the rate of two dollars per mile for his first surveying, and two dollars and fifty cents for subsequent surveys.

The latter was the price paid for Chautauque Surveying on township and range lines already run and marked, they were paid but half price as they merely measured and established corners of lots. His surveying party consisted of himself, two chainmen, one axeman, one flagman, and one packhorseman. This he said was a less number of hands than many surveyors employed; but he found it the most economical. He paid his hands fifteen dollars a month from the time they left Batavia until their return. He continued surveying until driven home by severe weather in November, not having entirely completed the four townships.

In the spring of 1808, he returned and completed his job, and then surveyed other townships in the vicinity. In 1808, they obtained most of their provision from Mr. Wm. Bemus, on the east side of Chautauque Lake, at the narrows, and Mr. Thomas Bemus, a son of Wm. was for a time one of his hands. He informed me that his party was very healthy, and met with no serious accident while surveying. Their food was mostly bacon, potatoes and

bread and tea or coffee with milk, and they used no ardent spirits. Some of the swamp lands in the forks of the Conewango were surveyed with considerable difficulty.

He informed me that he had not been in the county since surveying there; that he was much pleased with the appearance of some of the lands he surveyed, especially along the Conewango, Casadunga, Kiantone and Stillwater, much of which he surveyed in the summer when the herbage in many places was very luxuriant, and as high as his shoulders, indicating a very fertile soil. He also admired the beautiful fall not unfrequently not only determines the large pine and other timber. Still he had no idea that he should live to see it all settled and cultivated.

I visited him in company with my old friend Judge Mix, a pioneer of Batavia, and a native of New Haven, who was chief contract clerk in the office at Batavia for many years, and an old friend and acquaintance of Mr. Lamberton. The old surveyor was then 75 years of age, and his hair as white as snow, was 5 feet 8 in. tall, light complexion, blue eyes, slightly roman nose and in full health, had weighed from 150 to 160 pounds. Naturally a lively cheerful temperament, and I apprehend practical good sense. He was comfortably located on a good farm about four miles north of Batavia, where he died March 14th, 1855, aged 79 years, leaving a widow and sons in the vicinity.

I have thus been, perhaps unnecessarily, minute about the surveys, and first settlers of the town of Ellicott to the close of 1807. I do not aim at style in composition and write amid constant interruptions. My only anxiety is to give a faithful and truthful narrative of the pioneer settlements and settlers of the town, if my life is spared I intend to do it, and as opportunity permits, amid other cares, I shall take up the history of early settlements and settlers. Those that preserved the memoir of Mr. Work with this and subsequent articles will have many incidents of the early settlements and settlers of the old town of Ellicott.

In closing this communication, mostly relating to early surveys, I feel impelled by a sense of duty to old friends and their descendants, to caution them against the serious evils which will ultimately and inevitably result from the quite too common carelessness among owners of land about preserving ancient or original corners and land marks. There has been and still is great and unjustifiable carelessness in this matter, and which will in many instances unless soon corrected, result in serious law suits, great expense, and bitter quarrels among neighbors and old friends. One original corner boundaries of a lot or lots, but the subdivision lines of a lot. When the land is cleared about an original corners the "witness trees" are usually destroyed, and the frail corner stake, the only remaining monument, soon decays. In some cases the decaying stumps of the witness trees may still assist a good surveyor with the land office minutes at the county clerk's office in correctly re-establishing the true corner, where it has been lost. Every day's delay increases the difficulty. The stake or post should be renewed by the most durable timber, charred, or what is much better a long stone and either case surrounded with pieces of hard brick thoroughly pounded down deep in the ground and filled in with brick around the post to the top of the ground. If surrounded with stone, a dispute may hereafter arise whether the stones originated there or were placed there for a monument. I say again my advice is look well to your corners and to the original corners of the lots, and renew them while all agree where they were originally located. Many of the original corners of the townships have or are being obliterated. How important to preserve them, and I regret that the suggestion of Judge Peacock to the board of Supervisors many years since to have stone monuments properly marked and placed at each corner of a township was not adopted. Township and county lines may yet be a matter of dispute. I am now reminded of the importance of this subject by the existing dispute between the States of New York and Connecticut, relative to the lines between them. It is but a little over one century since that line was retraced and what was then supposed permanent monuments erected, still by neglect the true line is now in dispute and conflicts of jurisdiction are constantly arising. Many thousands of dollars have been

expended by the commissioners of the respective States who have not been able to agree, and new ones are about being appointed, and much more will be expended and perhaps severe litigation before the line is definitely re-established, and monuments replaced. It will be well for our citizens along the Pennsylvania line to look well to the preservation of the excellent monuments erected by Andrew Ellicott Esq., when he surveyed that line. Some will no doubt say all these remarks are useless still I hope some may profit by my suggestions, although I much fear that not a few will suffer from neglecting my gratuitous advice, if so, the fault will not be mine.

Pardon the length of this communication and believe me truly your friend and most obedient,

E. T. FOOTE.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., April 13, 1859.

- 208 J. Terrell,
- 202 P. Powell,
- 201 F. Sheridan,
- 200 M. D. Hawley,
- 199 Geo. W. Howland,
- 198 A. Spang,
- 197 J. Boyrn,
- 196 James Coffee,

A CALL FOR AN OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Believing that an occasional gathering together of the surviving members of the early pioneers of Chautauque county will not only awaken pleasant remembrances and be occasions of especial interest and enjoyment, but will also greatly aid in the preservation of relics and reminiscences connected with the early settlement of the county that otherwise remain uncollected, we, the undersigned, cordially unite in inviting fellow pioneers of Chautauque county (all who were in the county a quarter of a century ago or upwards) to meet with us at the Old Academy Hall, Fredonia, Wednesday, April 16, at 10 a. m.: 1873

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|--------------------|-------------------|
| Benj. Walworth, | H. C. Frisbee, |
| J. B. McClanethan, | A. S. Moss, |
| E. F. Warren, | Joy Handy, |
| Wm. Risley, | Elsha Norton, |
| J. E. Baldwin, | Isaac A. Saxton, |
| A. C. Cushing, | Horace White, |
| W. McKinstry, | J. T. Williams, |
| Timothy Stillman, | E. B. McAllister, |
| N. Osborne, | John U. Edson, |
| A. Langworthy, | W. M. Wagoner, |
| Ezra Richmond, | R. W. Seaver, |
| Forbes Johnson, | Geo. S. Harrison, |
| Obed Edson, | W. W. Fisher, |
| Daniel Ellis, | T. D. Phillips, |
| O. Dalrymple, | James Beebe, |
| Rugles King, | Isaac G. Turner, |
| A. B. Raymond, | Harvey Totman, |
| Franklin Ellis, | Joseph Kent, |
| P. Hadley, | W. C. Carpenter, |
| Henry Bannister, | Revolito Tanner, |
| S. B. Kent, | W. S. Blaisdell, |
| Charles B. Green, | Lorrel Nichols, |
| Geo. W. Patterson, | Abram Dixon, |
| Joshua R. Babcock, | Austin Smith, |
| Elam C. Bliss, | T. B. Campbell, |
| Augustus F. Allen, | C. Ormes, |
| O. Cook, | John A. Hall, |
| Solomon Jones, | A. Hazeltine, |
| Isaac Forbes, | W. H. Tew, |
| Hiram Smith, 2d, | A. Kent, |
| W. S. Hedgcs, | F. A. Fuller, |
| H. N. Smith, | Lewis Hall, |
| Jac. C. Breed, | Albert Smith, |
| Silas Shearman, | John Smiley, |
| Rufus Jones, | Chas. Ruther, |
| R. V. Cunningham, | I. C. Jones, |
| B. F. VanDusen, | Robt Newland, |
| C. Hitchcock, | Albert Jones, |
| P. Falconer, | Sidney Jones, |
| Wm. Hall, | Hiram Kinney, |
| Wm. Buell, | Wm. H. Fenton, |
| Silas Tiffany, | H. H. Hawkins, |
| W. D. Talcott, | H. N. Farnham, |
| G. W. Tew, | I. G. Hopkins, |
| Wm. Colvin, | T. G. Ellis, |
| A. R. Avery, | D. Webb. |

County papers please copy.

A PRELIMINARY MEETING

will be held in Academy Hall next Wednesday evening, March 26, to appoint committees and make arrangements for this festival. A general attendance of citizens and all interested is requested.

1859
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.
 [CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]
TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 11.
 Board met at 8 o'clock. Minutes read and approved.

Mr. C. L. Norton, from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of Hon. E. T. Foote and others, asking that the name of this county be spelled with a final *a* instead of *e*, submitted the following report:

Whereas, a highly respectable petition has been presented to this Board of Supervisors, praying that it would take such measures as should be deemed expedient to restore the original mode of spelling Chautauque, by substituting for the terminating *e* the letter *a*; and whereas, the Board believe it is in accordance with the pronunciation of the Aborigines from whom we derive the name, and that the change prayed for will also tend to correct the pronunciation of the name of our county, by those who read the same but are not aware of our pronunciation; therefore,

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board be directed in all our records and correspondence to spell the name of our county with a terminating *a* instead of *e*; thus, Chautauqua; and that the officers of the several towns, and all others who have occasion to write or print the name, be requested to do the same.

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board be and is hereby directed to forward by mail, a copy of the preceding resolution to his Excellency the Governor, the Lieut. Governor, each of the public officers of this State, in habitual correspondence with the public officers of this county, to the clerk of the Senate and Assembly of this State, to the Members of Congress and Senate from this District, to the Members of Assembly elected at the next election in this county, and to the several publishers of papers in this county, requesting them to conform to the change of spelling here indicated.

On motion of Mr. C. L. Norton, Judge Foot had leave to address the Board.

Judge Foot arose with much feeling and spoke with much agitation for a few moments, as he referred to the great changes that had taken place since he first came to this, then wilderness County, and reflected that a large proportion of his early friends and associates were no more. Those who now surrounded him with the exception of his friends Norton of Pomfret, Clark of Charlotte, and DeCloy of Mina, with few exceptions, were the sons of his early friends and associates. He was glad to witness their prosperity and honors, and felt somewhat like a relative under similar circumstances. Nearly all the early Supervisors that met in our old (first) Court House are dead. How changed the amount of business and the duties assigned them.

The two Supervisors that directed the erection of the first Court House and Jail, when there were but the towns of Chautauqua and Pomfret, were his associates on the bench, but had long since gone to the grave. He should soon follow them. He had attended the late fairs in this County, and witnessed with much pleasure not only the increase of population, but of wealth and the comforts and luxuries of life. He had been permitted by a kind Providence unlike one of old not only to see by faith, but enjoy the fruits of their labors.

The Judge referred to his strong desire to spend the remainder of his days in this County. Although now residing in one of the most beautiful and desirable cities in the world, and with some privileges not here enjoyed, still he had an undying attachment to this County, and never could be weaned from it; and when he crossed the line coming into it, he felt like one returning to his home, kindred and friends, and but for circumstances beyond his control he should now return, and when he said, this very day the remains of his deceased kindred and friends were being removed from the old temporary cemetery in Jamestown, to a new and permanent one, and were preparing a grave beside them ultimately to receive his own remains, when he should moulder back to mother earth, he desired it should mingle with the soil of old Chautauqua, many eyes were wet with tears. The Judge then spoke for a few moments in support of the resolution, as follows:—

I am requested to give my reasons to sustain the petition I have caused to be presented for altering the orthography of the name of our County. I answer briefly, that the variation

from the ancient mode has produced various modes of pronunciation, not in accordance with other Indian names in this State and vicinity.

The name of our County, I apprehend, beyond all cavil, came from the original name of our Lake, anciently written with the terminating *qua*.

Those who reside in our County generally pronounce it in three syllables, (not *quays*), and most of those accustomed to our pronunciation, but not so with many intelligent men in this State and other States, who pronounce it with two syllables, thus Chautau.

The correct pronunciation arises from the original mode of spelling with a terminating *a* instead of *e*. The incorrect mode of pronunciation is, by no means, confined to the illiterate and unlearned. We not unfrequently hear intelligent and learned men pronounce it Chautauk. If you criticize their pronunciation you are answered, "I pronounce it as you spell it" and as an example, ask me how I pronounce *longue*, or *lesque*, in grotesque, or *lesque*, in burlesque, or *tique*, in antique, &c. You may answer him that the same rule is not applicable, but this only creates a new issue, still to be settled, and by what indisputable rule?

What ex-member of our Assembly has not heard the erroneous pronunciation in our legislative halls, sometimes even by the speaker or clerks of one of the Houses? How often have members from this County been alluded to in the legislative Hall, as "the gentleman from Chautauk"? I know it was so 30 or 40 years since, and I am informed it is still so.— Again how often do our merchants hear New York merchants pronounce the name thus erroneously, although they may mark their packages with the prevailing mode of spelling.

All I apprehend necessary to correct the pronunciation is to spell the word with a terminating *a* instead of *e*, as it should be, and as it was in early days, on our statute book, and in the Surveyor General's Office, and in accordance with most of the Indian names of our counties, lakes, rivers, &c. in this State and vicinity. The truth is, I apprehend, the *que* is not the aboriginal termination, but has been added from another language, which has produced all the difficulty sought to be corrected.

Let us examine a list of the Indian names, to which I have alluded:

Saratoga, Oneida, Cayuga, Tioga, Cattaraugus, Niagara, Seneca, Cayahoga, Geauga, Ashtabula, Canada, Otsego, Chenango, Canasawacta, Casadaga, Canadawa, Cayawanyanda, Owaseo, Cayuga, Ischua, Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Chittawanga, Canquaga, Conjoctita, Sauquoit, Saghadagada, Chittenango, Canastota, Canaseraga, Cowanasequa, Canascragua, Ticonderoga, Canaderoga, (Schuyler lake) Otsdawa, Susquehanna, Otsquaga, Garoga, Canandaigua, Canadea, Cayuta, Cascadilla, Unadilla, Otisco, Skeneateles, Sacandaga, Gayndutta, Adiroudack, Tiognioga, Saranac, Chateaugay, Tionista, Kinzua, Cassawaga, Cashaqua, Ottawa, Monongahela, Sacandaga.

See how nearly uniformly they terminate with an *a*. How would many of them be effected by changing their termination to an *e*? How many of them would be pronounced with one less syllable?

In a legal point of view, I have no doubt the courts would equally recognize both modes of spelling. I am justified in this position from the highest judicial authority, and the names on the petition before you, justifies this position. We want no law to correct the spelling. Public sentiment, turned into a proper channel, govern in this country, and in this case, will if I mistake not, ultimately produce a uniformity of spelling and pronunciation. The people look to your honorable body, as their local legislature and guardians, to take the lead in this question. I apprehend the people will follow your lead. They have confidence in your integrity and sound judgment. The press, (of this County,) the great organs of intelligence, and correctors of public sentiment, I believe, are ready and desirous of following your decision, in favor of the petition. Every publisher of a news-paper in this county, that I have seen, has signed the petition. The petitioners are highly reputable. I have made no extra exertion to procure them, and but one man, to whom I have presented the petition, has refused to sign it.

On motion of Mr. Hiram Smith 2d, the Resolution reported by the Committee, was unanimously adopted.

Hon. T. B. Campbell, being present, suggested to the Board, that inasmuch as the Board had very properly corrected the spelling of Chautauqua, which he was confident was the correct mode of spelling the word, he would suggest that the Board now direct the alteration to be made in the county Seal to correspond with the corrected orthography.

Mr. C. L. Norton offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this county be directed to change the county seal so that the

spelling of the name shall be Chautauqua, in accordance with a resolution adopted by this Board this day.

On motion of Mr. Benedict,
Resolved, That the sum of \$6 in favor of J. B. Parker, \$7 63 in favor of W. R. Denslow, be assessed on the town of Ellery, for constables fees.

On motion of Mr. Griffith,
Resolved, That there be assessed on the town of Gerry, \$12, to purchase three volumes of the Revised Statutes of the State for 1859.

On motion of Mr. Abbey, the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Note by Hiram A. Foote (1881)

In 1889 after this action was taken by the supervisors - at a public request I visited in N.Y. at Harper Bros. (publishers of McCulloch's Geo. Bot.) abbelesons - and other leading publishing houses J.H. Colton - map publisher, - James W. Deane, James and other editors, to see publishers and editors to inform them of the change and ask their cooperation in making the change in books, maps, & newspapers. They all treated me with courtesy, promised to make the change and did so.

Amount carried forward,

174	Charles Derrant,
173	J. Flanagan,
172	Michael Brown,
171	John Quinlan,
170	Patrick Cary,
169	C. Dunn,
168	Patrick Mary,
167	Edward F. Gilson,
166	Henry Smith,
165	James Fitzgerald,
164	John Lynch,
163	Jeremiah Breen,
162	Edward Dunn,
161	William O'Neil,
160	James Corcoran,
159	Arthur Smith,
158	David Brown,
157	Mike Flanagan,
156	James Butricks,
155	Barney McLoughlin,
149	
148	Geo. Mix,
147	
146	Benj. Reddie,
145	Geo. L. Cook,
144	Charles T. Sablin,
143	Alanda Beach,
142	Alexander Houston,
141	R. Hamant,
140	Charles S. Reynolds,
139	Thomas Rochfort,
138	William Ward,
137	John Murphy,
136	Frederick Butricks,
135	
134	

Amount brought forward,

Amo	No	of	Days	of	Month	of	Year

Wm. C. ending

The Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

The Reunion

We are sure that we need not apologize to our readers for filling our paper with the proceedings of the Old Settlers' Reunion. No other matter can be so interesting to them. Still we are unable to present all we would like to, and are compelled to defer a part till next week.

No more delightful gathering has ever been had in the county than that held on Wednesday last to do honor to the early settlers who remain to participate in the festivities and reminiscences of the occasion. With four nonagenarians, 46 of those who had passed four score years and about one hundred and fifty who had passed three score years and ten, some of whom came to this county and erected their rude log cabins in the wilderness, when it comprised a single township of Genesee county, there was a venerable appearance to the assembly never witnessed in any other kind of gathering. It was a reunion of those who in youthful vigor had felled the trees, some to build their houses, cleared a small patch of ground for cultivation, and raised their families amid the wilds of the forest. Here they met to renew their old acquaintance, some of whom had not seen each other for many long years. The jet black hair of youth had passed away, and the white hair of old age now crowned their venerable heads. Here they partook of the good cheer which returned their youth, and they were again lads and lasses together. True they had not the elastic step which they had when they got together more than half a century ago to assist each other in erecting their log houses; but in their feelings of joyfulness in the re-union they held all the vivacity of their earlier days, when the gallant youth politely took the blushing maiden behind him on horse back to attend the social festival, perhaps miles away through the woods, at the house of some hospitable neighbor. Most joyfully they recounted the scenes of olden times, their hardships and sufferings, but withal the gay times they had when with health and hope they laid the foundations of our peerless county, where more than 60,000 people now enjoy the blessings conferred through their early labors and privations.

Well might the present generation do honor to these venerable men, and regard no effort too great to show the debt of gratitude due to them.

Prominent among the guests was the venerable Judge Foote, who came from New Haven to this reunion. He has truly said that he resides at New Haven but lives in Chautauqua Co. No man living has been so laborious in preserving the record of early times, as the files of the Censor will show, and the examination of the documents he has preserved showed that he had been very assiduous in his labors. The older the county becomes the more valuable are his records. A debt of gratitude is due him which the present and coming generations

will not be able to repay. May he be present at many more reunions.

"Those who make history seldom write it." How true this is of the old settlers of our county. Their deeds will go down to posterity, but who shall record them, so that those who shall come after will know to whom they are so greatly indebted for the foundation of our prosperity? Happily these reunions will enable the press to preserve this valuable history to future generations.

May there be many more such reunions, and may Heaven bless the good old pioneers with health and strength to meet again the friends of their youth on such joyful occasions for years to come.

RELICS.

Twenty-six volumes of scrap-book, by Judge E. T. Foote, of New Haven, Conn. Elijah T. Foote came to Jamestown in 1815, and practiced as a physician. In 1817 he was made associate assistant justice, and in 1823 he was appointed first judge and continued in that position until 1843. His interest in Chautauqua Co. matters has led him to "scrap" all reminiscences and historical dates connected with the county that he could get hold of, intending ultimately to prepare a history of the county. This history will now be written by Andrew W. Young, Esq.; instead, the Judge feeling himself too infirm to undertake it. These 26 volumes, originally merchants' ledgers for journals which he has been fifty years collecting. Mr. Young is to use exclusively. Much of the matter they contain it would be impossible now to collect—an item that should be remembered by all asked to subscribe for the new history. Among other matters included are the original H. L. C. surveys, correspondence, maps and original articles (papers of 1799 included), geographical notes of the early settlers, histories of the original churches, schools, etc. The Judge has expended all of this labor "from a debt of gratitude to the county that gave him his start in life," but those who have looked over the books unitedly agree that the gratitude debt is the other way. What he had collected before 1830, was burned at the fire in Jamestown so that no little portion of what is included in the 26 books has been written over twice.

Judge Foote also exhibited an account book, bound in parchment, of Dr. Leverett Hubbard, of New Haven, Conn., kept in 1775 and 1776. The Laws of the State of New York printed in 1808, organizing the county and setting Pomfret off from Chautauqua as the second town in the county; Lewis C. Todd's English Grammar printed at Fredonia in 1827—probably the first book published in the county; a religious pamphlet printed in 1673; Turner's History of the Holland Purchase; Phelps & Gorham's Purchase History of Erie Co. Pa.—a book that proves the value and importance of a county history for Chautauqua; J. A. M. P. Prendergast's account books from 1813 to 1816; James Prendergast's Grist Mill account book from 1817 to 1823; and Douglass & Houghton's merchant acct. book at Cattaraugus (Irving) and Canada way in 1812 and 1813—giving a fine idea of old prices; a bound volume of parts of vol. 1 of Chautauqua Bogle published at Mayville in 1817; vol. 2 of Chautauqua Gazette published at Fredonia in 1818; vol. 1 of New York Censor of 1821; and vol. 3 of Fredonia Gazette of 1827; a bound volume of the Chautauqua Republican of 1828; also copies of several New England papers of 1750—90; also a copy of The Connecticut Courant of Oct. 29, 1764, in which is the following paragraph:

A surprising concatenation of events to one man in one week.—Published on Sunday, married Monday, had a child Tuesday, stole a horse a Wednesday, banished a Thursday, died a Friday, buried a Saturday—all in one week.

The Judge has expended for binding of over 100 yards of Chautauqua Co. papers upwards of \$200.

Also an Autograph Book with a thousand or more autographs of Chautauquans; also two memoranda books still older also filled with autographs and autobiographies.

He also exhibited photographs of James McMahon the first white settler of Chaut. Co. in 1802; Jonathan Cass, pioneer merchant of Westfield; Dr. Squire White, the first surrogate of the county; Judge Benj. Walworth (the Dr. recognizes the pipe but not the man); Judge Zattu Cushing the first Judge of the county; Wm. Peacock, the first

treasurer; Judge Thos. B. Campbell; Judge Artemus Hearick—a pioneer of Mayville; Dr. John B. Marshall first clerk of county, and John Dexter, 2d clerk; Judge Joel Burnell—a pioneer of Charlotte, and Judge Philo Orton who was appointed at the organization of the county. His memoranda or scrap books have biographical mention of each of these.

Also the original affidavits of the revolutionary soldiers residing in the county by means of which their pensions were obtained. His memoranda or scrap books have biographical mention of each of these.

Of the above perhaps nothing was examined with more interest than the copies of the original articles from Batavia land office to the grandfathers of those now in possession.

Rev. T. Stillman, D. D. of Dunkirk, was called upon to offer prayer, upon the conclusion of which Judge Foote said he had a favor to ask. He wanted all present to join with him in singing the first verse of old "Coronation" and grand old "Halleluiah."

All hail the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him, Lord of all.

It seemed as though every person in the hall joined in the hymn. "How good that is," we heard one of the venerable vice presidents say to a friend. He expressed the general sentiment.

JUDGE FOOTE

in the interval of business which occurred, addressed the meeting as follows:

I love old Chautauqua. I have striven to preserve its history. (He here pointed to 26 large folio volumes of historic scrap-books on the stage as an evidence of his labor.) Many of my documents were from the Batavia Land office. I desire an opportunity to exhibit before this meeting these 26 volumes separately, and give a brief history of their contents and show their importance to the history of this county and its pioneers. There I have a list of the early settlers compiled from the records of the Batavia Land office. I want a history that commemorates your virtues and hardships before I came in the county, (58 years ago), as I have not forgotten what Chautauqua has done for me. I once thought I could write it, but cannot. I am a weak, feeble old man. Col. James McMahon was the first white settler in Chautauqua county. I have traced it through the land office records, and have the document to prove it. I love these gray heads, many of them I have known since I came into the county. I proposed that hymn be sung I know you are a Christian people. We all believe alike in the foundation—Christ Jesus.

I reside in New Haven, but live in Chautauqua. Here I am to be buried—have so provided in my will. This is the last meeting for many of us, but no matter, if we are ripe for the harvest, we are ripe.

I mean to leave a history of the records of the county. The early records and assessment rolls of some of the towns have disappeared and others are disappearing from the gross negligence of town clerks, and it is high time the people were investigating the matter of their records, and the competency and character of those they choose for clerks. In these books are the names of many early settlers of Chautauqua county, many of whom do not appear in the record of the County Clerk's office. I have here 26 volumes of historic documents, and wish a committee appointed to make an examination of them and report.

E. F. Warren, Obed Edson, J. L. Bugbee, D. H. Waite and A. W. Young were appointed such committee.

Judge Warren, from the committee appointed to report upon the historical collection of this county, reported as follows, which was adopted:

That from the brief examination which the committee has been able to make of the books, papers, and documents which have been submitted to it, and from the previous personal knowledge of some of its members of the collection itself and of the great labor, expense and pains-taking which has been bestowed in making it, they are satisfied that it possesses a historical value to the people of this county beyond anything in existence. Interesting records of the first settlements, kept in the Batavia Land Office, of the names and locations of the early settlers, of the organization of the county, and of the several towns and villages; of churches and schools, and full biographical and obituary notices of many of the pioneers; old files of newspapers care fully bound and lettered, autographs, sketches containing many records of personal history and adventure, and other matters of great value relating to its general history, are to be found in this collection.

Of the general accuracy of these memorials of the past the committee entertain no doubt. They are here preserved in large part, in their original form. Such a mass of authentic records relating to our co. history is nowhere else to be found. They contain a complete history from the advent of the white man up to the period when the county became strong in its population and wealth. Appreciating their great value, the State Historical Society in Albany and the Buffalo Historical Society have applied to Judge Foote for these precious records, to be deposited in their archives.

He has declined to surrender them until it becomes known whether provision will be made for their reception and preservation in the county of Chautauqua, where they rightfully belong. They ought to be the property of the county; and with its population of 60,000, in large part composed of early settlers and their descendants, and the wealth that it possesses, we think that in justice to the memory of those to whom we owe so much, the public authorities ought to take early measures to secure and provide a suitable place for the reception of this invaluable collection, and thus transmit to those who come after us, a treasure which can now be had "without money and without price."

Hon. A. W. Young is now engaged in compiling a history of this county, and from his well known character for intelligence, industry and experience in historical composition, we do not doubt his ability and success supported by the popular favor, in producing a work which the people will be glad to possess in their families, and at their firesides. But when his labors are completed in the most satisfactory manner there will still remain a wealth of valuable information in this collection which no dozen volumes of the size of his proposed work can contain.

Your committee therefore suggest that the Board of Supervisors be earnestly solicited to provide a suitable place for the preservation of this collection, and that it be secured, for the use and benefit of the people of the county, in all coming time.

The Westfield Republican.

LOCAL, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1873.

JUDGE FOOTE IN WESTFIELD.

The deep interest felt by this gentleman in his favorite and long cherished object remains unabated. Rarely do men gratuitously expend so much effort in carrying out a project designed only for the public benefit, as the Judge has done to furnish the people of Chautauqua County with a faithful and reliable history. It is generally known that he has devoted many years to the collection of material, and that his historical collections have been placed in the hands of Mr. A. W. Young, who is now engaged, in this village, in writing a history of the county.

The same paternal care so long manifested in this project, has brought the Judge to this place to watch the progress of the work, and to render such further aid by his counsel, verbal explanations, etc., as may be needed to produce a history which shall fully meet the expectations of the people of the county. Laboring under the weight of years, and afflicted with bodily disease, absence from his home is itself no small sacrifice—increasing the debt of gratitude already due him for his invaluable services. That many of the citizens of the county appreciate the object of his arduous labors, there is no doubt. And we believe this appreciation will be still more generally felt and expressed, because a good and reliable history, such as we have reason to expect, will increase in value with the lapse of time. The only reward for his labors which he has reason to expect, is the gratitude of his former fellow-citizens, and this he will be sure to receive.

99	Mike Gallagher
98	Tom McGinnis
97	Anthony Quiser
96	Pat O'Brien
95	H. E. Smith
Amount brought over	
Names	
Sub	
Mo	

W. C. McCall

Week commencing Oct 22

ending Oct 29

Dayton 594
Brown 475

Dayton 553
Brown 700

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane,									7 50				
52 R. B. Hoyt,									11				
53 C. Gardner,									7 50				
54 Mary Gorman,									5 50				
55 Jane Corbin,									6 38				
56 Mary Coyle,									8 65				
57 Sarah Whittier,									6 62				
58 Mrs. Doane,									5 71				
59 Mrs. Stevens,									10				
60 Eliza Stanley,									7 59				
61 Catharine Murray,									4 58				
62 Adelia Munson,									6				
63 Joanna Gorman,									6				
71 John W. Lane,									15 02				
72 Levi F. Holt,									11				
73 Charles Willoughby,									10				
74 Charles Spiegel,									14 81				
75 M. Knight,									5 70				
76 Edmund Plumb,									11				
77 Edwin N. Kimball,									11				
78 William Gebhardt,									10 62				
79 ^{John} Jacob-Kesler,									9				
79 Jacob-Kesler,									12				
80 Daniel Frohmeyer,									12				
81 C. R. Smith,									2 75				
82 P. S. Morton,									5 80				
83 Geo. Dayton,									8				
84									5				
85 John Campbell,									7 50				
86 John McCusker,									10				
87 James Bannon,									11				
88									7 50				
89 John Munsey,									11				
90 Richard Laby,									9				
91 Pat Bannon,									4 37				
92 John Bannon,									5				
93 William McMannis,									11				
94 John Dillon,									8 10				
^{member} ^{church} Amount carried forward,									4 27				
									9				
									5				

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Week ending October 15th continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									758 73	747 23	11 50		
175 Charles E. Hayes,									7	7	/		
176 William Quinlan,									5 62	5 62	/		
177 Frank Williman,									14 32	14 32	/		
178 Patrick Kelley,									3 73	3 73	/		
179 Edwin D. Tucker,									5 80	5 80	/		
180 Samuel Leete,									4 95	4 95	/		
181 John Coffee,									11 97	11 97	/		
182 Thomas Brown,									5 62	5 62	/		
183									3 54	3 54	/		
184 Patrick Coffee,									5 26	5 26	/		
185 Patrick Donnelly,									5 75	5 75	/		
186 Austin Doane,									5 52	5 52	/		
187 Thomas Ward,									5 98	5 98	/		
188 G. Keane,									4 50	4 50	/		
189 Lee R. Gilson,									12 84	12 84	/		
190									861 13	849 63	11 50		
191 E. Goodman,									4 68	4 68	/		
192 M. Mason,									5 62	5 62	/		
193 E. Williams,									5 62	5 62	/		
194									6 73	6 73	/		
195 J. Gore,									3 38	3 38	/		
196 James Coffee,									4 68	4 68	/		
197 J. Boyn,									3 68	3 68	/		
198 A. Spang,									8 60	8 60	/		
199 Geo. W. Howland,									9	9	/		
200 M. D. Hawley,									5 62	5 62	/		
201 F. Sheriden,									5 62	5 62	/		
202 P. Powell,									4 50	4 50	/		
203 J. Terrell,									4 50	4 50	/		
204 W. Hurlburt,									4 50	4 50	/		
205 T. Hackett,									5 62	5 62	/		
206 J. Ryan,									5 62	5 62	/		
207									3 02	3 02	/		
208									5 62	5 62	/		
209									5 26	5 26	/		
210 A Shupp									7 67 50	956 00	11 50		
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Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1862.

Early Mail-routes and Post-offices in Chautauqua County.

To THE EDITOR OF THE FREDONIA CENSOR:—Agreeable to a promise long since made, I herewith forward you another article relating to the early history of Chautauqua County, to be published in your paper and intended to be copied into other papers of the county, to preserve its early history.

Introductory to a history of the early mail routes and Post Offices of Chautauqua County, I will briefly allude to the nearest mail-routes and Post-offices east and west of our county before we enjoyed mail facilities, and between which offices and mail-routes our first mail-route was established.

BUFFALO POST-OFFICE.

I have never been able to find any one who could give me a history of the first Post-office in Buffalo, or the extension of the first mail-route to Buffalo. Most of the records of the General Post-office relating to Post-offices and mail routes of that date were destroyed in the war of 1812. After much research and investigation, I have ascertained that a Post-office was first established at Buffalo by the name of "Buffalo Creek," as a private office, (not then on any mail-route) the latter part of the year 1804, and that Erastus Granger, Esq., was appointed Post-Master. He received the emoluments of his office as a compensation for transporting the mail to and from his office to Niagara Post-office. The nearest offices were at Batavia on the east, Niagara on the north, and Erie, Pa., on the west. The P. M. procured his mail from Niagara Post-office and forwarded his mails in the same direction. Mr. Granger served as Post-Master until 1818, when he was superseded by Julius Guiteau; Mr. Granger also held the offices of Collector of Customs, and Indian agent in Buffalo.

Stephen Bates, Esq., of Canandaigua, was the mail contractor from Canandaigua, west as far as the mail was transported in the years 1801-2 and 3, the mail being carried once in two weeks. During Mr. Bates' contract, the mail was extended to Niagara.

Messrs. Baker and Seely, were mail contractors from Canandaigua to Niagara, via Avon, Caledonia, Batavia and Cold Spring (in the present town of Lockport) to Niagara in the year 1804, and until October 1st, 1805—John Metcalf of Canandaigua was the sub-contractor and carried the mail once in two weeks.

In January, 1805, Post-Master Granger, increased the compensation of Mr. Metcalf at the rate of one hundred dollars a year to extend his mail-route from Niagara to Buffalo Creek, that the Post-office there might be supplied with a regular mail once in two weeks. July 5th 1805, John Metcalf took the mail contract on the preceding route at the rate of \$150 a year to commence on the first day of October, 1805. By the terms of this contract he was to transport the mail once in two weeks, by the way of "New Amsterdam" (the Holland Land Company's name for Buffalo) "in going to Niagara," and in returning from Niagara to Canandaigua he pursued his old route by way of Cold Spring and Batavia, omitting Buffalo. I found an old newspaper containing an advertised list of about 150 letters remaining in the Post-office at Niagara, January 1, 1805, Joseph West, P. M. From the number of letters advertised and the names, I apprehend many of them were for residents of Canada. The first returns from the "Buffalo Creek" Post office, was July 1, 1805, for about seven months, showing a balance due the General Post-office of \$11 84.

I believe the first effort to run a stage from Canandaigua to Buffalo, was by the aforesaid Metcalf in the year 1807. On the 16th day of February, 1807, the said Metcalf presented his petition to the legislature of the State, praying for the exclusive privilege of running stages from Canandaigua, to Buffalo. The petition was referred to the members of Assembly from Ontario and Genesee. These were Messrs. Philetus Swift and Ashael Warner, from Ontario, and Gen. Alexander Rea from the county of Genesee—all prominent men of the period. On the 23d of February, Gen. Rea, in behalf of the Committee, reported that "they find there is a line of stages from Albany to Canandaigua, and no farther, at which place a traveller is left without due means of pursuing his journey; and often liable not only to be detained, but to imposition in hiring carriages to take him on. The committee are therefore of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted," and reported a bill forthat purpose, which appears to have passed without opposition and became a law, April, 1807.

As the session laws of the N. Y. Legislature of that period are scarce, and to be found in but very few county or town, clerk's offices or attorneys' libraries, I give a brief of the act. By the terms of the law Mr. Metcalf had the exclusive right for seven years, and any other person running wagons on said route as a stage line, was liable to a fine of \$500 to be recovered by said Metcalf. He was required to provide at least three wagons and three stage sleighs, with sufficient coverings and also a sufficient number of horses.—The fare was not to exceed six cents a mile for a passenger and fourteen pounds of baggage. Every 150 pounds of additional baggage, six cents a mile, or in that proportion. He was to start his stages and proceed on regular days stated for the purpose. Between the first day of July and the first day of October, he was to accomplish said route between Canandaigua and Buffalo, at least once in a week, unavoidable accidents excepted. Not more than seven "grown up passengers" were to be taken into the stage at one time, unless by the unanimous consent of said seven passengers. If more than seven passengers applied and could not be accommodated as aforesaid, Metcalf was required forthwith to send an extra covered carriage for four persons. If four or more applied in Canandaigua to go out not less than ten miles on said route, and could not be accommodated in the regular stage, they were to pay eight cents a mile each, and the proprietor was bound to send an extra stage for them. No person was prohibited from traveling in private carriages on said route. If Mr. Metcalf neglected to perform the duties required of him, he was to forfeit his exclusive grant.

By an advertisement of that period, I find the stage ran between Canandaigua and Albany twice a week, the route between said places being performed in four days. I am informed by Judge Phelps, of Canandaigua, who was well acquainted with Metcalf, that he commenced running stages as required by his grant, and run the only stages on the route for some years, and about the close of the war of 1812, he removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he subsequently died. I found he was a mail contractor on Western routes after his residence in Ashtabula. I also found one of his advertisements, dated April 26, 1808, by which it appears that his stage was to leave Canandaigua every Monday at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Niagara, by the way of Buffalo, Thursday at 9 A. M. Leave Niagara at 3 P. M., same day, and arrive at Buffalo, Friday at 5 P. M., and leave Buffalo the same evening, and arrive at Canandaigua Sunday evening, at 5 P. M. Fare, 6 cents a mile, and 14 pounds of baggage allowed to each passenger.

The Post-office at Erie was established in about 1798, at the termination of a two weeks mail-route from Pittsburgh to Erie. John Hay, Esq., was the Post-Master there in 1805, and his quarterly returns for April 1st, 1805, showed a balance due the General Post-office of \$16 28. When he entered on the duties of the office, or when he retired from it, I am not advised. I have no definite information about the mail-route from Pitts-

burgh to Erie before 1811, when John Gray, Esq., was P. M. at Erie, and was also mail contractor for a weekly horse-mail at a compensation of \$920 a year. Post-Masters were not then as now, prohibited from being mail contractors.

The settlement of Chautauqua County commenced in 1802,* but had no mail-route into or through it until 1806. Previous to that date, the few settlers in the County were compelled to send to Buffalo or Erie for mail facilities. In 1805 a Post route was established by act of Congress between, "Presque Isle" (Erie) and Buffalo Creek. John Metcalf took a contract for transporting the mail on this route, once in two weeks, to commence in the fore part of the year 1806. The mail was usually carried by a footman in a hand mail-bag; and from information of living witnesses on which I can rely, I learn that the mail was at first carried for a few times, in the carrier's pocket-handkerchief for want of a mail-bag. John Edwards, from Ontario county, was employed by Metcalf to carry the mail, which he did on foot, during his contract.

A Post-office, the first in Chautauqua County, was established on this route, in the present town of Westfield, by the name of Chautauqua, on the 6th day of May, 1806 and James McMahan, Esq., the pioneer settler of the county, appointed Post-Master. At that time, and for many years subsequent, he resided at his farm, (the first settled in the county) a little west of the original X Roads. The farm is now, 1861, owned by Sheriff Vorce.—Col. McMahan held the office there until 1818 when it was discontinued, and the present office in Westfield established as more central, with Doctor Fenn Deming as Post-Master.

Canadaway Post-office was the second in the County, and was established June 18th, 1806, and Deacon Orsamus Holmes appointed Post-Master. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a pioneer settler of the county. The office was located near the center of the present town of Sheridan and about four miles east of the Village of Fredonia. At this time the town of Chautauqua in the county of Genesee, embraced the whole territory of the present county of Chautauqua. The preceding offices were the only ones established in the county for some years, and the preceding mail route the only one in the county for about ten years.

From October 1 1807, to Oct. 1 1809, Edward Fetherly, Post-Master of Jefferson Ohio, was the mail contractor from Erie Pa. to New Amsterdam N. Y. for the transportation of a mail on horseback once in two weeks, at a compensation of \$420 per annum.

My health permitting, I will ere long send you a continuation of this article embracing the origin of the present office in Fredonia, the establishment of the Mayville, Jamestown and other offices, and the first mail routes south of the ridge, and a history of the first stage routes in the county. Whether my articles prove a benefit in perpetuating the early history of our county or not, they cost me much more time and labor than will be generally appreciated by the people. It is no more trouble to write an article after the facts embraced in it are hunted up from different sources, after a lapse of nearly half a century, and collected together, than to raise a frame after each stick in it is sought out in the wilderness from different and distant localities, cut, hewed, sawed and framed ready to be united in one building. With the "compliments of the season," I am

Sincerely your Friend and most obed't
Dec. 25, 1861. E. T. FOOTE.

* In "Gazetteer of the State of New York," recently published by J. H. French, L. L. D. which I have for the first time recently seen, I find myself quoted by name and residence on page 210, as authority that our county was settled in 1794 &c. This is untrue and I have never authorized such a statement, nor was the first settlement made in the county by Amos Sotile in 1797. I quote the book from recollection—"Sawtell" was a resident of the county of Chenango at that time, and for a later period, though he assisted as axeman or chainman in surveying in the summer, some of the range lines of Chautauqua county. The surveys and land office records contradict the date of Sotile's settlement. I repeat what I have long since published in Chautauqua County papers, James McMahan was the first bona-fide settler, and in the year 1802. From a hasty examination of the Gazetteer, I find many errors relating to Chautauqua county and its towns, but I have not time or space to particularize, and but for my having been quoted as authority for an erroneous state-

ment, I should not have alluded to the book. I desire to put this contradiction on record lest I should become the unwilling author of erroneous history. From a hasty examination of the Gazetteer, it is evidently a work of much labor and research, but the author or his correspondents have in many cases as is too often the case by others, relied on tradition rather than searching authentic sources for information.

The Jamestown Journal. FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1863.

Early Mail Routes and Post-Offices of Chautauqua County.

Eds. Censor—Sirs: About one year since, you published my first number on the Early Mail Routes and Post Offices of Chautauqua County as an item of a history of the County, intending it to be republished in other papers of the County. I then promised another article in continuation, on the same subject.

Pomfret Post Office was the third in the County. It was established May 6, 1800, and Samuel Berry, Esq., an early pioneer from Madison, N. Y., and a native of Connecticut, was appointed Post Master; the office being located in the present village of Fredonia, then called Canadaway. The office was kept in a building which then stood on the present premises of Capt Charles Burritt, and which now forms the rear part of the dwelling house of Mr. J. F. Willey.

It will be remembered from my former communication that Canadaway P. O. of which Orsamus Holmes, Esq., was P. M., was established in 1809, and located in the present town of Sheridan about four miles East of Fredonia. At that period the whole of the present county constituted the Town of Chautauqua in the County of Genesee, and an indefinite tract of country about the Canadaway Creek was usually called by the settlers Canadaway; Pomfret not being organized until 1808, when it embraced nearly one half of the present County, and remained so until 1812, when the towns of Gerry, Ellicott and Hager were erected from Pomfret. The names of the offices of Canadaway and Pomfret presented an anomalous inconsistency that remained until the name of Canadaway village and its Post Office was changed to Fredonia.

Jacob Houghton, Esq., a pioneer lawyer to this county from Rensselaer County, N. Y., but a native of Bolton, Mass., was appointed P. M. of Pomfret August 19, 1813. The office was kept by him in a building which occupied a part of the present site of Center Block. Thomas Warren, Esq., had a store in the same building, while Mr. Houghton's law office was on the second floor.

Mosely W. Abell, Esq., a native of Bennington, Vt., emigrated to Buffalo and from thence to Canadaway in 1814, was appointed P. M., April 22d 1816; Judge Houghton having removed with his family to Mayville, where he practiced his profession for some years. During the administration of Mr. Abel, the Post Office was kept in the Inn of Messrs. Mosely W. and Thomas G. Abell, on the present site of the Johnson House, and was at that time, and for many subsequent years one of the best Inns in the county. After stages were established from Buffalo to Erie, it became one of the principal stage houses on the route.

The name of the village of Canadaway was changed to Fredonia by a public meeting of its inhabitants, and by their petition the name of the Post office was also changed to Fredonia, January 1st, 1817. Balance due the General Post office for the first quarter, April 1st, 1817 was \$67,37, at that time the largest amount returned from any office in the county.—Mr. Abell, was succeeded by Orrin McCluer, Esq., who, a native of Wallingford, Vt., emigrated from Madison, N. Y., to Fredonia in 1823, was appointed P. M. in 1827 and held the office about six years, the office being kept in the store of the Postmaster on Main street now occupied by Messrs. N. L. & D. E. Payne.

From Ebenezer Mt Esq Batavia showing the
 Location of Cold Spring as described in my article
 on early mail routes - See *Federica censor* 1862

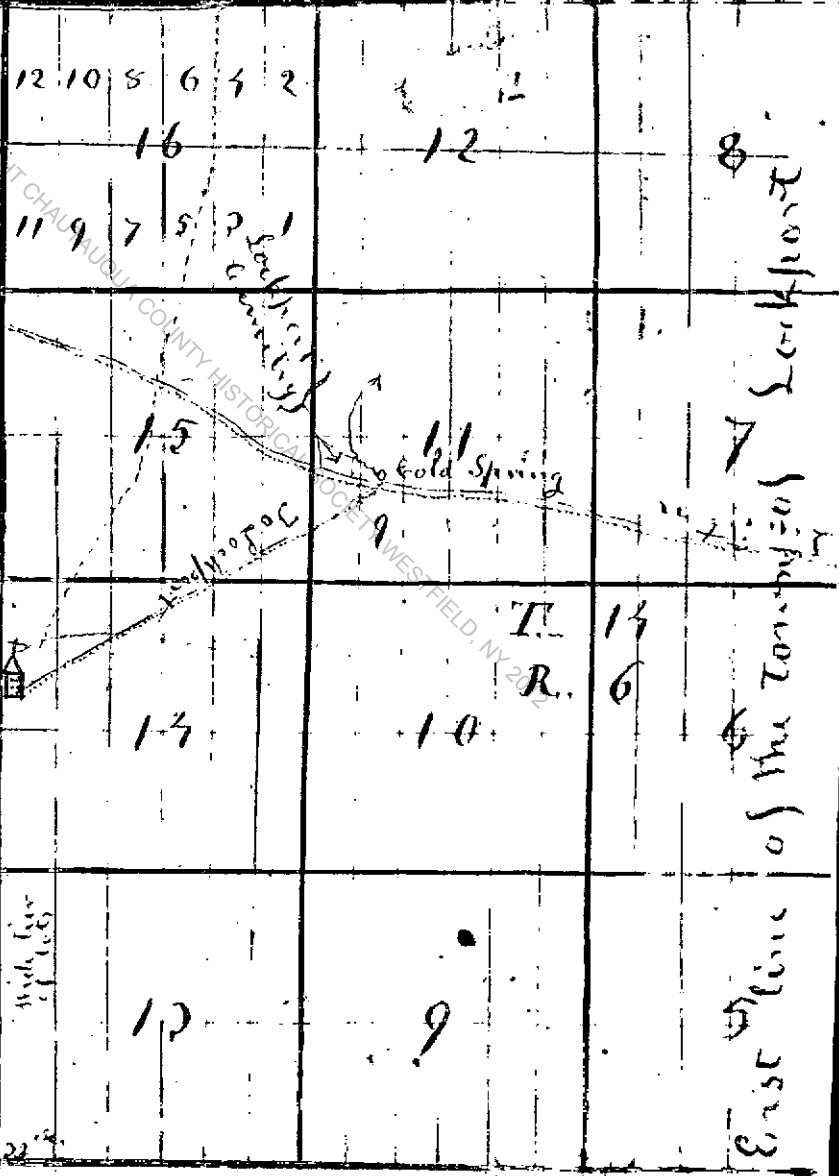


Route - See *Federica censor*
 along of part of section
 2nd part of section
 including the crossing point
 nearly due to the

T. 15
 R. 6

T. 15
 R. 7

Wright's Corners
 Ridge Road
 P.O.



T. 14 R. 7

Center of the
 Village of
 Lockport

T. 14
 R. 6

East line of the township Lockport

T. 13
 R. 7

T. 13 R. 6

Note. T. 13 R. 6, is divided into
 sections 1/2 miles square with
 into lots of about 120 acres
 and some in lot 10/100

Buffalo, April 6. 1863.

Dr. E. T. Foote

My Dear Sir,

While travelling
with you many years since,
I recollect that you informed
me that you were collecting ma-
terials for a history of Chautauque
County, and I have just received
from you the "Piedmont Censor" of
April 1. containing an article over
your signature, marked No. 3, on the
early post offices &c. in Chautauque
Co., which I trust is but a chapter
in your long-looked-for History.
I immediately called on G. H. Salis-
bury, Secy. of the Buffalo Historical Society

to see if he had the previous
numbers, but to my regret found
he had but one, which seemed to
be number 2 though not num-
bered. I have just finished read-
ing both of these, which I regard
as very valuable contributions to
the History of Western ^{N.Y.} and hope
you may be able to send to the Society
the first number. Mr. Salisbury
informs me that he shall preserve
them in a scrap book. I enjoy
that they have been to me very
interesting and instructive, and
I should like to see them in a more
durable form.

I am also indebted to you
for two catalogues of your College
which I shall present to the Society.

With my best wishes for
your health and prosperity,
and the speedy publication of
your history,

I remain

Truly yours
Millard Fillmore

HISTORICAL SOCIETY WESTFIELD, NY 2012

Hor. M. Fillmore
letter, April 6 1863
requesting no 1 on
early mail route &c

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Jackson Orton, Esq., a son of H. O. Orton, succeeded Maj. Meeker, and kept the office in the same place. John Z. Saxton, Esq., a native of Butternuts, N. Y., succeeded Mr. Orton and kept the office in his store opposite the present residence of E. A. Lester, Esq., some, and then removed it across the street, where he continued his mercantile business.

Ebenezer A. Lester, Esq., a native of Andover, N. Y., who emigrated to Fredonia in 1831, succeeded Mr. Saxton and removed the office into the Johnson House.

Daniel Douglass, Esq., succeeded Mr. Lester, and Levi L. Pratt, Esq., Editor and Printer, a native of Northampton, Mass., succeeded Mr. Douglass, June 1st, 1849. O. W. Johnson, Esq., held the office from July 20, 1853, to May 15, 1855, and Lorenzo Morris, Esq., Attorney, a native of Smithfield, N. Y., from May 15, 1855, to April 17, 1861. He removed the office into the Censor block on Center street, June 25, 1856, and from thence to Miner's building April 17 1857. Charles J. Orton, Esq., a former P. M. of Fredonia, was his successor from April 17, 1861, to July 1, 1862.

Willard McKinstry, Esq., Printer and a native of Chicopee, Mass., was appointed P. M. July 1, 1862, and still holds the office, which he removed to the Censor Block again, Aug. 15, 1862, where it still remains. I am indebted to Emory F. Warren, Esq., for the location of the office subsequent to P. M. Abell's tenure of office, and for names and particulars of some of the incumbents after him, and also to W. McKinstry, Esq., for partial files of his paper and a cheerful readiness to aid in collecting historic information relative to Chautauqua Co.

From Oct. 1, 1809, to Oct. 1, 1811, John Metcalf, of Canandaigua, was the contractor for transporting the mails from New Amsterdam, N. Y., to Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on horseback, once in two weeks, at a yearly compensation of \$388. By an act of Congress, reorganizing mail routes, in 1810, I find the following route described, viz: "Erie to New Amsterdam via Cascadea, Cattaraugus and Fish Creek." Canadaway Creek at a very early day was by the Indians sometimes called Cascadea, and Eighteen Mile Creek, Chaughquago or Fish Creek. Judge Peacock, who is very accurate in such matters, confirms this version of names. From July, 1811, to Dec., 1814, John Gray, P. M. of Erie, was the contractor for carrying the mail on horseback, once in two weeks, from New Amsterdam, N. Y., to Cleveland, Ohio, for \$950 a year, commencing Oct. 1811. Post Masters were not then, as now, prohibited from being contractors. By act of Congress the Post Master General was required to furnish mail facilities to seats of justice in every county where the courts were held. The county of Chautauqua becoming fully organized in 1811, the Governor and Counsel of Appointment having appointed County officers on the 9th of February, 1811, and the first court having been held for that County at Mayville in June, 1811, the village of Mayville, although on no established mail route, became entitled to Post Office privileges.

Mayville P. O. was established as a private office, July 1, 1812, and Caspar Rouse, Esq., attorney from Rensselaer County, N. Y., and the first settled lawyer in Mayville, was appointed P. M. The Post Master transported his mail to and from Chautauqua, (old X roads P. O.) for the emoluments of his office, and this arrangement continued until ultimately the office was embraced in the Schedule of offices on the Buffalo and Erie Mail-Route, which arrangement continued for many years, the mail passing Mayville on every trip between Erie and Buffalo. Mr. Rouse held the office but a few months, having died on the 25th of December, 1812. He was a worthy man and bade fair to become eminent in his profession. His body was the first interred in the cemetery in Mayville, at the foot of the

hill-east of the Court House. James H. Price, attorney from Troy, N. Y., died in Mayville, June 25 1829, and was interred by the side of Mr. Rouse. In July, 1859 I placed a little marble stone at each of their graves that their location might not be forgotten. Anselm Potter, Esq., attorney, and an early emigrant to Mayville from Plymouth, Conn., was appointed P. M. on the recommendation of the P. M. of Chautauqua, Jan 19, 1813; but Mr. Potter declined the office.

Charles B. Rouse, Esq. (a brother of Caspar,) was appointed P. M. Feb. 12, 1813, vice Potter declining. The Rouses kept the Office in a small framed house on the east side of Portage Street, a little south of George Lowry's, tavern, and about half way from the Court House to the head of the Lake. C. B. Rouse was removed for cause, Nov. 1 1816, and George McGonagle, Esq., merchant, of the firm of Herriott & McGonagle, pioneer merchants in Mayville, from Meadville, Pa., was appointed P. M., and the Office was removed to the Post Master's store on the west side of Portage Street, south of and joining the public square—store afterwards occupied by J. B. Burrows, Esq. Jedediah Tracy, Esq., a pioneer to the west, a native of Richmond, Mass., was appointed P. M. May 29, 1819, vice McGonagle resigned. Mr. Tracy was an Inn-keeper at Mayville for many years, and kept an excellent tavern where the Hammond House is now located, and where the Office was kept by Mr. Tracy. He faithfully discharged the duties of his office for about 15 years, and resigned. Jesse Brooks, Esq., merchant, a native of Ashford, Ct., who emigrated to Mayville about 1827, and who was connected with Maj. Asahel Lyon in mercantile business, was appointed P. M., July 1, 1834, and held the office until superseded by Russell Sackett, Esq. Russell Sackett, Esq., attorney, a son of Eiler Sackett, a pioneer settler at Dewittville, was appointed P. M. in 1841, and he in turn gave place to Col. E. W. Taylor as P. M. in 1845. Steven A. Beavis, Esq., became P. M. in 1849. Jesse Brooks, Esq., was re-appointed in 1853, and still holds the Office. Perhaps no man has ever served the public more honestly and faithfully in that office, having devoted his whole time to it and discharged its entire duties in person. Mayville P. O. was the only one in the County south of "the ridge" until about the 1st of January, 1817. (a period of 6 years,) and nearly the entire population of the south part of the County were dependent on Mayville Office for mail facilities, some of the inhabitants sending thirty miles for their letters and papers, and yet it was not then as serious an inconvenience as one would now suppose. From every neighborhood in the County individuals were frequently and sometimes daily visiting the Holland Company's Land Office at Mayville, where all the lands in the County were sold at that period, for the purchase of land or the transaction of business at the Land Office, when they almost invariably called at the Post Office to inquire for letters and papers for themselves and others in their settlement and neighborhood. Thus letters seldom remained long in the office. Again there was no paper published in the County previous to 1817, and very few "regular" papers came by mail to subscribers. A large share of letters and papers from the East, from whence the emigrants mostly came, were usually sent by their friends who were moving into the country or visiting their friends, and when a paper was received it was read by one after another until it was literally worn out. It was before the advent of railroads and telegraphs; and steamboats and post coaches had not then reached the County or even Western New York. I am under obligations to Mr. Phelps, editor of the *Sentinel*, for partial files of the *Sentinel* at a low price, rendering my files of that paper nearly complete.

Cattaraugus P. O. was established June 1, 1812, and Foster Young, Esq., appoint-

ed P. M. Balance due the Gen. P. O. the first quarter, \$3 20. The Office was located at the ferry on the Buffalo and Erie road and where a toll bridge was subsequently erected. John Mack, Esq., Innkeeper at Cattaraugus, succeeded Young as P. M. July 28, 1814. The Office was discontinued Dec. 4, 1847.

Burgettstown P. O., Pa., was established at the present village of North East, May 10, 1812, and Andrew Stevenson, Esq., appointed P. M. This was the first and only P. O. on the Buffalo and Erie post road, between the State Line and Erie, for many years.

The war with England having been declared in June, 1812, it soon became necessary for our Government to send dispatches with more rapidity than by the mail, as then transported, and in September, 1812, the mail between Albany and Buffalo was required to be transported at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours, and the Post Master at Buffalo was directed to dispatch an express mail twice a week from Buffalo to Cleveland, to go and return as soon as the roads would permit.

In 1813, the Government established an express by riders on horseback, with relays of horses, from Washington City, via Carlisle and Williamsport, Pa., and Bath and Dansville, N. Y., to Buffalo, to pass over the route in four days and eighteen hours. What would be thought of such an express in these days of rail roads and telegraphs? What a change? Will there be as great an advance in the next fifty years? Time alone will answer the question.

Mr. Richard Williams, an inn-keeper and pioneer settler of the present town of Portland, from Sangerfield, N. Y., but a native of East Hartford, Conn., was a sub-contractor under Gray for carrying the mail from Buffalo to Erie, on horseback, and his son, Abner Williams, performed most of the services until Commodore Perry's fleet sailed from Erie to attack the British fleet on Lake Erie, when young Williams volunteered on board the *Lawrence* and was killed in the action on the 10th of September 1813. A younger brother subsequently carried the mail for some years. Mrs. Richard Williams occasionally rode the mail horse between Buffalo and Erie, when her husband and sons were hurried on the farm.

In 1814 Richard Williams became contractor for carrying the mail from Buffalo to Erie via Mayville, on horseback, once a week, for a compensation of \$650, from Jan. 1, 1815, to Jan. 1, 1818. In 1816, a post-route was established by act of Congress, from Meadville, Pa., via forks of Oil Creek, Warner, (no doubt meaning Warren,) outlet of Chautauqua Lake to Mayville, N. Y. Messrs. Brawley & Johnson of Meadville, Pa., became mail contractors for transporting a mail on horseback on this route, once a week to commence Nov. 1, 1816, and terminating Nov. 1, 1819, at a compensation of \$420 a year. This was the first and only mail route established south of "ridge," in Chautauqua County, for some years.

Jamestown Post Office, was established Dec. 13, 1816, and Judge James Prendergast, a pioneer settler and a native of Pawling, N. Y., was appointed Post Master. The office was kept in the one-story store of Messrs. J. & M. Prendergast, (recently removed,) and the first store erected in the village, at the north-west corner of Main and First streets, now occupied by the fine brick building of Dascum Allen, Esq. Mr. Thomas Disher, a native of Canada, and a clerk of the Messrs. Prendergast, was assistant Post Master, and discharged most of the duties of the office during Judge Prendergast's administration. Balance due the General Post Office for the first quarter, April 1st, 1817, was \$5 14. Judge Prendergast held the office nearly eight years, when he resigned, and on his recommendation, Doctor Laban Hazeltine, a native of Dover, Vt., and the second settled physician in Jamestown, was appointed P. M. Oct. 24, 1824. The office was then removed to the Post Master's one story dwelling house built by

side of Main street, on lot No. 2, next south of the Jamestown House, where it remained during Doctor Hazeltine's administration, nearly five years. He died May, 1, 1852, aged 63. Elial T. Foote, a native of Greenfield, Mass., and the first settled physician in Jamestown, was appointed P. M. June 13, 1829, and removed the office to his apothecary store on the east side of Main street, on the south part of lot No. 6, about 50 feet north of Second street, where it remained until the store, with others, was burned, March 18, 1837, when the office was removed, the next day into the brick store built by Mr. James H. Pringle, then unoccupied, on the east part of lot No. 10, on the east side of Main street, (store on Third street,) where it remained during my term of office. Joseph Kenyon, Esq. was my assistant P. M., after 1835. My term of office was 12 years. I was the first P. M. in the county that introduced letter boxes for individuals. I commenced with 80 boxes in the summer of 1829. No rent was charged for boxes while I was P. M., or for some years after. I also used the first engraved P. O. letter stamps in the county. They were burned with the office in 1837, and a new set was procured without delay. Alvin Plumb, Esq., a native of Paris, N. Y., and an early merchant of Jamestown, was appointed P. M. June 8, 1841, and removed the office into the brick store originally erected by him, on the north-east corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by Rufus Jones, Esq., and where the office was continued through his administration. He held the office two and a half years, when having been elected County Clerk, and being about to remove to Mayville, he resigned. Joseph Kenyon, Esq., a native of Sangerfield, N. Y., and an early pioneer to Sheridan, N. Y., and a druggist of Jamestown, was appointed P. M., Dec. 5, 1843, and retained the office in the same building occupied by his predecessor. He held the office ten months. He died in Jamestown, Oct. 14, 1847, aged 53. Franklin H. Wait, Esq., Attorney, a native of Wardsboro, Vt., was appointed P. M. Oct. 4, 1844, and removed the office to the stone building of his father, Joseph Wait, Esq., lately burned, on the south side of Third street, on lot No. 9, on the east side Cherry street, near Mechanics alley. Judge Wait filled the office about four years. He removed to Wisconsin, and now resides in Minnesota. Eliphalet L. Tinker, Esq., a native of Lyme, Conn., an early emigrant to Westfield, N. Y., and a merchant in that place, and subsequently Post Master at Barcelona, N. Y., was appointed Post Master at Jamestown, Oct. 1, 1848, and left the office July 1, 1849, having held the office about nine months. Smith Seymour, Esq., a native of Milford, N. Y., and who emigrated from Camillus, N. Y. to Jamestown, was appointed Post Master, July 1, 1849, and remained in the office until June 30, 1853, about four years; office located south side of Third street near Main street, where Col. Wm. Hall's block is now located. Rufus Pier, Esq., a native of Otsego, N. Y., who emigrated to Jamestown in March, 1816, and was the first latter, with the late Elmer Freeman, that established that business in Jamestown, was appointed P. M., July 1, 1853, and retained the office until July 1, 1858, five years. He died in the village of Jamestown, Dec. 24, 1862, aged 74 years. Charles L. Harris, Esq., a native of Yorktown, Va., who emigrated to Jamestown in 1831, was appointed P. M. July 1, 1858, and left the office July 11, 1861, having held the office three years. He removed the office from Third street to the store on the west side of Main street, next south of the Jamestown House. Robert V. Cunningham, Esq., a native of Allegany County, Pa., who emigrated to Jamestown in June, 1827, and was the first chair maker that located in Jamestown, was appointed P. M. July 10, 1861, and still retains the office in the same place where it was kept by his predecessor.

My next communication, now ready for the press, will embrace, besides mail and early stage routes, information relative to

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Portland Chart. Co. N. Y. April 1866

Dear Sir

As you request to be informed of any errors in your article on the early establishment of Postoffices in this County

I notice some trifling ones in relation to Mr Calvin Barns in the Portland office

1st Mr Calvin Barns was not a soldier of the Revolution - And instead of it was but five miles from the office

2^d Mr B Barns was appointed postmaster (according to the letter of appointment now before me on the 17th day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirteen not 1818 and ten or so it is - The farm is now owned and occupied by his heirs

3^d The Postoffice was not by its name was discontinued in 1817 & Mr Barns was appointed in 1847

4th The Postoffice was not by its name was discontinued in 1817 & Mr Barns was appointed in 1847

the offices of Dunkirk, Hanover, Westfield, Portland, &c. The papers that republish this article, will please mail me a paper containing it, directed to me at New-Haven, Conn.
Very respectfully,
F. T. FOOTE.

Fredonia Advertiser.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 27, 1863.

PERSONAL.—Our venerable friend Judge E. T. Foote, one of the pioneers in the settlement of the County, and for many years one of its most prominent and useful citizens, but now a resident of New Haven, Conn., has just been making a visit among his surviving friends and the children of his departed ones in Chautauqua. He has lost none of his interest in the welfare of our people, and continues the object of esteem and veneration. Simultaneous with his visit, he makes another contribution to the early history of affairs in our county, which we have copied from the *Censor*, and which will be found very interesting.

In this connection, it is proper to add, that Judge Foote has for years been collecting materials for completing a History of the County from its first settlement by the white man. In this laudable endeavor, he should be promptly and zealously seconded, as it is, on his part, a generous undertaking. We trust that he will be aided by all who can assist him in any way hereafter.

Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

EARLY POST-OFFICES AND MAIL ROUTES IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Number Three.

Hanover Post office was established in the town of Hanover, at a place afterwards called Kensington, in the present town of Sheridan, Dec. 7, 1816, and William Holbrook, Esq., a pioneer merchant, appointed Postmaster. It was located on the Buffalo and Erie mail route, about five miles from Silver Creek, and three miles from Forestville.

Canada Post office, the second established in the county, located about four miles east of Fredonia, was discontinued August 6, 1817.

Mr. Holbrook, P. M. of Hanover, having removed to Walnut Creek, near Forestville, resigned his office, and Asa Pierce, Esq., a native of Boston, Mass., and an early emigrant, was appointed Postmaster for Hanover, 1821. Mr. Pierce and his neighbors procured a change of the name of the office to Kensington, the name of the intended village at that place, in 1822. Mr. Pierce was for many years an Inn-keeper in different sections of the county. He died in Fredonia Jan. 10, 1844, aged 63.

Early in 1823, a Post-route was established from Perry, N. Y., via Perrysburg, Nashville, and Forestville to Fredonia, and the mail was transported on this route on horseback once in two weeks. A Post office was established in Forestville by the name of Hanover, and Albert H. Camp, Esq., a native of Whitestown, N. Y. (his father a native of Durham, Conn.) was appointed Postmaster, May 15, 1823.

It was soon found that nearly all the mail matter for the town of Hanover went to the office at Forestville, and the Postmaster of Kensington, and those along the Erie road, procured the name of the Hanover Post-office to be changed to Forestville Oct. 15, 1823; but on the 22d of March, 1824, the name of the Forestville office was changed back to Hanover, and remained so until 1833, when it was again changed to Forestville, and still retaining that name by common consent, and probably will remain so. Amount due the General Post office from the Hanover office for the quarter ending July 1, 1823, \$5 73. For the quarter ending July 1, 1825, was \$17 97.

For several years, through the exertions and labors of Albert H. Camp, Esq., and others of Forestville, a mail was transported, by the consent of the Postmaster General, between Forestville and Kensington, as often as the mail passed on the Erie road.

Mr. Camp resigned the office of Postmaster in June, 1825; and William S. Snow, Esq., a printer, and son of Seth Snow, Esq., a pioneer from Franklin Co., Mass., was appointed Postmaster. He was succeeded in 1827 by Ernest Mullett, Esq., a native of Halifax, Vt., and a brother of Judge Mullett; since which, the following gentlemen have held the office of Postmaster at Forestville, viz: Messrs. John Morrison, (in 1828), Ira A. Torrey, Nedeiah Angel, Benajah Tubbs, James H. Phelps, Benajah Tubbs, (2d appointment) Orrin Morrison, and Cyrus D. Angell, Esq.

I am obliged to A. H. Camp, Esq. for many historical facts relating not only to Post-office changes in Hanover, but reliable statistics relative to the early trade in pot and pearl ashes, salts of lye, and goods in that part of the county; and for partial files of early papers printed at Mayville and Dunkirk. I am also indebted to Messrs. Elias Cooley and Samuel Phillips, of Hanover, for partial files of early newspapers printed at Fredonia and Jamestown.

The mail contract between Meadville and Mayville having terminated in Nov. 1819, Mr. James Brawley, of Meadville, Pa., took a new contract for a weekly mail on horseback from Meadville via Forks of Oil Creek, Brokenstraw, Youngsville, Warren, Fairbank, Jamestown and Mayville, to Westfield, 117; from which it will be seen that this route was extended from Mayville to Westfield, which had before been included in the Buffalo and Erie mail route contract.

In 1823, Capt. Gilbert Ballard, a native of Milford, Mass. emigrated from Windham Co. Vt., and an early Inn-keeper in Jamestown, whose Inn was located where Col. William Hall's brick block of stores now stands, at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, started a stage wagon once a week from Jamestown to Mayville, on the east side of the lake, going and returning the same day. By this stage passengers from Jamestown could reach the Buffalo and Erie stage route once a week. In 1824, the people of Jamestown being anxious to have a stage run to and from Mayville three times a week and carry the mail, a subscription was raised by the people of Jamestown to induce Capt. Ballard to make the improvement, and a petition was sent to the Postmaster General to allow \$200 a year to carry the mail in a stage tri-weekly. Capt. B. adopted the desired change, and good two horse covered wagons, with comfortable seats, were introduced.

In August, 1825, the Postmaster General contracted with Capt. Ballard to transport the mail in his tri-weekly stages, for \$180 a year. The stages left Jamestown in the morning and returned in the evening. Mr. Brawley ceased transporting the mail north of Jamestown soon after Capt. Ballard commenced running his stages. The Jamestown and Mayville stage ultimately became a daily mail stage line, and good coaches were introduced, the stages running alternately on the east and west side of the lake. Finally the Chautauqua Lake steamboats transported the daily mail in the summer, landing side mails for the principal shore offices, the stages transporting the mail winters. Capt. Ballard removed to Mayville in 1827, where he was an Innkeeper and stage proprietor. From Mayville he removed to Elyria, Ohio, in 1830, where he was an Innkeeper, and where he died in Sept., 1833, aged 51 years.

Dunkirk Post-office was established as a private office in February, 1818, and Elias Doty, Esq., from Oneida County, appointed Postmaster, but I think the office was not opened until a later period. The location of the prospective village was then a wilderness, on no leading road, or on any mail route. The Postmaster received the emoluments of his office for the transmission of his mail to and from Fredonia. Mr. Doty removed to Detroit about 1821, where he subsequently died.

Dr. Ezra Williams, a native of Northford, Conn., (near New-Haven,) who was a pioneer physician from Oneida County, N. Y., was appointed Postmaster, June 3, 1822. He was a worthy man, a good citizen, and died at Dunkirk, March 25, 1860, aged 72.

Adam Fink, Esq., a blacksmith and edge-tool maker, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., who emigrated to Dunkirk in 1819, was appointed Postmaster at Dunkirk, Dec. 16, 1833, and held the office until 1841. Amount due the General Post office the first quarter was about \$50. In 1836, in a season of wild speculation, it ran up to about \$200 a quarter, from which it finally receded in the succeeding revulsion nearly to the amount of quarterages of 1833. C. Beggs, Esq. served as deputy P. M. both under Dr. Williams and Mr. Fink, keeping the office at his store in Front street, and discharged the duties of the office with fidelity for many years.

William L. Carpenter, Esq., a son of William A. Carpenter, a native of Buffalo, a practical printer, an early editor, and one of the publishers of the *Dunkirk Beacon*, was appointed Postmaster in 1841, and held the office until 1844.

Lysander B. Brown, Esq., Attorney at Law, a native of Franklin Co., Mass., was appointed P. M. in 1844 and held the office until 1852.

George B. Stockton, Esq., a son of Dr. Richard Stockton, was appointed in 1852.

In 1856, Capt. Patrick Barrett, a native of Hollyknock, Ireland, born in 1832, and who emigrated to the United States in 1847, and to Dunkirk in 1850, was appointed P. M. in 1856 and held the office until 1861. He had served as Conductor on the New York and Erie Railroad, and was a Captain in a company of volunteers in the U. S. Army, and mortally wounded in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May, 1862. He was a gallant and brave officer, and died in the defence of his adopted country.

Richard L. Carey, Esq. was appointed P. M. April, 1861, and still holds the office. He is a native of Boston, N. Y. a printer by trade, and for many years a resident of Ellicottville, N. Y. He removed to Dunkirk in 1856, where he is now in mercantile business.

Dunkirk was first called "Chadwick's Bay," after Mr. Solomon Chadwick, the original settler, who "articled" land there in Feb. 21, 1810, at \$2 20 an acre, on ten years credit, paying four dollars advance, "article money." He was emphatically the pioneer settler there in the wilderness, and suffered all the hardships incident to his isolated situation. He is a son of Nathan Chadwick, a native of Weston, Mass., whence he removed to Madison Co. N. Y., and emigrated from there with his family and all he had on an ox sled, in the winter of 1809-10, and entered the wilderness alone, a hardy, energetic, poor man. He was in the skirmish with the British marines at the mouth of the Canada Creek, in the war of 1812. He is now residing with his only son, Mr. Luther Chadwick, at Perrysburg, N. Y. at the age of 86, quite a hale, healthy man. He has been a widower about 18 years, and all of his children (four) are still living. The arrival and departure of vessels were announced in the *Chautauqua Gazette* in the Spring of 1818, as at Chadwick's Bay. At a later period they were announced as at Garnsey's Bay, and still later at Dunkirk. I am under obligations to E. R. Thompson, Esq., of Dunkirk, a native of Cambridge, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard College, and a pioneer printer of Dunkirk, for information relative to Post-office changes at Dunkirk, and for partial files of his papers of an early date, and other reliable historic information.

Considering the vicissitudes of fortune that have attended the settlement and growth of Dunkirk, and its intimate connection with the progress of the New York and Erie Railroad, I herewith append a brief history of Dunkirk, furnished, at my request, by Walter Smith, Esq., to whom Dunkirk is so much indebted for his unwearied exertions to promote its prosperity, and spending the best part of his life and energies in behalf of Dunkirk and the New York and Erie Railroad, until both were "fixed facts."

"On the 20th of Feb., 1817, Elisha Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins, Isaiah Townsend, DeWitt Clinton and Daniel G. Garnsey, entered into an agreement to purchase certain lands in Pemfret, Chautau-

qua County, viz: Lot No. 18, 320 acres. Lot No. 24, 293 acres, Lot No. 29, 165 acres, part of Lot No. 17, 50 acres, making 828 acres, and subsequently they purchased the north part of Lot No. 23, making 1008 acres. This agreement is recorded in the Secretary of State's office at Albany. By this agreement, Elisha Jenkins was to take the title to the property and hold it in trust for himself and his four associates, one-fifth to each.

These lands at this time were farms, the occupiers holding articles of agreement from the Holland Land Co. The agreements were purchased and assigned. Two of the residents selling their agreements were Solomon Chadwick and Timothy Goulding; the others I do not recollect. Chadwick sold his article for \$2,000. The bay was called Chadwick's Bay. The money for the purchase was advanced by the parties to the agreement, except Garnsey, who was to have time to pay his portion of the purchase to the other proprietors, who advanced for him. As Garnsey never paid anything, he conveyed his interest to Elisha Jenkins, who held it in trust for himself and associates, they conveying him certain village lots

as consideration. In 1818 Elisha Jenkins employed David H. Bull to lay out a village plat, and map it, and call the village Dunkirk. Col. Jenkins had resided some years in Dunkirk in France, and thought the location resembled it. The same year (1818) they built a hotel at the corner of Front and Center streets, afterwards known as the *American*, a store on the opposite corner, a wharf at the foot of Center street, and several dwelling houses. The same year, Ab'm Van Santvoort, Dr. Ezra Williams, Ellis Doty, and Beggs & Lynds moved from Utica to Dunkirk. Beggs & Lynds opened a store of goods, and did a forwarding business on the Center Street wharf. Newton M. Capron also had a store of goods there the same year.

In the year 1825, Walter Smith purchased of E. Jenkins and associates, an undivided half of 1,008 acres of land, with the improvements, for \$10,000. At this time the proprietors were Elisha Jenkins, Isaiah and John Townsend, James D. Hammond, (DeWitt Clinton's former interest.) James Thorn and Joseph Lovell. Elisha Jenkins did not take a deed of their lands from the Holland Land Co. until the 9th of January 1826. In the Spring of 1826 Walter Smith moved his store of goods from Fredonia to Dunkirk. The next year, James Van Buren opened a store. Then Newton M. Capron, (who was at Dunkirk in 1818, left the place in 1819,) Conger & Clark, Leroy Ferris, Thompson & Brown. In 1826, when W. Smith moved from Fredonia to Dunkirk, there were about 50 inhabitants in Dunkirk; in 1834 there were about 1,000.

In 1832, (I think that was the year,) the Legislature granted a charter for a Railroad from New-York through the Southern tier of counties to Lake Erie, authorizing the organization under the name of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, whenever one million of dollars was subscribed to the stock and 5 per cent. paid in. The books were opened—no subscribers appeared. Certain gentlemen arranged to subscribe in the aggregate to the amount of \$50,000, and Wm. G. Buckner subscribed \$950,000 to make the one million necessary to organize the Company. The subscribers to the stock were elected directors, and Eleazer Lord was elected President, and Judge Wright, who had been Chief Engineer of the Erie Canal, was elected Engineer. In 1834, the Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad Co. employed Judge Wright to make a reconnaissance of the route for the Railroad from New York to Lake Erie, and make a report. Judge Wright examined the route for a Railroad from New York to Lake Erie, and the shore of the lake from Cattaraugus Creek to the State Line, and called on W. Smith at Dunkirk and informed him of his object in making the examination of the country, and also stated to him, that when the Railroad was built that it would terminate at Dunkirk. But no one could tell when it would be built, as expected in New-

York had no confidence in the stock and would not subscribe. Mr. Smith suggested to him that if the Railroad was built and terminated at Dunkirk it would greatly increase the value of lands at Dunkirk. That by a purchase of the lands at Dunkirk and distributing it among the leading capitalists, with the condition of subscribing certain amounts to the capital stock of the Company, the anticipated profits on the land might induce them to embark in the stocks.

A Judge Wright's request Mr. Smith went to New-York and stated his views to Eleazar Lord, the President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. It was then arranged with Mr. Lord and his friends that Walter Smith should sell his half of the Dunkirk property to be deeded to Russel H. Nevins, of the firm of Nevins, Townsend & Co., to be held by him for certain capitalists who should take the \$950,000 of stock subscribed by Wm. G. Buckner for the purpose of organizing the Railroad Company, that the books should be opened for further subscription. That Walter Smith should purchase out the other proprietors of Dunkirk on his own account, and that he should purchase certain other lands adjoining Dunkirk to the amount of 600 acres on joint account, so that there should be 1,600 acres of land in the Dunkirk property, one-half to be owned by Walter Smith and the other half by Russell H. Nevins, for the parties who should take the \$950,000 of the stock of the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co., originally subscribed by Wm. G. Buckner to organize the Railroad Company; and that W. Smith and R. H. Nevins should enter into a contract to donate to the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co. one fourth part of the proceeds of the land of the 1,600 acres, provided the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co. completed and terminated their Railroad to Dunkirk within seven years—that all the stockholders in the New-York and Erie Railroad Co. might partake in the profits of the purchase.

On the 13th of March, 1838 the proprietors of the village of Dunkirk agreed to divide the property unsold to each proprietor according to their respective interests, and it was so divided and conveyed. The one-fourth interest of the New York and Erie Railroad Company was conveyed to Russell H. Nevins and Charles C. King, who were to convey it to the Railroad Company, provided that they completed their Railroad to Dunkirk within the seven years mentioned in the contract, otherwise Nevins and King were to sell the lands and divide the money received for the same with the proprietors according to their respective interests. The time for completing the Railroad with reference to obtaining the decision was twice extended, but the Company failed to complete the Railroad at the last extension. The proprietors, however authorized Nevins and King to convey or let them bid in 50 acres of their own selection, where their depot and machine shops now are, at a nominal price, and divide the proceeds of the balance to the proprietors. At the division, the proprietors of Dunkirk were:

Walter Smith, Eleazar Lord, Elihu Townsend, Gould Hoyt, Wm G. Buckner, Nicholas Deveraux, David E. Evans, Horatio J. Olcott, Edwin Lord, Henry L. Pearson, G. P. Shipman, L. Corning, Charles E. King and Russell H. Nevins.

Westfield Post-office was established at the present village of Westfield, June 15, 1818, virtually superseding the old Chautauqua office, (the first one established in the county) and Dr. Penn Deming, a native of Berlin, Conn., appointed Postmaster. He had been a surgeon in the U. S. army in the war of 1812, and opened the first Druggist store in Westfield. He died at Lewiston, Ill., whither he had gone on business, Oct. 11, 1834. The old Chautauqua office was near the original Cross Roads, about one mile west of the present village of Westfield. Messrs. Jonathan Cass and Eliphalet L. Tinker, Esqs. were in succession deputies under Col. McMahan, and had charge of the office in a small store of goods at that place. For some years after the settlement of the county commenced, the portage road from Portland or Barcelona Harbor on Lake Erie, to the head of Chautauqua

Lake, followed the course of the ancient French portage road, traces of which, in places, were still visible. This portage road crossing the Buffalo and Erie road formed the original Cross Roads. It was Col. McMahan's desire to build up a village at that point, which he desired should be called Northumberland, after the name of the county in Pennsylvania where he was born. It was by the old portage road that a vast quantity of salt was in early days drawn from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake to be sent by boats to the Ohio River. A new and more direct portage road having been opened through the present village of Westfield, crossing the Chautauqua Creek by a very high log bridge, substantially on the route now traveled, and the beautiful village of Westfield, having commenced with much promise, the old Cross Roads, so long a center of public business, gradually declined.—It was at this ancient point where the first town meetings in the county, and the first elections and trainings were held. It was also a little north of, and near this ancient center where the first cemetery in the county was located, and where some of the earliest pioneers and their children were interred, but no title for a cemetery was ever given, and it has long since ceased to be used for interments, and has been plowed over as other lands, and the location is now only known to a few old settlers. It would not be singular if, at a future period, human bones should be exhumed at this first cemetery in excavating a farm-house cellar, and the bones called Indian bones. I allude to this not only as a matter of history, but to caution the people to look to the title of their cemeteries—others may share the same fate. There are other cases in the county. The name of Westfield was decided by a public meeting, and I am informed by a pioneer settler that quite a contest arose about the names of Urbanna and Westfield.

Dr. Deming was superseded as P. M. by Orvis Nichols, Esq. in February, 1833. Mr. Nichols is a native of Thetford, Vt., a carpenter and joiner by trade, and emigrated with his father's family to Chautauqua Co. in 1821, and now resides in Illinois. He held the office until the latter part of 1840, when Calvin Rumsey, Esq., a native of Woodbury, Conn., was appointed P. M. Mr. Nichols continued in the office as Deputy P. M. In a few months William Sexton, Esq., former Sheriff of the county was appointed P. M. and held the office until 1843, when he was superseded by Orvis Nichols, Esq., a former incumbent, who held the office until 1849. In 1849, Mr. Nichols was in turn superseded by Mr. Saxton, who held the office until 1853. In 1853, the Rev. Hiram W. Beers, a Methodist clergyman, was appointed P. M., who held the office about one year, when Dr. Marcellus Kenyon, a native of Sangerfield, N. Y., was appointed P. M., and held the office until 1855. In 1855, David Mann Esq., a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y., and former District Attorney of the county, was appointed P. M., and held the office until 1861, when Byron Hall, Esq. was appointed P. M., and still holds the office. His father and grand-father were among the early pioneers of the county.

I am mainly indebted to Abram Dixon, Esq., an early Attorney of Chautauqua County, a graduate of Yale College in 1814, and now, perhaps, the senior attorney in the county, for information relative to Postmasters in Westfield since 1840.

Portland Post-office was established Dec. 7, 1818, and Calvin Barnes, Esq., a native of Massachusetts, and a pioneer emigrant, was appointed P. M. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and a volunteer with the Chautauqua Co. militia at the battle of Buffalo, the last of Dec., 1813, and was wounded. He died at his residence, Jan. 25, 1847, aged over 80 years. The Post-office was located at his farm, about six miles east of Westfield. The farm is now owned by Messrs. Hiram W. and Johua West. The town of Portland, when this office was established, included the present town of Portland and that part of the present town of Westfield lying east of Chautauqua Creek.—The present Portland office is at a different location. See table opposite page

In 1817, Mr. Elijah Blaisdell, of Canaan, New-Hampshire, became contractor for carrying a weekly mail on horseback from Buffalo to Erie via Mayville, at the rate of \$736 a year, contract to commence Jan. 1, 1818, terminating Dec. 31, 1820. This contract was finally extended from Buffalo to Lewiston, N. Y., for an additional compensation of \$150 a year. Mr. Blaisdell soon made a default in fulfilling his contract, and Postmaster Granger, of Buffalo, by order of the Postmaster General, employed Mr. Richard Williams, Innkeeper, of Portland, to carry the mail from Buffalo, via Mayville, to Erie. I well recollect that a son of Mr. Williams carried the mail in 1819-20, for he led my horse back from Buffalo to Mayville, when I started for the Legislature, in the winter of 1819-20—there being no stage west of Buffalo at that time. Erastus Granger, Postmaster at Buffalo, was superseded in May, 1818, by Julius Guiteau. In 1820, Col. Nathaniel Bird, son of Joseph, born in Salisbury, Conn., May 17, 1763, a soldier of the Revolution, who emigrated to Westfield in 1815, contracted with the Postmaster General to transport the mail from Buffalo to Erie on horse back once a week, to commence Jan. 1, 1821. At the mail-route lettings the Meadville and Mayville route, via Jamestown, had been extended to Westfield, hence the Buffalo and Erie route did not embrace Mayville, as it had done for some years. The people of Mayville were much dissatisfied with the new arrangement, and on their petition the routes were restored to their original limits, and in February, 1821, Col. Bird had \$50 added to his compensation for carrying the mail by the way of Mayville. At that period, Mr. Tracy, the Postmaster at Mayville, informed me that when the mail bag passed his office going west to Erie, he frequently took from it more than half the contents for his office and those south of it. What a change in 43 years!—Then the whole New York and Ohio mail could be carried in an ordinary horse mail bag, while now, the mail from Buffalo via Erie, transports tons of mail matter every week.

Col. Bird's farm and residence was about one and a half miles east of Westfield, now owned by Wm. T. Hynes and his father.

The commencement of Col. Bird's mail contract opened a new era in traveling facilities. He originated the first mail stage in the county, and commenced by transporting the mail in a stage wagon, with one span of horses, carrying, besides the mail, passengers, and such small packages as might be sent by him or ordered by him from Buffalo. The Innkeepers, and many of the inhabitants along the road as an inducement for him to start a stage, had promised to assist him by patronage and extra highway labor, to keep the roads in a passable condition. Most of the way from Buffalo, the roads were never good, except in the winter when frozen and covered with snow. Col. Bird continued his stages through the years 1821 and 1822. At that time even a weekly stage was a great accommodation to the public. The stage carriages were ordinary two-horse wagons, with canvas covering, with seats on wooden springs along the inside of the box, with cushions and low backs. At some seasons of the year it was impossible to run his stage wagons through in the time required by the mail contract, and the mail was then forwarded on horse back. I have no doubt the compensation of \$550 dollars a year for carrying the mail, with the fare from passengers and for packages, was an inadequate compensation for the arduous labor performed. There were no bridges over Buffalo, Eighteen-mile, or Cattaraugus creeks, on the stage route. No one who never traveled the road in those days, between Buffalo creek and Cattaraugus, can appreciate the difficulty of staging, especially in the spring and fall seasons of the year, in rainy weather, or of the depth of the mud-holes through which the stages had to pass. "The only breathing place, was while rising out of one mud-hole to plunge into another." Many male passengers, at some seasons of the year, traveled a large share of the distance between Buffalo and Cattaraugus for the privilege of

having a trunk carried and riding along portions of the road on the beach of the lake, or in tolerable places on the road. Most men, accustomed to traveling on foot, could pass over the road much more rapidly than the stage in wet seasons of the year. The "four mile woods," between Cash's Tavern and Cattaraugus creek, in the present town of Brant, was the dread of all travelers, either by stage or their own conveyance. Thousands of women and children have walked over that road, while the paternal head or owner of the team employed a man with a yoke of oxen to assist the team to drag the wagon through the almost impassible mud. It was not uncommon in muddy seasons of the year, for a whole day to be consumed in getting an emigrant team through the "four-mile woods." Good teams, with light loads, at such times, were not unfrequently from 15 to 30 hours going from Buffalo to Cattaraugus creek, a distance of 30 miles. We now travel by nearly the same route, on a rail road, in one hour or less. Even those of us who were accustomed to ancient stages and roads, can hardly realize the great change, and those unaccustomed to such roads cannot appreciate the difficulty of staging on such a route.

At the commencement of 1823, Col. Bird, associated with Mr. Marvin of Buffalo, in his stage business, and commenced running his stage wagons from Buffalo to Erie twice a week. The people along the route sent a petition to the New York Legislature for an appropriation of money to improve the road between Buffalo and Cattaraugus; they also raised new subscriptions to aid the proprietors in making the change, and also petitioned the Postmaster General for an increase of compensation for a semi-weekly mail.—The State made no appropriation. The Postmaster General granted an addition of \$200 a year, making his compensation \$750 a year for transporting a semi-weekly mail. The following is a copy of the schedule for the transportation of the mail: "Leave Buffalo and Erie every Tuesday and Saturday at six o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the other end of the route the next day by 8 o'clock P. M.," and the Postmaster General stipulated in the contract "to grant indulgence as to time in very bad states of the road."—Even 38 hours was not always sufficient time for the stage to travel 90 miles. A better class of stage wagons were introduced in 1823. Those used between Erie and Cattaraugus were much better than those between the latter place and Buffalo. Although Col. Bird seldom drove any of his teams, yet he spent much of his time along the route in superintending his stages, repairing the worst places in the road, and in inducing the inhabitants to assist him in making repairs. Most men of his age; and with his inadequate compensation, and the obstacles he had to contend with, would have abandoned the business, still he persevered with a patience that seemed never weary, and with a devotion to staging bordering on monomania.

A new toll-bridge was erected over Eighteen-mile creek by Messrs. Bird, Morseman & Goodrich, and was completed in 1824, which was an important improvement on the stage road. The erection of toll-bridges over Buffalo and Cattaraugus creeks, were hastened by the exertion of Col. Bird in procuring charters and getting the stock subscribed.

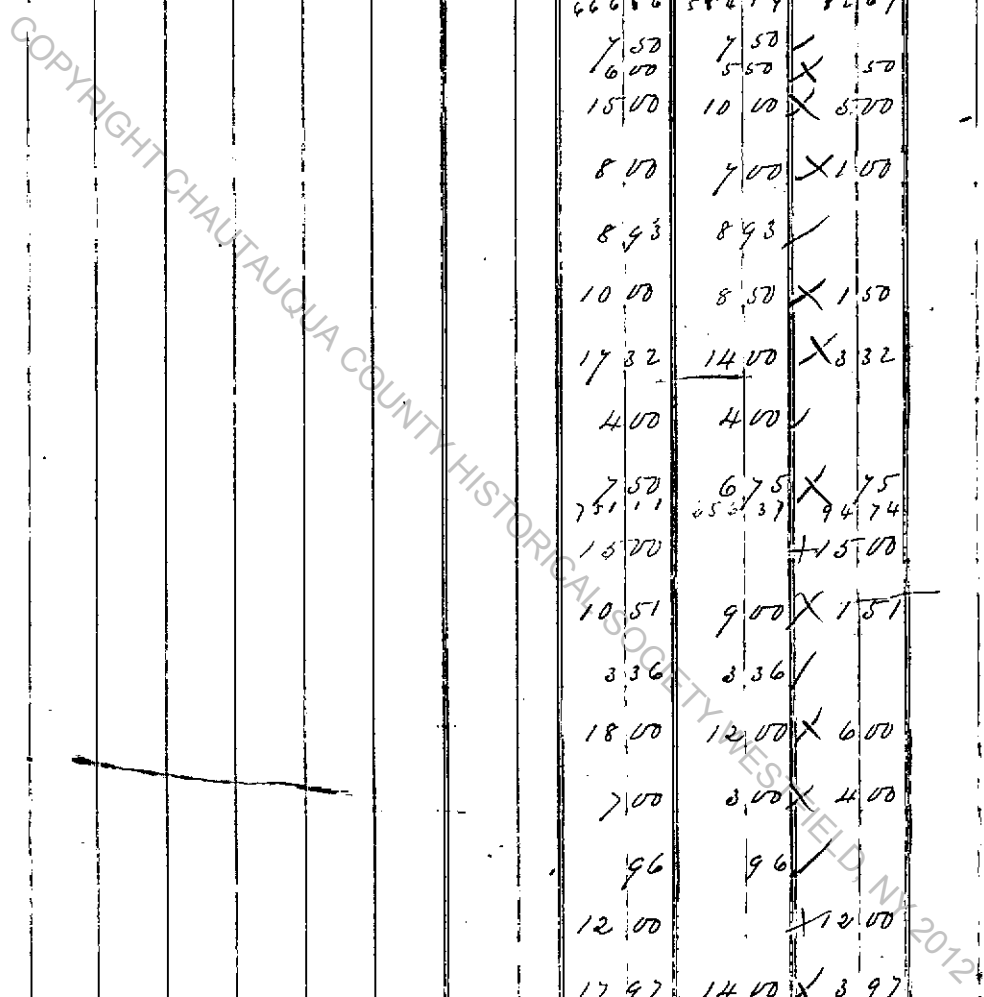
In 1824 Col. Bird associated with him his son, Col. Ira R. Bird, of Westfield, and some other proprietors, and commenced running his line daily, early in 1826, and some post-coaches were run on portions of the route.

In 1826, great improvements were made in staging in Chautauqua county. Col. Bird having become connected with Col. Thomas G. Abell, of Fredonia, and Bela D. Coe, Esq., of Buffalo, and others, who were well calculated by their capital and energy to improve their stages, and to run a strong daily line.

An opposition stage line, called the Buffalo and Erie Union Line, was started between Buffalo and Erie, by Walter Smith, Esq., and others, when it seemed that the old line was barely living on its patronage; still the competition, no doubt, promoted the improvement of the stages.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									542 30	511 88	70 42		
134									6 00	5 50	X 50		
135 <i>Jama</i>									12 00	10 00	X 2 00		
136 Frederick Butricks,									6 10	5 50	X 60		
137 John Murphy,									8 00	8 00	/		
138 William Ward,									9 40	9 40	X		
139 Thomas Rochfort,									24 52	20 00	X 4 52		
140 Charles S. Reynolds,									9 85	6 85	X 3 00		
141 R. Hamant,									3 66	3 66	/		
142 Alexander Houston,									8 00	7 20	X 80		
143 Alanda Beach,									7 50	7 50	X		
144 Charles T. Sabin,									15 00	10 00	X 5 00		
145 Geo. L. Cook,									8 00	7 00	X 1 00		
146 Benj. Reddie, <i>Jama</i>									8 53	8 53	/		
147									10 00	8 50	X 1 50		
148 Geo. Mix,									17 32	14 00	X 3 32		
149									4 00	4 00	/		
150 <i>Jama</i> Barney McLoughlin,									7 50	6 75	X 75		
156 James Burtricks,									15 00	15 00	/		
157 Mike Flanagan,									15 00	10 00	X 5 00		
158 David Brown,									3 33	3 33	/		
159 Arthur Smith,									18 81	18 81	X		
160 James Corcoran,									00 00	00 00	X		
161 William O'Neil,									9 60	9 60	/		
162 Edward Dunn,									12 00	12 00	X		
163 Jeremiah Breen,									17 47	14 00	X 3 47		
164 John Lynch,									00 00	00 00	X		
165 James Fitzgerald,									10 00	10 00	X		
166 Henry Smith,									14 88	10 00	X 4 88		
167 Edward F. Gilson,									00 21	00 21	X		
168 Patrick Marr,									05 90	5 85	X 5 05		
169 C. Dunn,									00 50	00 50	/		
170 Patrick Cary,									05 00	5 00	X 00 05		
171 John Quinlan,									05 00	5 00	X 00 05		
172 Michael Brown,									18 81	18 81	X		
173 T. Flanagan,									00 00	00 00	/		
174 Charles Dermant,									00 00	00 00	/		
Amount carried forward,									05 53	05 53	/		

On the 3d of Feb., 1825, the toll bridge over Righteen mile creek, but recently erected, fell but a few minutes after the mail stage had passed over it; a severe loss to Messrs. Bird, Roseman & Goodrich, the principal proprietors of the bridge.
 In May, 1826, the Union Stage Company, of which Mr. Alanson Holmes, of Sheridan, was Agent, established a tri-weekly line of stages between Buffalo and Erie, leaving those places Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M., and passing Hamburg, Eden, Collins, Lockport, Ferrisburgh, Forestville and Fredonia to Erie. Fare \$3; and 4 cents a mile for way passengers.
 In February, 1826, Messrs. Obed Edson and Harry Eaton established a semi-weekly line of stages between Fredonia and Jamestown, which they in a few months extended to Dunkirk and Warrenton, Pa. Cape Hillard soon after commenced running his line of Stages between Jamestown and Mayville daily, except Sundays, making a daily line between Jamestown and Westfield.
 Post-coaches were not run regularly on the entire route between Buffalo and Erie until early in 1830, when Messrs. Rufus S. Reed, of Erie, Thos. G. Abell, of Fredonia, and Bela D. Coe, of Buffalo, ran post-coaches the entire length of the road, carrying the daily mail. Col. Bird told me his interest in the stages about this time, having arrived at the age of 70, and retired from business, and died in Hamburg, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1847, aged 84.
 In the spring of 1827, on the opening of Lake navigation, an arrangement was made between the "Falcon" steamboat, running from Buffalo to Erie, and the daily stages to take passengers to and from Buffalo and Dunkirk, making a connection with the stage lines, by which passengers could leave by the evening boat and avoid the bad roads between Buffalo and Fredonia, at the same time avoid a sea-sick voyage on the Lake. Many emigrants traced this route when the Lake was calm, while others preferred the stages. I have thus, after a lengthy investigation, completed my sketch of the earliest Post-offices and mail routes, also early stage routes. Should any errors in facts be discovered, I shall be glad to be informed of them, as I desire to preserve a truthful history, and will gladly correct errors. Some may deem my communication unnecessary prolix, but I desire to perpetuate facts, most of which will soon be lost unless committed to paper. Some facts now related may be deemed by some trivial, still they are such as the Historical Societies of the New-England States are striving, in many cases in vain, to recall from early periods of their history. If this communication is republished in our County papers, I will in due time give one more article on the remaining Post-offices and mail routes not already alluded to, which will complete the subject, but I have no desire to write for the public unless deemed worthy of publication and of interest to the people of Chautauque County. Those papers that re-publish this article will oblige me by mailing a paper, containing it, to me at New-Haven, Conn.
 E. T. FOOTE.



Week ending

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,								302 13	258 57	43 76			
95 H. E. Smith,								6 00	6 00	✓			
Prien,								7 50	6 75	X	75		
y Quiser,								6 87	6 87	✓			
Tom McGinnis,								7 25	7 25	✓			
99 Mike Gallagher,								7 50	7 50	✓			
Cornelius McCusker,								5 50	5 50	✓			
01 John Hiessinger,								8 34	7 51	X	83		
02 Tim Crowley,								7 50	7 50	✓			
03 John Murphy,								6 51	6 50	✓			
04 H. Dickenson,								2 66	2 66	✓			
05								5 50	5 50	✓			
								40	40	✓			
07 Pat McWinney,								7 00	6 30	X	70		
113								6 00	5 40	X	60		
114								7 50	6 75	X	75		
115								5 20	5 20	✓			
								5 50	5 25	X	25		
								7 70	6 98	X	72		
								3 70	3 70	✓			
								4 00	4 00	✓			
16 John A. Angus,								42 00	37 64	X	48 41		
17 E. B. Dibble,								24 00	12 00	X	20 00		
18 James McManis,								12 00	10 00	X	2 00		
Fred Liebe, <i>Thomas</i>								8 00	7 20	X	80		
<i>Clay</i>								15 00	12 00	X	3 00		
21 James Kelley,								9 00	7 75	X	1 25		
22 Charles Roder,								8 00	8 00	✓			
23 Edward McGuire,								1 34	1 34	✓			
John Moore,								5 52	5 52	✓			
Barney Sheridan,								7 00	7 00	✓			
26 Thomas McGuire,								4 15	4 15	✓			
27 M. McGuire,								5 06	5 06	✓			
28 Gustavus Stripp,								7 00	7 00	✓			
29 Jay Peck,								12 00	10 00	X	2 00		
30 Tom Conary,								3 35	3 35	✓			
31								7 00	7 00	✓			
32								9 94	9 00	X	94		
33								5 55	4 45	X	70 40		
Amount carried forward,													

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of this on
page 51

251	X 27 7	251
119	X 64 5	877
	1 64 9	157
	1 27 6	216
118	X 27 8	251
117	X 27 6	251
	1 88 5	251
101	X 25 2	251
58	X 52 1	251
21 98	X 27 1	251
05 2	X 52 2	251
	1 88 1	251
25 1	X 25 8	251
9 4	X 22 9	19 1
11 9	X 20 8	11 8 1
112	X 20 6	20 11
20 0	X 20 6	20 11
15 1	X 22 6	22 0 1
11 0	X 20 8 1	20 11
2 6	X 25 8	22 6
25 1	X 25 8	20 0 1
22 2	X 22 7 1	12 8 0
22 5	X 22 7	12 5 1
5 8	X 20 7	20 8
	1 85 1	25 1
22 1	X 22 1	23 0
20 9	X 20 8	20 0 1
2 2	X 22 7	22 7
1 10	X 22 8	25 9
2 2	X 21 7	19 7
2 2	X 22 7	20 5
2 2	X 22 7	22 7
2 0	X 22 7	22 7
1 22	X 22 7	11 0 2
2 1	X 22 7	9 0 2

uncles
Bernice Fote
and
Israel Jones
was father
of
Rev. Horatio Fote
Rev. Hiram Fote
Rev. Lucius Fote
Israel Jones husband
of Phoebe Fote (1837)
was father of
Rev. Charles Jones
others prominent

LETTER FROM JUDGE FOOTE
Mar. 19/73

To the Editors of the Chautauqua Democrat:
GENTLEMEN: One generation passeth away and another cometh." The recent announcement of the death of Mrs. Fanny Allen the widow of General Horace Allen on the 10th ult. forcibly recalled to my mind my early life and settlement at the Rapids; as she was, I apprehend, at the time of her death the last resident in Jamestown, who was a resident adult at the Rapids when I settled there nearly 58 years since. Thus one generation passes away and another cometh" and so it will be while the earth remaineth. "The earth remains; its ordinances are unchanging and its revolutions go on, but its tenants leave it with all they possess in it." There is a future life, and in that life the fruit of this.

Gen. Allen and Mrs. Allen's parents I knew while residing at Burlington, N. Y., where I had two uncles whom I was in the habit of visiting. Gen. Allen was at one time in the employment of one of those uncles and became well acquainted with him and also with Mrs. Allen. Gen. A. was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1789, and Miss Fanny Fenton in Burlington, N. Y., in 1791. They were well acquainted in childhood. They were married at Burlington by the Rev. Mr. Lord, in January, 1814. Their first child, Dana H. Allen, was born in December, 1814. In the winter of 1814-15, Gen. A. determined to remove to Chautauqua county, and about the first of February he set out with an ox team and covered sled with his family, and arrived at the Rapids, after a tedious journey, the latter part of February or early in March 1815, and immediately engaged as a sawyer to Captain Forbes, the Superintendent of Judge Prendergast's Mills; while he and his family commenced housekeeping in the west front room of Capt. Forbest house, the present location of Burtch's Drug Store. There I unexpectedly found Gen. A. and family when I arrived at the Rapids, in the spring of 1815; and they were the only persons there or in that vicinity that I had ever seen before. The friendship we had previously formed was renewed and continued through life. I was then a stranger in a strange land and not a relative within two hundred miles of me. How could I but prize such a worthy family of friends?

Gen. A. was then a spare, athletic, tall man, moral and strictly temperate, very industrious; and mainly dependent on his own labor and not afraid of work. On the saw mills with him, were Nicholas Dolloff, William Clark and Jesse Smith. Allen and Dolloff were married. Clark and Smith were single. Neither of them had much property. Dolloff and Smith were from New Hampshire, Clark from Rensselaer county, N. Y. They were highly esteemed for their faithfulness and integrity. Probably no four men could be found that were more industrious or could accomplish more labor. They worked hard and were on most friendly terms among themselves, and saved their wages with commendable economy. They dealt in village lots on a small scale, and made some money from that source. All of them intended, as soon as they had means to go into the adjacent country and buy farming lands.

Ultimately Mr. Dolloff purchased land and built mills on the forks of the Conewango in Poland. Mr. Smith purchased land and became with his father-in-law, Captain Horatio Dix, the founders of Panama. Mr. Clark purchased land on Still Water and in Ellery. They all made much respected citizens. They were fortunate in their purchases and by persevering industry, with the blessings of Providence, prosperous. Messrs. Clark and Smith both married well. Those four men and their wives all lived to be over three score years and ten, except Mrs. Clark. All are now deceased except the venerable Jesse Smith, esq., and his amiable wife who still live in Panama enjoying the fruits of their toil and well spent lives, respected by all, and I trust destined to a Heavenly home.

But to return to Gen. Allen, in the spring of 1815 he purchased of Captain

the two lots north of, and adjoining Second St., extending from Main to Pine St.; all for \$200. Capt. Forbes was to remain in the house until he could build a dwelling house for himself further north, on the east side of Main street. Gen. A., after making an addition and some improvements, sold his house and lot to Nathan Cass, of Dexterville, for a good advance. Cass sold the same property to Wm. F. Allen, a merchant, and he to Mr. Bates, and he to Silas Tiffany, esq., who removed the old building, erected a fine store, and made valuable improvements. Gen. A. removed to the Sawyer's house, on the north side of the mill-race, near the saw-mills, where he resided until he removed from the village. Mrs. Allen was a most amiable woman, and a neat, industrious housekeeper; and seemed intent on not being outdone by her husband in accumulating something for future life; and there not being a tailor or dress or mantua maker in the village, she plied her needle on vests, pants or other needle-work, while she had no female help, and cared for her child. It should, however, be mentioned that women were not then as now, compelled by fashion to spend so much time in something else besides caring for their families. Gen. A. and his wife having been accustomed to singing in church before they came to Jamestown, attended meetings on the Sabbath when there were any, and assisted in singing, and remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

During the summer of 1815, Gen. A. purchased of Nathan Palmer an "Article" for a new farm in Poland, being the south part of lot number 58, town 2, range 10, 188 acres, now owned by his brother, Capt. Sumner Allen. Palmer was from Burlington, in 1814, purchased it and removed there in the time of the war, became homesick, and returned to Burlington. Gen. A. rented the farm to Capt. Elias Tracy, a revolutionary soldier, who cultivated it until he removed on to his land in the forks of the Conewango, in 1816. Gen. A. remained in the village about eighteen months, and in the fall of 1816 removed on to his Palmer farm, which he rapidly improved by clearing more land, erecting good buildings, setting out orchards, and purchasing adjoining lands. He aided in opening new roads and building bridges on adjacent streams, which were, originally built mostly by subscription. He also manufactured considerable lumber from his own timber, cut in clearing land. He made one of the most productive farms in town, and found a ready sale for all his produce to lumbermen at full prices.

He also purchased of John Silsbe, esq., his farm on the shore of Chautauqua Lake, in the town of Ellery, I think in 1816. To this farm his father, Phineas Allen, and family removed from Burlington, N. Y., and upon it extensive improvements were made, especially in the cultivation of fruit. Mr. Allen was a soldier of the revolution and a worthy man; but after a few years his eye-sight failed him, and from infirmity of years he left the farm. Gen. A. sold the farm, I think, to Mr. David Arnold, and is now owned by Mr. Rush. Mr. Allen came near losing his life in Modmouth battle from the severe hot weather of that day, when so many lost their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Allen united with the Congregational Church in Jamestown, where they were esteemed members. They died at an advanced age on the farm now owned by their son, Sumner Allen, esq. He at 91 years of age.

Col. Nathaniel Fenton, the father of Mrs. Allen, removed with his family to Ellicott, in the fall of 1823, and settled on the "Culbertson place," one of the earliest located pieces of land along the outlet, where he resided until his death. Messrs. P. Allen and N. Fenton were natives of Mansfield, Conn., and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Col. Fenton related to me the personal appearance of Gen. Andre, the British spy, and his execution. He saw him plainly after his arrest while passing by him, when standing as a sentinel, on his way to head quarters. He was one of the guard near

Amount of	Amount	Amount	Additional	REMARKS
of	Earned.	Paid.	Savings.	
100	100	100	100	

ending 2/

Jeps/son

the gallows when he was hung at ^{Topper} N. J., Oct. 2d 1780. He said Andre was a man of fine personal appearance, with benignant youthful countenance, and a perfect gentleman. He disguised nothing and proudly admitted his crime, but asked the favor of being shot in military form, rather than to die on the gallows as a felon. Washington it was said, was disposed to grant his request, but on consultation on his request, the board of officers that arrested him, among which was Gen. Lafayette and Baron Steuben, was opposed to granting his request, and he was hung. Col. Fenton was a representative in the New York Assembly in 1814, and in 1818 from Otsego county, N. Y., and from Chautauqua Co., in 1828.

Jacob Fenton, esq., that worthy Christian pioneer to the Rapids, and father of William H. Fenton esq., was a brother of Col. N. Fenton, also a native of Mansfield and a revolutionary soldier. He married Lois Hurd, of New Milford, Conn., was first settled in this city in Union street, where he had a pottery, and where Wm. H. Fenton, esq. was born, in 1796, and from whence they emigrated to Burlington, N. Y., and from thence to Mayville, N. Y., in 1813, and to the Rapids early in 1814. He died in Fluvanna Jan. 21, 1822, aged 57. I believe Richard F. Fenton, esq., is the only surviving child of Col. N. Fenton.

Gen. Allen was elected captain in 1820, and a colonel to succeed Col. D. Dexter, in 1824, and a brigadier general in 1826, a major general in 1829, which office he resigned in 1832. As a military officer he was much esteemed by those under his command and was a popular commander.

In 1821 Gen. A. and his wife, having entertained a hope in Christ, united with the Congregational Church of Christ, in Jamestown, where they remained acceptable members until the formation of the Presbyterian Church, in Jamestown, when they united with that Church and remained efficient members while health permitted. He was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church and served in that capacity with general acceptability until his death. He also repeatedly served as a trustee of the Society and was a valuable and efficient officer.

Gen. Allen having resided on his farm some eight or ten years and having brought it to a high state of cultivation, he determined to rent his farm, and return to Jamestown, where he could more conveniently enjoy the religious society of his choice, and better school for his children. He purchased my contract by which I had sold Gen. Harvey and James White, in 1824, on certain conditions of improvement, my water power on the outlet at the east part of the village, with about twelve acres of land on the north shore of the outlet, on which a saw mill and some other machinery had been erected, and still further improvements were required to be made on a condition precedent before deeding.

See my history of Woolen Manufacturers, and memoir of Daniel Hazeltine esq., published in March, 1869. Gen. A. arranged with me to make certain improvements and removed into the dwelling house at the foot of the hill near the saw mill, and engaged in his former occupation with his accustomed habits. He ultimately sold his contract to Col. Budlong and Maj. Fenton. Gen. Allen purchased of me from time to time, by contracts, by the acre, the larger portion of the land on the south shore of the outlet in the village of Jamestown, included in my purchase of the "reserved lands" of the Holland company, through Paul Barst, esq., its head agent at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1822.

Other portions of that land I sold at a later date by the acre, on the south side of the outlet—some which I had cleared in 1822, and onwards, and by an arrangement with the Holland company's local agent, I made a division of the land, by Almon Ives, esq., surveyor, and procured deeds or articles for the purchasers as they desired. Among the purchasers were Rev. Isaac Eddy who took his deed, Deacon Loring Sherman, R. F. Fenton, esq., Phineas Palmiter, esq., and William Rawson—I write from recol-

Paul Justice

lot to Gen. Allen. I took a deed for a portion along the outlet with reference to the water power, which I retained many years, and sold by the acre to Henry Baker, esq. I never laid out or sold any land south of the outlet in village lots. Gen. Allen laid out portions of the land he purchased of me from time to time in streets and village lots, which he sold on very reasonable terms. He sold some by the acre as the inhabitants desired, and did all in his power to encourage desirable settlers.

Until some years after my purchase of the "reserved land" and my sales of large portions of it by the acre, and in lots, Judge Prendergast had unequivocally declined selling any portion of his large tract, except in village lots, nor would he lease or sell any portion of his water power except one privilege to Daniel Hazeltine, esq.; which the people deemed a mistaken policy and injurious to the growth of the village. He had cleared no more land on his large wilderness tract after 1814, for thirteen or more years. In 1826 he commenced cutting his own timber on the south side of the outlet, nearly opposite the present Kerosene Factories, which he finally cleared.

Gen. Allen deeded most of the land I had contracted to him from the Holland company about A. D. 1832 or 3. The other purchasers of land of me, south of the outlet, or their assigns, took their deeds from time to time as suited their convenience. As an evidence of the great increase of the value of their lands. Major R. F. Fenton's piece that cost him less than ten dollars an acre, he sold it after he had cultivated it many years to Wm. Broadhead, esq., as I am informed, for one thousand dollars an acre, tastefully laid out in lots which were improved and by which the village has been materially benefited and thereby the enterprising purchaser has proved his sound judgment as a financier and judge of property.

Gen. Allen by good and judicious management and accommodating terms for the sale of his lots and lands was a popular landlord and did much to improve the growth of the south part of the village. He also purchased of John Silsbee esq., his improved farm on the north shore of the lake in Ellery, I think in 1816, on which he placed his father where he resided some years and materially improved it, especially in front, until from infirmity of age and failure of eye sight he retired from that farm and I think Gen. A. sold it to David Arnold and I apprehend it is now owned by Mr. Rush.

Gen. A. at different periods held the offices of Commissioner of Highways, Overseer of the Poor, and Assessor of the town of Elliccott, Trustee of the village of Jamestown, and of the Jamestown Academy, and some other offices of trust, in all of which I believed he was invariably an honest, faithful officer.

Gen. Allen and Mrs. Allen were for a long time faithful teachers in the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian Church, even when past the middle age of life; have no doubt many men and women ~~and I have no doubt many men and women~~ now in active life will remember them as teachers in their childhood. He was always ready to fill his place in the conference or prayer meetings of the church; and if difficulties arose among members, he was ready with his kind and Christian spirit and good judgment to aid in settling the differences. As neighbors, none were more kind, humane, and obliging than Gen. and Mrs. A.

In all cases of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes or public improvements, or individual charity, he set an ever ready to do his duty and realized that he was a steward of what God had given him. He had been prospered and by industry and judicious management accumulated a good property. To his relatives he was liberal.

Gen. A. and his wife lived together most happily and harmoniously, with everything neat about the house and surroundings and there was no family that made visitors

no daughter, Dan H. born in 1814, D ght Marshall in 1820, and Albert born in 1828, are all of them married and have families.

It is now more than twenty years since I removed to this city, yet in my annual visit to Jamestown, I did not forget to visit these old friends who always made me heartily welcome. For years before Gen. Allen's death I saw he was gradually failing in health and strength. He had, always led an active, laborious life, and it seemed to him a great trial to be compelled to lead a sedentary life, and his failing eye sight prevented his reading much, and he expressed his fear of becoming totally blind as his father was before his death. Still he fully recognized the hand of the Lord in all these and other trials through which he was passing. I had not seen for some time before his decease which occurred Oct. 3d 1862, aged 73 years, but I am informed his christian faith remained abiding and persistent.

The first time I saw Mrs. Allen after her husband's decease, while she fully recognized the hand of God in her bereavement, and earnestly desired a submissive spirit, yet her usual cheerful spirit had entirely departed. As I visited her from year to year, she appeared steadfast in her Christian faith and hope, but it was painfully evident that she was not only physically but mentally failing in health. She avoided society, and sank into dotage. About two years since I saw for her the last time. She had become perfectly imbecile, and did not know me; and although I endeavored to recall to her memory, scenes and incidents of our early lives, yet I could not arouse her faculties to recognize me, as one she had ever known. It was truly painful to me to witness her mental powers all blotted out. Such was her situation for years before her decease, that she had become a stranger to most of the inhabitants of the village of her residence, except those long resident in it where she first came to reside when it was in the wilderness. She died on the 10th day of January, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

I have thus mingled a biographical sketch of Gen. Allen and his wife with some facts relative to their progenitors, and settlers in Jamestown or vicinity. Gen. A. and wife had borne their full share in the settlement and improvement of the village and organization of religious society. I am not insensible that I have not pursued the usual course, in writing such memoirs. I am thoroughly convinced from historic investigation of ancient towns in New England, unless more is soon done to preserve the pioneer history of the towns and villages of Chautauqua County and their settlers, much that should be preserved, will soon be irrecoverably lost.

Hence in all memoirs I have written, I purposely entwine in them more or less of early history and pioneer settlers.

Gen. A. and wife procured good painted portraits of their parents and themselves, which hung in their parlor. It is hoped they will be carefully preserved and framed as they should be, for which I will contribute, if necessary, that they may be preserved with other portraits of pioneers of the village in the Library room of the Collegiate Institute, if that building should ever be so fortunate as to have that much needed, and I might say indispensable fire-proof addition, to an institution of which the people have so much reason to be proud, and which has already done so much good. I had nearly completed my draft of this communication, when I received the Jamestown Journal containing an obituary of Mrs. Allen. While there is an error in history, yet as a whole the memoir is excellent and truthful, and worthy of the Christian heart that dictated it. I thank him for it.

I have had a feeble but not suffering winter, and for the last ten days mostly in my bed or on the sofa; and I feel more and more that my work is near its close. I write with much difficulty. (age 77)

I long to see justice done to the memory of such pioneer co-workers in the building of our village as Chandler, Baker and Barrett, and others deceased. We are all rapidly passing away. "Once in thirty years, on the average, the generations of men successively pass away." As a river

"On to the ocean, ever, ever, on."
"The animal nature of man was not created to live forever. Our bodies are composed of materials which in their nature are corruptible. Its organization in relation to the forces which exist on the earth is frail and destructible. The appointment that men should die is made by the Creator in wisdom. Then if I concur with the design of that wisdom, I am perfectly safe, forever happy. If I do not, I am not, and cannot be either safe or truly happy."

Every article I write for the press, I feel as if it were probably my last. I have now endeavored to discharge a debt of gratitude to worthy, and early and abiding friends. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

I can truly say "I would not live always." What an affliction it was for that good woman to live until her mental faculties were gone? Neither physically or mentally capable of enjoyment.

Very Respectfully,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
(Age 77) E. T. FOOTE,
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 25, 1873.

196 James Coffee

Note by Horace A. Foote
(1893)

I was named after
Horace Allen, and
he was one of the
best men who ever

lived in Jamestown
warm hearted
kind, hospitable and
charitable

An active member
of the Church and
active in the Sunday

class - The boys all
loved Geo. Allen and
he always had an

encouraging word for
them - and of
boys was inclined to
we wayward boys

Counsel would not
be wanting and that
grew to kindly that
it was needed by all
who received it

He was a well spent useful life
and his wife was one of the
best of women -
kind and lovable

These are my
memoranda
of 50 years ago
Horace A. Foote

David Eason Obiter
First Sheriff Chautauque

WESTFIELD TRANSCRIPT.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1853.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE HON. DAVID EASON.

Hon. E. T. FOWLE, New Haven, Connecticut:
DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, for themselves, and in behalf of a large community, beg leave to ask of your hands, a memoir that shall do justice to the memory of our late deceased, venerable townsman, Hon. DAVID EASON—

Knowing as we do, that nearly forty years intimate acquaintance and relations with him, as well as a noble determination on your part, to rescue from oblivion, the names, character, and incidents, connected with the early settlement of this, now highly interesting section of New York, will enable you better to discharge that office than any other.

Another consideration also prompts us to ask it. Mr. EASON not long before his decease, and when his attention was called to the subject, referred to you as possessing more of the intimate details of his history than any other man, and more than he could then, in his prostrate condition, communicate to any other one. Although your residence is no longer among us, we still entertain for you undiminished confidence and respect, and are Dear Sir, Your Obedient Servants,

ALVIN PLUMB,
JONATHAN CASS,
GEORGE HALL,
J. R. BABCOCK,
T. B. CAMPBELL,
JAMES McCLURG,
N. KIBBE.

Westfield, N. Y., April 11, 1853.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., May 13, 1853.

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with your request, I transmit to you a memoir of our venerable friend the late DAVID EASON Esq., premising that I comply the more cheerfully, that I may do something to wrest from oblivion not only the history of Mr. EASON, but incidents relating to the early settlements of Chautauque County, with which he was so much concerned not only as a pioneer settler, but also as one of the earliest judicial officers within the county.

DAVID EASON the son of John and Ann K. Eason, was born in Turbot township Northumberland County, Pa., April 3d, 1771. His father was born in Ireland, A. D. 1741, and emigrated to Pennsylvania with his parents A. D. 1745. His father died in Lycoming County Pa., about A. D. 1832, aged 91, and his mother at an earlier period aged 75.—

The subject of this memoir was raised a farmer. He came west to Erie, Pa., in the spring of 1803 and although there transiently, he sat on the first Grand Jury convened in that County. He came to "McMahan's Settlement," in the present town of Westfield the same year, and spent the summers of 1803 and 1804, returning to Northumberland to spend the winters.

The early settlers of Chautauque County who emigrated from Pennsylvania, first came west intending to settle in Erie county, Pa., as it was represented to them that they could obtain lands there from the State for a mere nominal price by settling on the land selected, and making an improvement. But the failure of land titles there induced many to come over the state line and settle, as soon as they could obtain lands, although then not surveyed into lots. Some of the earliest settlers in Erie county, Pa., among whom were the brothers Lowry, as early as 1794 and '95, when there was not a white man residing between Erie and Buffalo, after having suffered almost everything men could endure short of death, in settling and making extensive improvements, were driven from their lands (settled on the faith of the State) without compensation for improvements, and came to Chautauque county, and again settled in the wilderness.

In 1804, Mr. EASON selected for his future residence, then unsurveyed into lots, the farm now owned by Gen. Elijah Risley, in the north part of the village of Fredonia, and erected thereon a log cabin and chopped down the timber on a piece of ground, and had the land "booked" to him at the land office in Batavia. The same year Thomas McClintock, then residing in Erie county, Pa., selected a number of tracts near Mr. EASON's and had them "booked" to him and commenced an improvement and erected a log house on the shore of Canadaway creek, in the south part of the village of Fredonia near where Judge Cushing subsequently settled. I believe the lands in that township

were surveyed into lots by George Moore, Esq., of Erie, under a contract between Joseph Ellicott, Esq., as Agent of the Holland Land Company, and Thomas McClintock.

In the fall of 1804, Mr. EASON returned to Northumberland to spend the winter, and in April A. D. 1805, he married Miss Margaret Woodside, daughter of David Woodside of Washington township, Pa., and in April of that year set out with his wife, in company with Low Minegar and family, Samuel Eason (his cousin) and family, and one Covert and family, for Lake Erie. The emigrants came up the west branch of the Susquehanna river and Siamahoning, through the wilderness to and over the portage to Clear on the Alleghany river, where Maj. Adam Hoops, a pioneer, had just commenced a settlement. Here they built canoes and came down the Alleghany river to Warren and from thence up the Conewango to the head of Chautauque Lake, and thence over the portage to McMahan's settlement, a little west of the present village of Westfield.— From thence Messrs. EASON and Minegar went to Canadaway, and about the same time Mr. McClintock removed from his residence near Erie to Canadaway. Mr. Minegar settled on the land now the residence of Col. D. J. Mattison. The emigrating party were over six weeks, on the journey through the wilderness, and on a route where but few had preceded them to the Alleghany river, much of the time camping out nights.

Covert left the emigrating party at Warren and went down the Alleghany river.— Samuel Eason went to Northeast Pa., where he soon died leaving a widow and five children. Messrs. McClintock and Minegar, were raised in the same neighborhood as Mr. EASON, but a little his senior in years. All of them in a pecuniary point of view were in moderate circumstances. Mr. EASON was quite poor and with his excellent wife entered their cabin with little else than their hands.

All the money he had when he arrived at his cabin at Canadaway was ten dollars, which he paid out for a barrel of flour procured from Canada, across Lake Erie, upon which, together with fish and wild game, he chiefly relied for sustenance until he could raise vegetables which were his principal means of support during the first year. He had an iron constitution, industrious habits, indomitable perseverance, and sound judgment.

At the time Messrs. EASON, McClintock, and Minegar settled at Canadaway, there were no settlers between Buffalo creek and McMahan's settlement, or south of them nearer than the vicinity of Warren, Pa.— Soon after the organization of the town of Chautauque, A. D. 1805, then one of the towns of Genesee county, (and which included all the present county and the ninth Range in the county of Cattaraugus,) Mr. EASON was appointed one of the Justices of Peace in said town. In the winter of A. D. 1806-7, Mr. EASON sold his farm to Hezekiah Turner, and on the 31st March 1807, he removed to the present village of Westfield, the snow then being two feet deep. On the first of April the snow fell three feet deep, which he informed me blocked all the avenues of communication except on snow shoes, and the settlers were compelled to shovel paths for their cattle to get to the browse. Such a depth of snow he informed me he had never seen since, in that place.

Mr. EASON continued to reside at the Roads, now Westfield, until his death, about forty-six years, or nearly fifty years from his first entrance into the county, and was at the time of his death the senior male adult pioneer in the county. The venerable widow Perry, once the wife of Edward McHenry, and the mother of the first white child born in the county, and deacon James Montgomery, so long a pillar of the church of Christ, and Col. William Bell, (son of Arthur,) were a little earlier in the county.

Mr. McClintock, from the time he removed to Canadaway, kept a tavern until he sold out his land to Judge Cushing, Hezekiah Barker and others, when he removed to the new Roads, previous to Mr. EASON, and opened a tavern there, and owned all of the site of the present village of Westfield. He re-

moved from there to what has since been called the Bradley farm below Westfield, and from thence to Ripley, and finally to Cook county Illinois, about A. D. 1834, where he died Sep. 1st 1838, aged seventy years and three months. He buried his first wife, Mary, at Ripley Hill, Feb. 8th, 1831, aged 53. He afterwards married the widow Adams, who survived her husband.

Mr. Minegar removed from Canadaway A. D. 1806, to that valuable farm, on the Erie road, near the village of Westfield, where he resided until his death Feb. 2d, 1848, aged 82. It might truly be said he was an honest man. He left a widow and many sons and daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father.

Messrs. Orsamus Holmes, Zattu Cushing, John Walker and Hezekiah Barker, were among the earliest emigrants to Fredonia or its vicinity after Messrs. EASON, McClintock and Minegar.

In A. D. 1805, many eastern emigrants, mostly from Connecticut or other New England States passed through the county to Ohio. They generally traveled in parties with their teams and axes, camping out nights, and in many places "under brushing" their roads and where a path in one place became miry from travel, a parallel path was "under brushed" by succeeding emigrants till in some places many parallel roads were opened. Emigrants were not unfrequently two weeks in travelling from Buffalo to McMahan's settlement on the then Roads.

In A. D. 1805, a few settlers located along the road thus opened.

The lands thus settled were generally booked by the Holland Land Company at their office in Batavia to the settler for a mere nominal sum, (as low as twenty-five cents) and sometimes without even paying anything. The lands were then valued at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and articles of agreement were subsequently entered into by the settlers with the Holland Company's agent at Batavia. Both the Holland Company and settlers regarded the booking to a bona fide settler as valid, and those rights were respected and transferred from one settler to another for such consideration as might be agreed on between the parties; and Mr. Ellicott the agent of the Holland Company, pursued a most liberal system of credit to induce emigrants to settle in the county.

Messrs. EASON, McClintock, and Minegar, purchased their lands at Westfield, of John McMahan, at three dollars and fifty cents per acre, Mr. McMahan, having previously taken a wholesale contract for a large quantity of land in that vicinity to facilitate their settlement. Those who paid for their lands received their deeds direct from the Company.

The first portage road from Lake Erie to the Head of Chautauque Lake, pursued the general course of the old French trail, passing from the present wharf at Barcelona, up the west side of Chautauque Creek, intersecting the Buffalo and Erie road about one-fourth of a mile west of where it crosses the Chautauque Creek, and was the first, or original Roads, where Mrs. Perry, the former widow of McHenry, kept a tavern for many years after her second husband's death, as he had done previous to his decease. In those days this point was one of the most central in the County, and where public business was transacted and where the militia trainings occurred.

In the years 1808, 9 and 10, large quantities of salt were conveyed over the portage road. Mr. EASON informed me that more salt was conveyed across the portage A. D. 1809, than any other year, and that he transported considerable with his ox teams and wagon in that year, drawing six barrels on a wagon with three yoke of oxen, for which he received one dollar per barrel. It took an entire day to go with a team from one Lake to the other. The salt was conveyed in Keel and Flat Boats from the Head of Chautauque Lake down the Lake, Conewango and Alleghany Rivers to Pittsburg. Large quantities of salt were not unfrequently piled up at the head of the Lake waiting for high water to boat down the rivers. The salt was brought up Niagara River from

Schlosser, through Lake Erie, mostly in open boats or batteaux, to Barcelona;— hardly a sail vessel then on Lake Erie.

On the organization of the County of Chautauque A. D. 1811, Mr. EASON, was appointed Sheriff, the late Judge Wilkeson, then of Portland Harbor, (now Barcelona,) being his principal competitor for the office. Judge Wilkeson was a native of Carlisle, Pa., some ten years younger than Mr. EASON, and was actively engaged in the sale and transportation of salt across the portage, and resided in Chautauque County from about A. D. 1807 to 1814 or 15, when he removed to Buffalo, and ultimately became one of the most prominent business men and honored citizens of Western New York.— He was truly a self made man. Mr. EASON held the office of Sheriff almost by common consent and annual re-appointment for four years, the entire period allowed by the Constitution. It is confidently believed that no Sheriff was more humane or judicious in the discharge of his official duties, or managed more economically for the County.— During his entire term of office, he never committed a man to jail for debt, and never sold but one article of property on an execution, and that was a horse where the owner would neither pay the debt or mortgage the horse to secure or in any way insure the ultimate payment of the debt. Sheriff EASON had a happy faculty to induce parties to settle, or amicably arrange their debts and disputes without a resort to the extremes of law. The only persons he ever committed to jail were two horse thieves that he arrested, and as there was no jail in the County, they were taken to Batavia. They were tried, convicted and sent to State's Prison. Again, however incredible it may appear at this day, I believe that he never presented a bill against the County for his personal services as Sheriff, during his entire term of office. In a pecuniary point of view the office was of little consequence to him, still he took a pride in discharging every duty promptly and humanely, and he had the universal reputation of a faithful, humane and efficient officer. In A. D., 1813, he was appointed Assessor for the entire County, under a law of Congress to levy a direct tax to sustain the war. In performing this duty he informed me that he visited nearly every house in the County, traveling mostly on foot and sleeping out more than three-fourths of the nights on the floor for the want of a bed. A large share of the inhabitants had not then a set of whole knives and forks and crockery sufficient to set a table, such articles being extremely scarce and dear and difficult to be purchased at any price. Still the people were hospitable and obliging and treated him with every kindness. I had these facts from his own lips, and it is mentioned to show the scanty resources of the inhabitants so late as the war of 1812, and the sufferings they endured in having the men called away in the different alarms during the war, while their families were in many cases mainly dependent on the labor of the paternal hand for the necessaries of life.

When the Chautauque County Militia were called out en masse, in defence of Buffalo in December 1813, Sheriff EASON volunteered in defence of his country, (although exempt by his official station from military duty) and acted as Quarter Master in Col. John McMahan's Battalion of Chautauque Militia, and was in the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo, and had his horse wounded under him at the former place.— From the uniform testimony of all present he discharged his duties fearlessly and faithfully, and exerted himself to rally the retreating troops and did not leave his post until the troops were regularly mustered and discharged.

For some years, I think from about A. D. 1819 to 1825, he kept the principal tavern at the Roads, now Village of Westfield.— It was in a primitive building with a frame addition, and located on the corner Northeast of the present Westfield House, and was then deemed one of the best kept houses in the County.

Previous to the adoption of the Constitution formed A. D. 1821, Chautauque County

with the Counties of Niagara and Cattaraugus (including the present territory of Erie County,) formed one Assembly District and elected two Members. In 1821, Mr. Eason was a candidate for the Assembly, and the Canvassers decided that he was duly elected. His opponent, Judge Phelps, of Aurora, having received some informal votes, which if allowed would give him a majority, Mr. Eason admitted the justice of his claim and the seat was surrendered to him. In 1822, he was elected to the Senate for the 8th Senate District, and drew the term of two years, and served in that station for A. D. 1823 and 1824.— While in the Legislature he was attentive to the duties of his station and gave a firm and uniform support to the construction of the Erie Canal and other internal improvements in which Western New York and the whole country was so deeply interested.— The Erie Canal was completed while he was a Member of the Senate, and he with other Members of the Legislature, witnessed the consummation of that grand improvement and the mingling of the waters of Lake Erie and the Hudson River, and the passage of the first boat from the waters of the former to those of the latter. Politically while in the Legislature, he acted with the Democratic party on political questions. To that party he was ardently attached by sympathy and principle.

While in the Senate he suffered a severe attack of inflammation of the eyes, which for some months confined him to his room, and terminated in the loss of one eye and the vision of the other much impaired. After his term of service in the Senate had expired, he removed to his farm and retired entirely from public life. His finely cultivated farm and its products as well as his superior horses and cattle showed his correct taste and sound judgment in the management of his farm. A model for other farmers.

In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson School, and I shall never forget the ardor with which he enlisted in our first County Meeting at Westfield, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency; and although only about thirty attended, still the standard was raised in his favor, and notwithstanding his defeat on that occasion, his friends remained steadfast, and with increasing strength and numbers, sustained him till he was triumphantly elected and re-elected. It may not be inappropriate here to remark that Mr. EASON more clearly resembled Gen. Jackson in appearance than any man with whom I was ever personally acquainted.

Mr. EASON had an only son, John Eason, Esq., of Barcelona, and an only daughter, Mary Ann, who first married Dr. Carleton Todd, merchant of Fredonia, whom she survived, and subsequently married William T. McClurg, Esq., of Pittsburg. They both survive to mourn with their excellent mother the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. Mr. EASON by industry and economy accumulated a handsome property, and was spared to enjoy the fruits of his pioneer toils and hardships. The first Deed recorded in the County Clerk's Office, is from the Holland Land Company to Mr. EASON for his farm at Westfield.

"Old age is often justly admired for its venerable appearance, its silvered locks and wisdom collected from long experience," and such was the case in the ripened and declining years of Mr. EASON. He was justly regarded as a connecting link between the past and present generation, and those anxious to learn something of the early history of our County by conversation with him could not but wonder how little impression the decline of life had made upon his mental faculties and how clear his memory of the pioneer history of Chautauque County. It might be truly said that he enjoyed a "Green Old Age." He retained his faculties remarkably except his sight. The last time he went out was to attend Church, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, A. D. 1852. He was taken ill the next day and gradually declined as by old age until he expired at his residence in the Village of Westfield, on the 8th April, A. D. 1853, at 1 o'clock, A. M., aged 82 years and 3 days.

The facts related in this memoir were derived from what I considered reliable sources, still as they were mostly only recorded in the memory of men, errors may be found. If so I shall be happy to correct them, when made known to me.

I have thus in a desultory manner sketched a history of the deceased. The early history of this pioneer is similar in many respects, to other early settlers of Chautauque County. I am therefore unwilling to bring this communication to a close without some allusion to those who were contemporaneous with Mr. EASON, in the settlement of the County or shared with him the hardships of its early settlement.

A better population than the pioneers of Chautauque never settled a county. They were generally poor or with limited means, but intelligent, moral and industrious. A large share of them from New England, or from New England ancestry. Those who came from Pennsylvania were mostly from the best class of Irish Protestant progenitors. The Messrs. McMahan, Eason, McClintock and Minegar, had been born and reared amid the scenes of a border war with the Indians and Tories on the Susquehanna. They were all athletic, fearless men and were peculiarly fitted by constitution, habit, and education, to be successful pioneers in the wilderness. Among the early pioneers from the East not a few of them had endured the hardships of a tented field in the Revolution, and in a few cases in the "Old French War." Nearly all had been enured to hardships and toil and earning their bread by the sweat of the brow.

However, "poverty and unusual obstacles not unfrequently serve to develop in men the energy and resources hidden and undreamed of before being put to the test. Thus a man thrown upon his own resources not unfrequently rises with every emergency, and confronts and surmounts every obstacle thrown in his way. Thus was it with many of the early settlers of Chautauque County. They were generally far from the parental roof or relatives, or the old settlements in Pennsylvania or New York, or across the Lake in Canada, from which alone they could obtain provisions or necessary supplies, until derived from the soil they occupied. Not a Post-Office or Mail Route within fifty miles. They were without roads until they made them. Far from all supplies of goods, their lands were almost uniformly purchased on a credit at from \$2 50 to \$3 50 per acre, and the interest accumulating. They had but little more than commenced the settlements in the County when the war of A. D. 1812, broke out, leaving them exposed to a frontier war, both by land and water, and they were again and again called out not only in their own County but at distant points on the frontier, in defence of the country. Under all these obstacles with an enormous land debt rapidly accumulating by interest and in most cases large families to support, a dense and unusually heavy forest vanished under their labors, roads were opened, streams bridged, farms cleared, comfortable dwellings and other buildings constructed, mills built, School Houses, Academies and Churches erected, manufacturing establishments reared. Villages sprang into being. Steamboats have taken the place of the canoe and open boat, Rail Road Cars in place of the Mud Wagons, and a dense intelligent population now enjoy all the comforts, luxuries and refinements of much older Counties; and all these accomplished within half a century from the time the first white man settled in the County.

She has in her turn during that period sent forth a large colony of her sons and daughters to settle regions still farther west till one traveling through the Western States will find them wherever he goes, even to the shores of the Pacific. Thus the tide of emigration rolls on like succeeding waves, till the keo Pioneer has already crossed the Rocky Mountains, and is destined ultimately to give character and tone to the population on our Western coast.

As the settlements of the McMahan's, Montgomery, Bell, and others, at Chautauque Creek, early opened the way for the preached gospel there, first by the Rev. Mr.

ratterson, so the settlement of Messrs. Eason, McClintock and Minegar, at Canada-way, followed by Messrs. Holmes, Cushing, Lee, Walker and others, led the way for the introduction of the preached gospel there, first by Messrs. John Spencer and Joy Handy.

When I look back to the period of my first acquaintance with many of the Pioneers of Chautauque County, and reflect how few of them remain, I am led to exclaim with a full heart, where are they? while the tones of the sepulchre seem to answer, "To the bourne from whence no traveler ever returns."

Of the first officers of the original town of Chautauque in Genesee County, organized A. D. 1805, Mr. EASON was the last survivor of the original Justices of the Peace, and I apprehend that Deacon James Montgomery, of Westfield, the first Town Clerk, is the only survivor of the first elected officers of the town.

Of the First County Officers, at the organization of the County A. D. 1811, those worthy men, Judge Philo Orton, and Messrs. John Dexter and Henry Abell, Assistant Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Doctor Squire White, first Surrogate, and Judge William Peacock, first County Treasurer, alone survive.

Most of the first settlers are in their graves, and many of them like the hardships and privations they endured and the benefits they conferred are almost forgotten by the present generation. Another generation has arisen, "One that knew not Joseph."

Among the early emigrants, the McMahan's, Eason, McClintock, Minegar, McHenry, Holmes, Cushing, Walker, Barker, Lee, Turner, Bell, Bellows, Berry, Hinman, Weber, Stebbins, Perry, Scott, Risley, Barnhart, Bemus, Prendergast, Griffith, Cheney, Lowry, McIntyre, Dunn, Cochran, Spencer, Handy, Barns, Barrett, Bennett, Ellsworth, Newell, Patterson, Scofield, Griswold, Whitehill, Crossgrove, Smith, Akins, Carpenter, Williams, Wilson, Marsh, Sidnor, MacI, Sinclear, Marshal, Kent, Young, Owens, Culbertson, Fröw, Gilson, Adkins, Douglass, Howard, Mann, Whipple, Potter, Puffer, More, Angell, Willoughby, Dixon, Gould, Orton, Brigham, Seaver, Morley, and some others whose names I do not now recollect, but equally worthy of remembrance, have gone to the grave, and many of them without even a grave stone to commemorate their names, or designate their last resting place. The omission of even this small tribute to their memory I am pained to say is, in some cases, derogatory to the character of their descendants, who have in not a few cases, derived or occupied the very farm for which their parent or ancestors toiled and suffered to leave them. It is not yet too late in some cases for them, in part, to pay the debt of gratitude to their memory. Truth and my regard for the Pioneers, demand this pointed remark. I beseech those who regard the memory of the pioneers and the preservation of the early history of the county to urge those in their vicinity, to see it done even at this late period, and to furnish information relative to pioneer settlers.

In conclusion permit me to assure you that I should rejoice to see published a full history of the early settlement of the several towns of the county and of their pioneers, but unless facts relative to them are soon to be collected, it will in many cases be forever too late. Much is already irrecoverably lost, and much more will soon be unless speedily collected in a manner to be preserved for the future historian. I should be gratified to receive from the descendants or friends of each pioneer of Chautauque county as full information of others as I have relative to Messrs. Eason, McClintock and some others, but I cannot traverse the county from one neighborhood to another to collect it. Why should not relatives and friends of pioneers furnish it? If they can not furnish all that could be desired relative to the parentage, origin and settlement of a pioneer, and the incidents attending his emigration to the county, let them furnish what they can that it may be preserved. A man who totally disregards the memory of his parents who settled in the wilderness of Chau-

taque is unworthy of such an ancestry, and deserves to be forgotten by his own children, and those who may come after him.

I have for some years, as you are aware, been collecting information (as opportunity and leisure would permit) on these topics that it may be preserved for the future historian. I am still collecting them for the reason that I have not found any one else disposed to do it, until some one else embarks in it, I shall be thankful for all the information, on the topics to which I refer, that they may be preserved.

My thanks are due those who have cheerfully and promptly answered my letters of inquiry for information, and aided my efforts in a matter I deem important to a faithful history of the county and its settlers, but in which I have no greater interest than every citizen of the county.

To those who have looked upon the project as visionary and unworthy of their attention, or a mere speculation and neglected to aid in the collections of facts, I invite them to enter heartily into the speculation, assuring them that they shall have it all to themselves, with my best wishes for their success.

I beg you to pardon the length of this communication and its desultory form. I have aimed rather at relating facts relative to the pioneer history of Mr. EASON and some of his contemporaries (now deceased), and the scenes through which they passed or in which they were concerned, rather than to make a display of language, or write a mere panegyric, for which I have neither talent or inclination.

Truly your old friend, and most obed't.
E. T. FOOTE.

Messrs. T. B. CAMPBELL, JOHNATHAN CASE, JAMES McCLELLAN, N. KIMB, GEORGE HALL, ALVIN PLEAS and J. R. BARBOUR.

NAMES	Sal.
James McClintock	118
E. T. Foote	117
John Eason	116
John McClurg	115
John Eason	109
John Eason	108
John Eason	107
John Eason	106
John Eason	105
John Eason	104
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John Eason	102
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John Eason	96
John Eason	95
Amount brought over	

Good class of
Population who
settled Chautauque
(See 2^d column)

W. E. F.

25

George W. Fenton's
obituary

CHAUTAUQUA DEMOCRAT.
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS BY
JAMES PARKER & A. FLETCHER.
JAMESTOWN, CHAUT. CO., N. Y.

MEMOIR OF GEORGE W. FENTON.

James Parker, Esq. Editor of Chautauqua Democrat. 1860

I cheerfully comply with your request, and other old friends, to furnish a memoir of the late GEORGE W. FENTON, Esq. of Carroll, for publication.

Perhaps the first man by the name of FENTON, who ever visited the present territory of the United States, was Captain EDWARD FENTON of the British Navy, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, under the command of Sir MARTIN FROBISHER, was a noted Captain in an exploring expedition which visited St. Augustine, Florida, in 1585.

The name of FENTON appears pretty early in Connecticut records in the town of Mansfield. A number of the name were Revolutionary soldiers. Among them the late COL. NATHANIEL FENTON of Ellicott, and father of RICHARD F. FENTON, Esq. of Jamestown.—JACOB FENTON, second Town Clerk of Ellicott, and pioneer settler of Jamestown, and father of WILLIAM H. FENTON, Esq. of Jamestown. PETER FENTON was in Capt. Ladd's Company in Col. Benedict Arnold's detachment, and was taken prisoner at Quebec on the 31st December, 1775, after having suffered every thing but death in that memorable march through the wilderness at that inclement season of the year, "in the face of continual dangers and obstacles, through pathless forests, over swollen and rapid rivers, suffering from cold and hunger, and want of the necessaries of life."

NATHANIEL and JACOB FENTON were pioneers in settling Burlington, N. Y. previous to which JACOB FENTON resided a while in New Haven, Conn. ROSWELL FENTON, a cousin of NATHANIEL, and JACOB, was born in Mansfield, Ct. June 9th, 1754, and was married in that town to Deborah Freeman, April, 1773. They removed to Hanover, N. H. in 1780, where they resided many years. They had sons, JACOB, GEORGE W., STEPHEN and ROSWELL.—They also had five daughters. All of their children arrived to adult years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FENTON, the subject of this memoir, was born in Hanover, N. H. Dec. 20, 1783. ROSWELL FENTON removed with his family to Stillwater, New-York, and from thence to Montgomery county, N. Y. where he resided some years, and until he emigrated to the Ohio river, A. D. 1806. GEORGE W. FENTON resided with his father until of age, having received an ordinary common school education. In 1804, he left the paternal home at Broad Albin, N. Y. to seek his fortune in the then Western wilderness. He travelled to Philadelphia, and from thence over the mountains to Pittsburg, then a small village, and from thence down the Ohio river on an exploring tour as far as Louisville, Kentucky, and from thence returned to Pittsburg, and commenced trading in goods and provisions in a canoe up the Allegany river and French Creek; which he followed in the season of navigation two or three years. His father ROSWELL, induced by the favorable reports of his son, set out along in the spring of 1806, from Broad Albin, by the same route his son had emigrated West, to fix on a location for future residence, and raise a crop; his family to follow him to his new residence in the fall. He located near the Ohio River, about 14 miles from Louisville, where he erected his cabin in the wilderness, and raised a crop, when he sickened and died, September 6, 1806.

The family emigrated as previously mentioned by way of Philadelphia and Pittsburg down the Ohio river, but on reaching Cincinnati they first heard of the death of their paternal head. They stopped in Cincinnati and finally located in Green township, Ohio, near that city. The mother continued to reside there until her decease about the year 1846, aged 96 years. JACOB FENTON finally settled at Whitewater, Ohio, where he died unmarried about the year 1850. STEPHEN FENTON and family still reside in Broad Albin, N. Y. ROSWELL FENTON, Jr. died, leaving a family at Cheviot, Ohio, about the year 1820.

Of the sisters of GEORGE W. FENTON, REBECCA married WILLIAM CAREY, whose sons were prominent in founding "Farmers' College" at College Hill, Ohio. Gen. SAMUEL F. CAREY the Temperance orator of Ohio, is one of the sons. WEALTHY married ROSWELL HAZELTINE, and with her family resides at Oxford, Ohio. Mrs. LUCY HOWARD, the widow of CYRUS HOWARD has a family and resides at College Hill, Ohio. HANNAH married LAMBERT VAN BUREN. She was the mother of Dr. R. F. VAN BUREN, late of Frewsburg, N. Y. but now of Rock County, Wis. She died in Clymer, N. Y. in 1857. DEBORAH, the wife of WM. PADDOCK had a family, and now resides at Sodus Bay, N. Y.

In the winter of 1805—6, the subject of this memoir taught a school at Warren, Pa. the first ever taught in that place. Some of his scholars were his senior in years, but had not enjoyed equal privileges of an education. At Warren he became acquainted with the family of the late JOHN OWEN of Carroll, then recently removed there, and on the 2d Nov. 1806, he married Miss ELSEY, the daughter of said John Owen. She was born in Lauenburg, N. Y. July 8, 1790. John Owen was a native of Windsor, Conn. and was a soldier of the "Old French war," and of the war of the American Revolution, and drew a pension from the United States. He was an early settler of Chautauqua County, N. Y. on lot 57, town 2d, range 10, about 1808, which farm he sold to the late Joshua Woodward. Owen finally removed to the east side of the Connewango river, near the Pa. line, where he died Feb. 26, 1843, aged 108 years.

GEORGE W. FENTON and wife removed to their new log cabin on the south side of the Outlet of Chautauqua Lake, on the east 1-3 lot 4, town 2, range 11, in the spring of A. D. 1807. At that time there were no settlers on the outlet except the late WILLIAM WILSON and JAMES CULBERTSON on the north side, near him. No other settlers then in the "Old twelve miles square of Ellicott," save EDWARD SHILLETTO who boarded the mill hands at Kennedy's Mills. Mr. FENTON cleared a small farm and erected another log cabin, although a part of the season of navigation he traded on the river as formerly. In 1809 he sold his farm to the late JOHN ARTHUR of Ellicott, who removed into one of the log houses on the farm and resided there till his death. The saw mills of ALVIN PLUMB, Esq. on the outlet were erected on this farm. In 1807, FENTON, WILSON and CULBERTSON opened and marked the first pack-horse road from where WORK's mills now stand, to MEDDOCK'S Mills on Kiantone, in the edge of Pa. The late ROSWELL O. FENTON of Carroll, the eldest child of G. W. and ELSEY FENTON, was born Sept. 6, 1807, while his parents resided here, and was the first, or one of the first white children born in the territory of the old town of Ellicott. In the fall of 1809, GEORGE W. FENTON selected for his future residence, lot No. 52, first town and tenth range, on the east shore of the Connewango. His booking of the lot at the Batavia Land Office bears date the "10th day of March, 1810," although the "Article" was not taken until Jan. 15, 1811. Early in 1810 he erected his log house and removed his family into it. I apprehend his family was the first one that took up a permanent residence on the east side of the Connewango in the present town of Carroll. Messrs. JOHN FREW and THOMAS RUSSELL had preceded him on adjoining lots the year before, but they were then unmarried men and remained so some years, keeping "Bachelor's Hall." Other families however, soon settled in the wilderness east of the Connewango.

Perhaps no man was better calculated for pioneer life than Mr. FENTON. He was then a healthy athletic industrious man, of sound judgment, and indomitable perseverance. His wife was in all respects worthy of such a husband, and they were prosperous in their arduous labors. He soon cleared up a large farm and raised excellent crops, which sold readily at high prices, he was highly useful to the pioneer settlers in the S. E. part of the County. Both Mr. FENTON and wife were kind and obliging and liberally extended their hospitality to strangers looking for places of settlement and to settlers that had emigrated into the wilderness. He was a prominent man in the old town of Ellicott. In 1815 he was elected Commissioner of High-land and was subsequently elected to various offices of trust in town. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a Lieutenant of Infantry but declined both offices. He seemed to have but little ambition for official distinction, still he discharged the duties of the offices he accepted with strict fidelity and general satisfaction to the people. He amassed a good property, and raised a family of five sons, viz: ROSWELL O., GEORGE W., WILLIAM H. H., JOHN FREEMAN and RUBEEN EATON. The eldest became a prosperous farmer in Carroll and died March 5th 1850 leaving a wife and eight children, all of them still living. GEORGE W. and WILLIAM H. H., are wealthy and prominent citizens, the latter has been an acting magistrate of his native town for nearly twenty years. The Hon. R. E. FENTON was many years a Supervisor of his native town, and is now, with distinguished ability serving his third term in Congress from the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus District. All his sons are prosperous and wealthy men, showing the results of early training. Mr. FENTON made an investment in merchandise and opened the first store of any consequence in Frewsburg although he continued to reside on his farm. About 1845 he had a severe attack of inflammation of the eyes from which he became nearly blind, and which compelled him wholly to retire from business and from mingling in public affairs, but remained at home in the bosom of his family on his farm the remainder of his days.

When I settled in Chautauqua County I early became acquainted with Mr. FENTON and his family, and although living in their primitive log cabin, they had already acquired the necessaries of life and the comforts of a home and apparent contentment. They were kind and obliging neighbors, and I shared their hospitality in my professional tours in poor roads, foot paths and surveyor's lines, in my visits to the families of the early settlers in that region of the country. In my professional visits from Jamestown to the east side of the Conewango in early days, there was no bridge across the Conewango and I commonly left my horse on the west side and performed the rest of my tour on foot.

Mr. FENTON enjoyed pretty good health through life, except his blindness, until a short time before his death, when he had an inflammation of his lungs, terminating in quick consumption. He died on his farm, where he had resided half a century, March 3d 1860, aged 76 years. Thus, has passed away from among us, another of the pioneers of our beloved County of Chautauqua. No doubt one of the most energetic and useful of our early pioneers. His excellent wife and four sons survive him and are among our most prominent citizens.

In this memoir as in others I have written or may be permitted to write, I desire to blend genealogical and pioneer history, to preserve as far as consistent the early history not only of the pioneers, but the early settlements of the County. In this memoir, I have been led to speak of Log Cabins, or primitive wilderness houses, and before closing permit me to so far digress from the tenor of this communication as to allude more fully to the subject of log cabins and their pioneer accessories. Quite too many in these days entertain the opinion that a residence in a log cabin, in a new country, is any thing but comfortable. Such persons are strangers to the enjoyments flowing from such a residence. I speak from experience—I never enjoyed life better, than in a new country with log cabins.

It has its hardships and privations, but it has its pleasures and joyful anticipations and progress that encourages and strengthens every step, and joyfully leads one along to the fruition of the fondest anticipations. In my childhood I emigrated with my parents from New-England to the wilderness of Chenango County, N. Y. into a log cabin, covered with elm bark and the floors made of split "puncheons" or riven plank. Saw-mills many miles distant and no roads opened to them. We not unfrequently had the music of the owl and wolf by night. I resided there until adult years and saw the country improved and enjoying most of the privileges of an old country. I then emigrated to the then new Co. of Chautauqua, when nearly all dwellings were log houses, and where I sometimes had the same music as in Chenango Co., while travelling alone on foot or on horse-back through the woods in the night, but I was unharmed by it. Although I did not then reside in a log cabin, still I daily visited them in my professional avocations, and witnessed the cheerful endurance, and apparent contentment enjoyed by early settlers.

Thousands are now living in elegant well furnished houses, amid luxuries and ease, who may well covet the pleasures of those who occupied log cabins in the early days of Chautauqua County. I confidently appeal to the few remaining early pioneers of Chautauqua, if their experience does not witness the truth of this statement, although not a few of them now enjoy dwellings and pecuniary means, they once beheld only in anticipation. I never can cease to venerate the log cabins or their humble self-denying, worthy occupants in Chautauqua County, and from long experience and some reflections I can proclaim a loud Amen to the sentiment of the celebrated Rev. Mr. MILBOURN, that "In ten years of a preacher's life, I confess to a grateful love of log cabins, and much inclined to the belief that, their humble roofs, have sheltered a greater amount of health, content, happiness and virtue, than any other style of domestic architecture."

By the blessing of Providence I own and occupy as good a house as I ever anticipated, but I have no greater enjoyment than I had in a humble cottage of primitive days in Jamestown. Where, I ask, do you find as much warm hearted, sincere in generous friendship, sympathy in sickness, or amid losses as in the early days of our new country; when there was so little aristocratic feelings where real worth, alone created distinctions where the sick never wanted for unpaid watchers, and where the poor pioneer with his broken limb or cut foot or disability, had all his work performed gratuitously and his family provided for by his sympathising neighbors, until he could resume his avocations? Where the poor settler, having lost his only cow had another one purchased by contributions among his neighbors, or where his humble log cabin was burned, another was so promptly and cheerfully erected and furnished by his neighbor? How unlike the sympathy manifested in our cities and settled towns at the present day!

Pardon the length of my communication and my digression, and believe me as ever,
Very respectfully &c.
E. T. FOOTE.

May 9 1860

- 55 Jane Corbin,
- 54 Mary Gorman,
- 53 C. Gardner,
- 52 R. B. Hoyt,
- 51 Mrs. Lane,

W. C. Corbin

John Blowers Feb

DIED. 1863

In Ellery, on the 2d inst. Mr. John Blowers, the pioneer settler of Jamestown, aged 77 years. He was a native of Henselaer county, N. Y. and erected the first house within the present village of Jamestown. His house stood on the north side of the outlet, near the junction of the two roads from Main street to the bridge near the steamboat landing. He removed into it with his wife in November, 1810, and opened a house of entertainment for boatmen. The entire site of the village was then a wilderness, and the nearest house was at Worksburg.

It was here that Mr. Blowers' oldest child, Mary, was born, being the first white child born in the village. Judge Pendergast, under whose patronage Mr. Blowers emigrated to the "Head of the Rapids," also in the spring of 1811, removed to "the Rapids" and erected a log house on the north side of the outlet, near the present site of Messrs. Andrews & Preston's Kerosene Oil Refinery. The site of the log house is marked by a dam across the outlet of the lake, some of the spurs of which now remain to the shores to indicate its location. It was at this place that the first saw mills were erected. This dam raised the water in the lake and overflowed surrounding land and created a nuisance, and the dam was indicted and condemned as a nuisance. Judge Pendergast then removed the dam and erected the present one, and removed his saw mills to the late site near the foot of Main street. Mr. Blowers then erected a low framed house on the west side of Main street, now on lot No. 3, to which he removed his family from his primitive log house, and opened a licensed tavern. This house he finally sold to the late Dr. Laban Hazeltine, who removed into the house and erected a lean-to addition in the rear, and resided there for many years. It was one of the first framed houses erected in the village, and in it was kept the first licensed tavern, and it was in the south end of the rear addition where Dr. Hazeltine kept the post office when he was P. M. The first school in the village was taught in a room of this house, by the Rev. Amasa West, in 1815. Alexander T. Pendergast, Esq., of Kiantone, was one of the pupils in that school.

The house is now owned by Dasmus Allsu, Esq., and occupied by Messrs. H. V. Perry, as a gun smith's shop, and Alex. Peters, as a harness shop. I am informed that this house is to be removed the ensuing summer to give place to a brick block to be erected by the owner. Thus one after another of the pioneers and ancient landmarks of the village, are passing away. Let them be held in remembrance. E. T. FOOTE.

DIED.

FORBES—Recently near Kankakee, Illinois, Captain WILLIAM FORBES, aged about 78 years. He was born in Dutchess County, N. Y. in 1784, and was reared in the family of the father of Judge Pendergast, and came with Judge P. to the site of Jamestown in the Spring of 1811, and assisted him in the erection of his mills, and continued in his employ as miller, millwright and superintendent for many years. Capt. Forbes was married in October, 1812, by John Silabo, Esq., then of the present town of Ellery, to Miss Nancy Clark. She had resided in the family of Judge Pendergast for some years. She is a sister of William Clark, Esq., of Ellicott. This was the first couple married within the bounds of this village. Judge Pendergast gave Mrs. Forbes the block of Village lots bounded by Main, Pine, Second and Third Streets, then valued at five hundred dollars. Capt. Forbes erected for himself on said block a one and a half story dwelling house the first or second framed house built in the village. In size it was about 18 by 36 feet, and stood facing the South on the site of Mr. Burch's Drug Store, corner of Main and Second St. He sold that house to Gen. Horace Allen, and built another house for himself, on the same block, which occupied the site of the present store of Mr. Russell J. Forbes, south of the Allen House. Capt. Forbes was Lieutenant in command of his company of militia in 1813, and was called out with his company, Capt. Solomon Jones, lately deceased, having declined his appointment as Captain. He was under command of Col. John McMahan, and was at the surrender of Black Rock and Buffalo to the British army, the last of December, 1813. Out of twenty men under command of Capt. Forbes, one was killed and five wounded. From the uniform testimony of the soldiers under command of Capt. Forbes, he led his men boldly into action and proved himself a brave and fearless officer. Having sold out all his village property, he removed with his family to the present farm of Benjamin Jones, Esq., of Kiantone, about the year 1824. After a brief residence on his farm he returned to Jamestown to superintend and rebuild Judge Pendergast's mills, residing I believe in the old tavern house, erected by Jacob Fenton, Esq., then standing, facing the outlet and the present road from Main street to the grist mill, a short distance in the rear of the building now occupied by the Democrat Printing Office. About the year 1832 Capt. Forbes removed with his family to Olean, N. Y., where he engaged in manufacturing lumber extensively, with Messrs. Benjamin Runyan, William Clark and others. About the year 1836 he removed with his family from Olean to Kankakee, Illinois, where he resided on a farm until his death. He was an industrious, honest man, a good mechanic and kind neighbor. His wife and a number of children survived him. I have not been able to ascertain the precise date of his death. E. T. FOOTE.

Mr Pier

PIER—At Hyde Park, Luzern County, Pa., March 11th, 1862, WILLIAM PIER, Esq., aged 71 years. He was a pioneer and early Tanner and Shoemaker of this village, and third Town Clerk of Ellicott, a brother of the late Rufus Pier, Esq., and a native of Otsego County, N. Y., from which he emigrated to this village in 1814. He occupied the Tannery built by Messrs. Burgess & Rice, at the south end of Cherry street, about the present track of the Railroad. His family residence was on the lot now occupied by the mansion of the Hon. R. P. Marvin, corner of Cherry and Second streets. He removed from this village to Warren, Pa., more than forty years since, where he resumed his usual avocations and was a Justice of the Peace in that village and a worthy citizen. He was a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812, in Captain Arnold's company in Col. Stranahan's Regiment, from Otsego County. He will be remembered by the pioneer settlers of this vicinity as a worthy, honest man, a good mechanic and obliging neighbor. I believe his only son, Dr. William Pier, is now Prothonotary of Luzern County, at Wilkesburg, Pa. Thus one after another of our early pioneers are rapidly passing away, until few of them are to tell the story of the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of this village and the surrounding country. E. T. FOOTE.

Jamestown, March, 1863.
[Will the Chautauque Democrat please copy.]

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Edward Work

BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD WORK, ESQ.

New-Haven, Conn. January 19, 1858.
JAMES PARKER, Esq.
Dear Sir—Agreeably to your request I send you herewith a biography of the late EDWARD WORK, Esq. You will recollect that I informed you when at Jamestown, last fall, that I might not find leisure for some time, to collect all the important facts in the life of Mr. WORK, and his connection with pioneer settlers and settlements that I should desire, before writing his memoir. I have aimed rather at giving a biographical and historic sketch as connected with the early history of Chautauque County, than a panegyric. I anxiously desire, while I live, to seize on all proper occasions to perpetuate a history of incidents in the early history of the County, and its pioneers. The early emigration of Mr. WORK, and the part he sustained in the settlement of the County, seemed to demand of me an allusion to those incidents. I leave it to others to write his panegyric. Truly your friend, O. J. E. T. FOOTE.

EDWARD WORK, the son of Henry Work (a native of Lancaster county, Pa.) was born in Montgomery township, Franklin county, Penn. about 15 miles from Chambersburgh, Dec. 3, 1773. His mother was Sarah, the daughter of Edward Crawford, a native of Lancaster, Pa. His father was sheriff of Franklin county for many years, and subsequently appointed a Justice of the Peace, which office he held until his decease, in Peters township, March 6, 1819, aged 73. His mother died in Peters township, Sept. 10, 1833, aged 81. The Grandfather of Edward Work, Andrew Work, was a native of Lancaster county, and for some years Sheriff of Cumberland, before Franklin county was organized. The subject of this memoir was the eldest of eight children, all now deceased, except a younger sister, now residing in Delavan, Illinois.

After having obtained the best education the schools of that day, in his vicinity, afforded, he read law in the office of the late Judge Hamilton in Carlisle, Pa. and after having completed the requisite term of study, was admitted to the bar. Soon after receiving his licence, he emigrated to the new county of Crawford, and located at Meadville about 1798, and was appointed the first Post Master of that place, under Gen. Granger. He was also appointed Deputy Prothonotary, under Doctor Thomas R. Kennedy. He was subsequently appointed Prosecuting Attorney. It is believed he discharged the duties of those offices with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

In 1805, Doctor Thomas R. Kennedy of Meadville, (between whom and Mr. Work there appears to have existed business relations and an intimate friendship), who had married a niece of the late Joseph Ellicott, Esq. agent of the Holland Land Company, purchased of said Company about 3,000 acres of unsurveyed land including what is now Kennedyville, in the present town of Poland, and proceeded immediately to erect a double saw mill at Kennedyville, and subsequently in a lean-to addition a gristmill, with one run of common rock mill stones and a bolt. The erection of the saw mill was the first improvement or settlement in what is now the South part of Chautauque County. Until this improvement, the surrounding country, south of Chautauque Ridge, was an unbroken wilderness, in which no surveys except township lines had been made. The only roads were Indian trails, and in erecting the mills, all the materials and provisions for the hands, except what the forest furnished were brought in keel boats or canoes up the Allegany and Conewango rivers. The mill frame was raised in three days in October, 1805, by men who went there in canoes or by Indian trails from Warren county, Pa. or south of it. Very few are now living who were at the raising. Messrs. John Frew and Thomas

Russell were either at the raising or visited the mill at an early date. Mr. Work was in the habit of visiting those mills on horse back through the wilderness by Indian trails before any roads were made. Edward, Shillito, who subsequently owned land and resided on the north side of the mouth of the outlet of Chautauque Lake, was the first person who resided at those mills with his family, and he boarded the hands. When the mills were raised, a canoe load of provisions, whiskey, &c. that had been sent from Meadville, as was supposed in due time, to furnish the hands on that occasion, did not arrive in due time, and they were short of provisions, and lived upon the flesh of a yearling heifer of Shillito's and venison and green corn and potatoes, raised at the mills. As for whiskey it was then deemed indispensable to a raising, although they were no doubt better off without it. The canoe however arrived in time for the men to celebrate the completion of the raising with whiskey. The boards sawed at those mills the first years, were rafted to Pittsburg, and there stuck up until partially seasoned, and then put on board of flat bottomed boats (mostly made at the mills) and run to New Orleans, where they were sold at high prices. Mr. Work superintended the running of many of those boats, and the sale of the boards. Mr. Thomas Russell of Jamestown who still survives, was one of the hands employed. The boatmen then returned from New Orleans in vessels to Philadelphia or New York, and from thence home on foot or horseback, as there was then no way of coming up the Mississippi, but by rowing a boat, or coming by land on foot or horseback through the Chickasaw or Choctaw nations of Indians, which was deemed unsafe except in large, armed parties. Dr. Kennedy was unquestionably one of the most enterprising men of Western Pennsylvania. He was a native, I think, of Maryland, and died at Meadville in 1813, a great loss to his family and the country.

On the first of August, 1807, Messrs. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work purchased of the Holland Land Company about 1260 acres of valuable land, embracing the land on both sides of the outlet of Chautauque Lake, below what is now

Dexterville, then known as Slippery Rock, including the mill sites now occupied at Worksburg, and also Tiffany's mills, also a tract of valuable timber land east of the Casadaga River and Levant, along the present Kennedyville road. In the fall of 1807 and spring of 1808, Mr. Work erected his hewed log block house on the north side of the outlet, a little northeast of the mill, where he resided until he erected the framed house where he died. In 1808 he erected his saw mills, and put them in operation. At that time the only inhabitants on the outlet were the late William Wilson, James Calbertson, and George W. Fenton, Esq. and they were without means of communication except by water or Indian trails. Messrs. Kennedy and Work, about this time, opened a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mill, and built the first bridge across the Casadaga. It was about one fourth of a mile above the site of the present village of Levant, and the road was mostly north of the present road, and much more hilly. It passed near the residence of the late W. W. Chandler, Esq. and crossed Cheney's brook about half a mile north of the present residence of N. E. Cheney and Crosby's tavern, and did not intersect the present road until near Kennedyville. In 1809 Mr. Work erected a grist mill with one run of common rock stones and a bolt in a lean-to addition on the south side of his saw mill. The mill stones were split out of a large rock on the top of the ground. The remains of the rock I saw at an early day in the woods east of the Conewango. I think it was on Lot 10 Township 2, Range 10. The erection of this grist mill

was required by Mr. Ellicott in the sale of the land, and such was the fact, I believe, in reference to the first grist mill at Kennedy's mills. The erection of Mr. Work's mill was a great accommodation to early settlers, and led to the opening of roads to early settlements about the foot of the lake and to Stillwater Creek and Frank Settlement.

It should be borne in mind that the erection of these mills was some three years before the commencement of the first settlement at Jamestown, and at a period when almost the only travel through the country was in keelboats and canoes on the Conéwanga, Casadaga, Chautauque Lake and its outlet, or by Indian trails.

Large quantities of Onondaga salt were annually transported by water from Mayville to Pittsburg, especially between 1805 and 1810. Some of the boats were built at Work's mill in 1808. The discovery and working of the salt springs on the Allegany, Kanhawa and Ohio rivers, led to the discontinuance of the salt trade through or by this route, after 1810. The keel boats that came up for salt, were loaded with provisions, whiskey, iron castings, nails, glass, dried fruit, and other articles from Pittsburg and French Creek, for the early settlers.

Messrs. Kennedy and Work were both interested in the purchase of the land, but how far they were connected in the erection of the mills at Worksburg and the subsequent improvements, if at all, I am not advised. In the ultimate division of the lands between Mr. Work and Dr. Kennedy's heirs, the heirs took the land subsequently purchased by Mr. Tiffany, and the timbered land east of the Casadaga, while Mr. Work retained the mills he built, and the lands in that vicinity.

Mr. Work ran boards from his mill to New Orleans, in the manner he had run them from Kennedy's mills; and to show the changes that had taken place in the navigation of the Mississippi, I may remark that when the boats arrived at Natches, he loaded them down as long as they could bear it with bales of cotton, receiving one dollar per bale for freight to New Orleans for that carried under deck, and seventy five cents for that on deck. The empty boats at New Orleans were sold for lumber for more than their cost.

Mr. Work furnished boards at his mill for about 75 cents a hundred feet to finish many of the log houses of pioneer settlers, and his little grist mill, with common rock stones made excellent flour, from good grain, and it is but a few years since that the grist mill was abandoned. Mr. Work, when at home, was usually his own miller. He was liberal in assisting the pioneer settlers to open roads. He brought with him from Meadville a pretty good law library which he retained through life, although he did not practice law after he came to Chautauque county. Mr. Work remained a bachelor until about 43 years of age. In the spring of 1816 he married Mrs. Jane Camron the widow of Joseph Camron from French Creek, Pa. seven years younger than himself. She was the daughter of John Armstrong by Catharine Carr his wife, and was born in Center Co. Pa. She had four sons all residing with her at the time of her second marriage. Three sisters of Mrs. Work married pioneer settlers of Chautauque county—Mrs. John Frew, Mrs. Benjamin Ross, and Mrs. James Conic, formerly Mrs. Simeon Scowden. Their mother, Widow Catharine Carr Armstrong, one of the best of women, died at the house of John Frew, Esq. in Carroll, on the 31st day of January, 1819 aged 63 years.

Mrs. Armstrong was a good woman, one of those described by Solomon in the last chapter of Proverbs. Mrs. Work by her second marriage had one son, Edward Fillmore, and two daughters, Jane Armstrong and Laura Frew, all now deceased. Neither of the daughters married. Mrs. Jane Work, the first wife of Edward

Work, Esq. died of consumption, September, 18, 1833; aged 53.

On the 27th of October, 1841, Mr. Work married for his second wife, Mrs. Permelia Jeffers, the widow of Joshua Jeffers, and daughter of Zadoc Mead. She was born in Lanesboro, Ms. Dec. 19, 1802, and still survives. By her first husband she had one daughter, Fidelia, to whom Edward Fillmore Work was married at Ellicott, January 12, 1842. Edward F. Work died at Worksburg, Feb. 16, 1844, aged 24. Fidelia J. Work, his wife, died at the same place, March 3, 1852, aged 26. Their only child, Jane Amozette Work, born Dec. 14, 1842, is the only surviving

descendant of Edward Work, Esq. She resides with her Grandmother Work, at the family mansion in Worksburg.

About the year 1818 Mr. Work and his first wife, entertained a hope in Christ, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became prominent and efficient members of that communion; and their usual hospitality was most cordially extended to the Preachers of that denomination, and their house was a home for the itinerant ministry. Previous to Mr. Work's union with the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was apparent to his friends that his social habits, fondness for company, and the common habits of the people of that day in the use of alcoholic drinks were gradually laying the foundation of intemperance, but after uniting with the church, he totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks, and ultimately became an earnest and decided advocate of the temperance cause, and finally from being one of the most excessive smokers of tobacco I ever saw, he also abandoned that habit. I mention these circumstances to the honor and glory of God's grace manifested in him.

In early life Mr. Work was a federalist of the old school and subsequently acted with the Antimasonic and Whig parties; but after he resided in Chautauque County, he never aspired to any political station, and uniformly declined the solicitation of his friends to be a candidate for any office, although he never ceased to take a becoming interest in public affairs.

About the year 1836 he sold his mills and real estate at Worksburg, except his family residence, and a few acres of contiguous land, and retired from the bustle of active life, having a competence for himself and family. His declining years were spent in retirement, mingling but little with society, except in religious matters, or receiving the calls of his friends—the death of his first wife and all of his children were severe afflictions to him, still he showed the sustaining grace of God, in all his bereavements. His views of the truths and duties of the Gospel were clearly established in his own mind, and on the basis of a settled faith. He held the profession of his faith without wavering.

He naturally possessed an excellent constitution, and during more than forty years in which I was acquainted with him, and for many years his family physician, he was seldom confined with sickness until the latter years of his life. His health gradually declined, and seemed more like decay from age rather than severe disease, until near the close of life. I am informed his faith and confidence in his Savior were firm and unshaken, and that he patiently waited the summons, and died at Worksburg on the tenth day of July 1857, where he had resided for half a century. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest residents as well as by length of period of settlement as age (83½ years) in the county. It may I think be truly said of him, he left no enemies, but a numerous circle of friends, and that for him to die was gain. I believe he was an honest man—a good man—a christian.

SPEECH

Birth of Davis Hansen Waite after words (1892) elected Gov. of Colorado son of Hon. Joseph Waite

... A Reminiscence.
To the Editor of the Jamestown Journal:
Sir,—I have but recently seen an editorial article in the Chautauque Democrat entitled, "Our Birth Place." I honor the feelings and associations that dictated the article, but from delicacy, I presume, the editor abstained from dwelling more fully on the event and the associations connected with that occasion. I also was present, about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 9th of April, 1825, at the event referred to, when our editorial friend commenced his pilgrimage, and my mind naturally reverts to the changes that have occurred to those present, in less than thirty-eight years. The father of the editor emigrated with his family from Newfane, Vt., to Carroll, about 1816, and with his wife were early members, I believe, of the Congregational Church in the present town of Kiantone. They removed with their family to Jamestown in 1821 and were members of the Congregational Church of the village, and afterwards members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he became one of its elders. At the birth of their youngest son, the editor, the father was in the meridian of manhood, about the present age of the editor, and just entering on a successful career of professional life and official honors. He has gone to the grave in a distant state, after having been one of our prominent citizens, and having held the offices of District Attorney, Supreme Court Commissioner, Justice of the Peace, &c. Who among the old residents of the village does not remember him as a kind and sympathizing friend

addendum by E. J. F. to obituary of Edward Work
Jane Armstrong Camron first wife of Edward Work, a pioneer settler at Worksburg; with her husband were among the founders of the M. E. Church of Jamestown. She died Sept. 18, 1835, A. 53.
By her first husband Joseph Camron, of French Creek, Pa., she had sons Robert Carr, drowned July 28, 1822. 15 John A. Camron died Jan. 6, 1843 A. 33.

ing moral and religious institutions. The memory of those mothers will be honored by those who know them.—"The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance." Mrs. ROYAL KEYS an excellent woman was also there, but of the living I forbear.
How rapidly the early pioneers of this vicinity are passing away. Within a few months MESSRS. JONES, ALLEN, PIER, GARFIELD and ARNOLD, all prominent men and ripe in years have gone to the grave. Of the remaining pioneers it will soon be said, we, too, are gone. May we be prepared by Grace Divine, through faith, for the summons.
January 2, 1863. E. J. Pote

No.	Hours	NAME	Amount brought forward						
			Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.

Amount brought forward

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The Chautauqua Democrat.

JAMES PARKER, EDITOR.

Jamestown, September 25th, 1861.

BRIGADIER GEN. STONEMAN OF
GEN. McCLELLAN'S STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Sept. 2, 1861,

Permit me to make a correction, and at the same time do justice to one of Gen. McClellan's staff officers, of whom the public probably knows less now than it will hereafter. Brigadier General George Stoneman (not Stonham) is a native of Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, graduated at West Point in 1845, in the same class with Gen. McClellan, taking one of the highest positions in his class; received a commission as Lieutenant of dragoons, and was immediately ordered, with a division of General Kearny's army, across the plains to New Mexico and California. Since that time he has been almost constantly in active service in California, Oregon, New Mexico and Texas. He was engaged in driving Cortinas' band from Texas, and came North last spring, with four companies of Cavalry, on the Coatzacoalcos since which he has been at Carlisle Barracks. Probably no officer in the army has been more constantly in active service for the last sixteen years, and he has reached his present position, not by favoritism or family influence but by hard service faithfully performed.—General Stoneman is quiet and unassuming in manner, but a very efficient officer, and as true as steel. Gen. McClellan knows his man and when the test comes you may rely upon it the Empire State will be proud to claim him.

(Written by Horace A. Foote 1861) (H.A.F.)
Col A. F. ALLEN and other old friends of
Jamestown, and Editors of Jamestown papers.

The honor of Chautauqua it seems to me demands a notice of Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN. why has it been neglected? It is surely an oversight. He was born in Busti (not in Stockton) as I know Oct. 11 1824 I attended his mother in his birth. You know he has risen on his own merits and exertions. He prepared for entrance at West Point at our Academy in Jamestown and badly prepared too for the ordeal he had to pass. I prophesied his rejection at the end of 6 months but he passed it triumphantly, showing great industry and powers of mind above mediocrity. He stood high through his whole course—graduated with honor, and asked for immediate service instead of furlough as most young men do. He has been in contest twice and with uniform high reputation. He was a class mate of Gen. McClellan and now what has been the result? I say again Chautauqua should show her pride of him.

Maj. Eaton, of this city, one of the oldest commissaries of the U. S. Army, and now a main reliance in his department in the immense purchases, I know stands very high, and never praises without merit. Just before the commencement of the present rebellion, I said do you know Maj. Stoneman? "Very well" said he. "I was in California with him 2 years, I know him to be one of the first men of his age, in the army, and if he lives, is destined to take a high stand. I have not seen him for many years and never had a letter from him in my life but I honor him and I hope you do and will you do him justice." I hope so immediately. Had he hailed from almost any other place the local papers would have been full of his praise. Suppose he falls in battle how would you feel &c. I am sick and only able to sit up an hour.

Your old friend,
E. T. FOOTE.

We publish the above cheerfully, but don't know what more we can do than we have already done. Without personal acquaintance with Gen. STONEMAN, it is impossible for us to give any of his history or life. On every occasion of promotion we have given him honorable mention. What more could we do? When he was at home last summer his conversation on the state of public affairs, as we have been informed, did not please his friends here, while he did not espouse the cause of rebellion, he certainly was any thing but friendly to the other side. This cast a shadow over

our joy at his promotion, and yet this is the first time we have mentioned it either publicly or privately. We trust Gen. McClellan does "know his man," and that Chautauqua may never have reason to be ashamed of her son. We believe him to be an able and accomplished officer and have several weeks ago replied to and corrected the article in the *Herald* alluded by the *Herald's* correspondent. [Ed. Democrat.]

NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

Correspondence of the Democrat.
MAJOR-GENERAL STONEMAN.

To the Editor of the Chautauqua Democrat:—Dear Sir—In your paper of the 25th ult. you published a note of mine relative to Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN. It was written while I was confined to a sick room, as a note to a short business letter to my friend Col. A. F. Allen, and not intended for publication, but through Col. A. to induce the Editors of the Jamestown papers to favorably notice a worthy and honored son of Chautauqua; but as my note was published, and from your editorial remarks accompanying it, I feel impelled by a sense of duty, to give my version of the circumstances that I apprehend has unjustly led some to suspect Gen. STONEMAN's loyalty and devotion to the government of the United States. Those acquainted with the officers of the Army and Navy, are aware that most of them pretty much abstain from political strife in which so great a portion of our electors take an active part. They serve their country under one administration after another, with equal fidelity and devotion to their country without reference to their political views. In time of peace their promotions are slow, as they rise by regular grade, and many of them well fitted for high stations have commenced as second lieutenants in the army, and spent a long life in the service of their country, without ever attaining to a captaincy; while the emoluments of their offices have given a mere living, while they were well fitted for much more lucrative employment in civil life.

Many valuable officers in time of peace have under such circumstances been compelled from a sense of duty to themselves and families, to resign and leave the army, a serious loss to the country. Government has been for some months casting about to look up many of those resigned officers to induce them to return to the army.

Gen. STONEMAN, after his academic education in Jamestown, spent four years at West Point, and graduated with honor to himself in 1846, and received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Cavalry, and served under that commission eight years in active service in California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Utah, and New Mexico; which every intelligent man knows was among the most arduous and undesirable fields of duty in the United States. In 1854 he was promoted to first Lieutenant of Dragoons, and in 1855, to Captain of Cavalry. From 1855 to 1861, he served in Texas and New Mexico. Now, I ask what officer in the army has had a harder field of service, or been more constantly on duty for fifteen years, than Gen. STONEMAN? Much of the time in a wilderness, savage warfare, amidst suffering and great privations, and on more than one occasion been compelled to eat horse flesh for sustenance, to save life in the wilderness; and during all this period, I believe his faithful and successful discharge of duty has never been called in question. When the present wicked rebellion broke out, he commanded a company of cavalry in Texas, and while some of his superior officers, among them Gen. Twiggs turned traitors, he was the first officer, I believe to notify the government of Twiggs' treachery, and while other officers joined the rebels, and surrendered their soldiers to Texas secessionists, Gen. STONEMAN resisted all inducements to join the traitors, and managed to get away with the soldiers under his command, and after a tedious journey returned to the North and reported himself to head quarters. In the meantime the rebellion progressed, and the President called for 75,000 volunteers. Civilians were in many cases appointed to high military offices, over those who had spent their lives in the army. In this state of things, Gen. then Capt.

STONEMAN, after a long absence, returned to his native Chautauqua to visit his father's family and friends.

Now for the report of his secession tendency, I am unable on diligent enquiry to find any other ground for the report only that in free conversation among his friends here, he condemned the government in the management of its military matters, alluding particularly to the promotion of civilians to stations above those of experience in the army. This feeling I know existed pretty universally among the loyal officers of the regular army, and their complaints have, in not a few cases, led to the same suspicion of other officers, who are as true and loyal men to the country as ever lived. I ask every honorable high minded intelligent citizen, if he had served long and faithfully in the regular army, would he be any better satisfied with such civilian commanders? How tenacious are our militia officers at home about rank, and who among them are willing to be "jumped"?

I can truly say I am as free as those officers have been in condemning the administration for their error of judgment in this respect, and I am happy to believe the administration has seen its error, and are now doing better justice to meritorious officers of experience. We have many melancholy evidences of the error to which I have alluded.

In the present state of military service inexperienced officers, no matter how talented or brave, are liable to sacrifice themselves and those under their command in a contest with those under the command of an experienced officer even with an inferior force. The appointment of inexperienced military officers for immediate service in places of danger is, in my opinion, alone justified by absolute necessity.

I know that Gen. STONEMAN stands deservedly high among the officers of the army. The government has appreciated his talents, integrity, experience and fitness for important commands, and I am gratified to see the rapid promotion of one of the sons of Chautauqua. I believe she has reason to be proud of him, and I have no doubt, should an opportunity present itself, he will justify the high opinion his friends entertain of him. This communication is made without his knowledge. I have not seen him for many years, and never had but one letter from him, and in no way alluding to this subject. The date of his promotions, and places of service can be seen in the annual reports of the War Department. I inadvertently, in my former note, gave his birth in 1824 instead of 1822. He is now 39 years of age, of good habits, and I have no doubt as ardent in his attachment to the government as any officer in our army. Pardon the length of this communication, and believe me as ever, truly your friend, &c.

E. T. FOOTE.

Jamestown, Oct. 30, 1861.

PROMOTED AGAIN.—Gen. Geo. Stoneman seems to be traveling right along up to distinction since he has commenced. He has recently been appointed Major General of Volunteers. Who says Old Chautauqua won't be proud of her record in this war?—[Chautauqua Democrat.]

Only last spring our neighbor was for hanging then Captain Stoneman as a secessionist.—*Mayville Sentinel*.

We regret exceedingly to be compelled again to correct an absolute misstatement of the *Sentinel*. Does the Editor of that paper designedly misrepresent us, or is he so blundering that he does not know what he is talking about? On no occasion have we ever spoken an unkind word of Gen. STONEMAN either in the columns of the *Democrat* or in private conversation. The assertion above, is unqualifiedly false. A few weeks ago, we published a note from Judge Foote rather scolding the Jamestown Editors for not saying more in behalf of the General, and then for the first time we alluded to the common talk in our streets, that Gen. STONEMAN when here last Summer, did not talk to suit some of his friends. We are happy to be assured that his loyalty was unquestioned and that his complaints were just, and have since been removed by his Government. The assertion that we "were for hanging him last spring as a secessionist" is on a par with the assertion of the *Sentinel* a

few weeks ago that we had counselled violence to that office and the Editor." That the Editor of the *Sentinel* should make a manly retraction, is more than we have any reason to expect.

Correspondence of the Journal.
The Usury Laws.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. Feb. 6, 1873.

EDITOR JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.—I see the object of usury laws in the State of New York, is being discussed, and their repeal proposed. In former years I read much in defence and opposition to those laws; yet I was not convinced that they ought to be repealed. Again, experience is a better test than reasoning. In this State a usury law has existed from time immemorial, by which the rate was fixed at six per cent. and its violation the forfeiture of the interest, but not the principal. In Massachusetts was raised from six to seven per cent. A large amount of money was loaned out of this State by banks and business men on business papers and mortgages. Many of our citizens believed a repeal of the usury laws, would make money more plenty at home and reduce the rate of interest.

At the last May session of the Republican State Legislature, the usury law was repealed, on the plea that it would reduce the rate of interest and make money more plenty at home. What has been the result in six months' experience? The Banks have raised their interest on notes discounted from 6 to 10 per cent. to their customers at home, and now a higher rate has been taken.

The people without distinction of party except the lenders, call loudly for a restoration of the usury law except perhaps raising the legal interest as in Massachusetts and New York. I think there is no rational doubt that the usury law will be restored at the next May session of the Legislature and 7 per cent. The Republican State Convention of 466 delegates from every town in the state, to nominate a ticket for state officers to be elected in April, met in this city this week, and passed a resolution, I understand, unanimously in favor of the usury law. It is no party question. A republican legislature repealed the law and in all human probability the same party will restore it. Many lenders are now seeking investments on mortgages for *five years or longer*, before the law is restored. Lest it should be thought I am selfish in this manner, I state that providentially I am not under the necessity of borrowing, and the little that I have on interest is mostly at six per cent. and none over seven.

In our entire country lenders are few in number, compared with the borrowers. If New York repeals her usury laws, I apprehend the people will soon become convinced of their mistake, and the farmers, laborers and manufacturers will suffer oppression and injustice. My advice is, pause and reflect before so important a law, and one of so long standing is repealed. I enclose by this mail the proceedings of the State Convention to which I have alluded.

Very respectfully,
E. T. FOOTE.

New Haven, Feb. 7th, 1873.

E. T. Foote

29

Union School was the
Chautauqua Democrat
October 28th - 1863.

Letter from Judge Foote.

To the Editor of the Fredonia Censor:

DEAR SIR—Under the former arrangement to send you a series of historical articles relating to Chautauqua County and its pioneer settlers for publication in your paper, and re-publication by such other papers as might choose to do it, I herewith send you a census of all the names of the paternal heads of families in the town of Chautauqua, in A. D. 1807—then the town of Chautauqua in the county of Genesee, now the entire county of Chautauqua. The census was taken under the old constitution of the State to show the number of electors in each class, with their qualification as to freehold property, &c. It will be seen that the total number of electors in our entire county was less than one hundred. The census was taken by two respectable citizens of the town, appointed for that purpose. The town had been divided into two districts, substantially in the form of the present Assembly districts.

SCHEDULE OF JUSTUS HINMAN'S DISTRICT.

Table with columns: HEADS OF FAMILIES, Electors of the freehold value of \$200 or more, Electors of the value of \$50 or more under \$200, Electors not freeholders but rented paid taxes, &c.

This may certify that Justus Hinman has made a true return of the above names for the town of Chautauqua, A. S. sworn and subscribed Oct. 15, 1807, before me DAVID EASON, J. P.

FROM ALEXANDER C. MARTIN'S DISTRICT.

Table with columns: Name, Freehold value of \$200 or more, Freehold value of \$50 or more under \$200, Electors not freeholders but rented paid taxes, &c.

I hereby certify that this is a true census of the freehold electors within the bounds I was appointed to take, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. ALEXANDER C. MARTIN. Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of June, 1807. JOHN McMahan, J. P.

There were a few settlers about Chautauqua Lake and the Conewangot who were electors in 1807, whose names do not appear in the preceding list. An examination of the list, I apprehend, will show that there are many descendants of those pioneers now residing in the county, and in a few instances the sons and daughters of those electors, but I think there is not one of those electors now living. There may be some now about eighty years or upwards. The preceding census was taken within five years after the first white

man, Col. James McMahan, settled in the county with his family and commenced the cultivation of the soil. The names of electors embraced, but not then house-holders, was not given, consequently must be left to conjecture, and in most cases are irrecoverably lost, although research by relatives, or by those in the vicinity of their residence may still recover them. I earnestly recommend to those who wish to preserve a memorial of the pioneer settlers, to preserve this list for reference, and by diligent inquiry of relatives and others, ascertain the names of electors not given, and also the names of the sons and daughters of electors and what became of them. If they removed from the county, where to that a trace of them may be preserved, I shall gladly preserve such memorials, or they may be forwarded to the Fredonia Historical Society, where, I have no doubt they will be carefully preserved.

Again, there was a most liberal construction of the term "freeholders" to have made so large a proportion of the first and second class of electors, for I know that very few of them had taken deeds of their lands, but held them under articles from the Holland Land Company, which were mere contracts to purchase, and receive deeds of their lands on certain conditions as to payments, &c. Another fact will be seen, that the construction of the law and constitution by the commissioners to take the census was very different in the two districts. In Mr. Hinman's district a large share of the electors were placed in the first column, while in Mr. Martin's district the largest share were placed in the second class, although I am well satisfied the freehold interest and ability of the electors in the two districts were about the same.

Under the old constitution, then in force, none but those embraced in the first column, could legally vote for Governor and Senators, while those in the others could vote for Congressmen and Members of Assembly.

With kind regard I am, As ever, your most obed't E. T. FOOTE.

* Hazadiah Stubbins Fredonia died June 12 1854 paper
* Laughlin McNeil died Feb 1813 Puffin paper

Mr. JONATHAN CASS, one of the oldest citizens of Westfield, died on Friday last, at the advanced age of 79 years. He had been a successful business man, and was highly esteemed in the community. The funeral services were held on Monday, and attended by a very large concourse of citizens. Thus, one after another of the early settlers of the town are passing away - Westfield Republican. Feb. 1864

Table with columns: NAMES, No. of Hours, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thu., Fri., NAMES. Lists names like John Dillon, William McMannis, John Bannan, Pat Bannan, Richard Laby, John Munsey, James Bannan, John McCusker, John Campbell, Geo. Dayton, P. S. Morton, C. R. Smith, Daniel Frohmyer, Jacob Kester, William Gebhardt, Edwin N. Kimball, Edmund Plumb, M. Knight, Charles Spigal, Charles W. Lane, John W. Lane, Joanna Gorman, Adelia Munson, Catharine Murray, Eliza Stanley, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Doane, Sarah Whittier, Mary Coyle, Jane Corbin, Mary Gorman, C. Gardner, R. B. Hoyt, Mrs. Lane, etc.

DEAR SIR:—I am informed that the amount of money being raised and to be raised by tax on the inhabitants of Jamestown for the payment of a site for school buildings, and the erection of buildings and appurtenances, is causing some dissatisfaction among the people. May I have the liberty of suggesting to all concerned the propriety of raising the balance of the funds (above the tax now being collected) by a loan to be repaid by installments of \$1000 a year with interest until the loan shall be repaid.

By such an arrangement which may be perfectly feasible, the burthen would be comparatively light, enabling inhabitants of small means to meet their taxes without oppression, and in the mean time (without sacrifice from haste) the old School Houses and sites might be sold towards repaying the loan. Again it is but just that future generations should bear a part of the burthen, as they will be equally benefitted with the present.

The United States, State, County, Town and Village taxes necessarily levied from year to year must be met, and if the large amount necessary for the erection of appropriate school buildings, furniture, &c., to be added to any one or two years the burthen will be onerous to most citizens, and to some oppressive.

It should be borne in mind that the present Court House and Jail of Chautauqua County were built by loans paid in installments, as I propose. If it was expedient for the County to borrow about \$10,000 to build the Court House instead of raising the money at once by tax, how much stronger the reason why the village should pursue the same course. This is the mode adopted for raising funds for great improvements in cities and large towns. As to the superiority of the "graded" or new system of schools over the old, it is too late in the day to discuss the question, for it is a "fixed fact."

If our village once have the necessary buildings and appurtenances, with competent and efficient teachers to manage the school, I venture the assertion that after a fair trial the people would be no more disposed to go back to the old system of six or eight district schools in the village, than the farmers in the vicinity would be to abandon the use of their present iron plows and return to the use of the old fashioned "bull-plow" made by good old Deacon DELAND, thirty or forty years ago which were then deemed the very best.

Again I see from a communication in one of the village papers a fear expressed of the danger to the younger children where so many children are congregated in one building. The danger is all imaginary as experience shows. I wish one or more intelligent citizens of our village who have such fears or those who have not, would visit New Haven and see 5 or 600 children of all ages from the alphabet scholar to those in the higher classes all attending school in one building coming and going as safely and quietly as from their parents dwellings. The buildings, fences, tables, seats and school rooms are kept as cleanly and free from cuts, marks and mutilations, as the best dwelling houses and appurtenances in Jamestown.

I long to see the day, that the poorest child in Jamestown may have the privilege of obtaining an education in the common school to fit them for any station or business in the country. I have no expectation of ever sending any one to the new school, but I plead for the system as a duty we owe to the children of the present and coming generations. I hope my friends will cheerfully raise the funds to educate the children that will soon govern our country and take our places in active life.

No man can really enjoy life who lives merely to make and accumulate money. It is placed in our hands by a kind Providence to be used as a means of doing good; and let us all remember we are stewards of what we possess, and we shall soon be called to render an account of our stewardships. With kind regard for the people of Jamestown, where I spent my best days I am as ever,

Very Respectfully Your Friend, and most obedient, E. T. FOOTE.

REMARKS

Respectfully,

Week commencing July 16

The Westfield Bridge has been thoroughly repaired, and raised up, and apparently is as good now as when first built.

The Board of Supervisors met at Mayville, on Monday, and met on Tuesday, as a Board of County Canvassers.

Through the influence of Judge Foot, a monument has been erected on the spot where the first Tavern was kept in Chautauqua County, and where the first Militia Training and first Town Meeting were held in the county. The monument stands on the northeast corner of the four corners, just at the western limits of the corporation of the village of Westfield, and near Tickom's old tavern stand, and is on land now owned by Hiram Tiffany. It is a Brea Stone, and stands 7 feet high, and is 2 feet 10 inches wide, and 10 inches thick, and was got up at the Marble Works of S. Nixon, in Westfield. The expense is defrayed by subscriptions procured in this section of the county.

On one side is the following inscription: "Early Settlers of Portland, Westfield and Ripley."

- James McMahan, Peter Kane, Edward McHenry, David Kincaid, John McMahan, Obadiah Jay, Thomas McClintock, Asa Spear, George Whitehill, Hugh Riddle, Thomas Prendergast, Calvin Barnes, Thomas B. Campbell, David Royce, William Alexander, George Dull, Alexander Cochran, William Bell, William Crossgrove, Maj. Moses Adams, Barban Brockway, Jonathan Cass, John B. Dinamore, Asa Hall, William Murray, Nathaniel Bird, Charles Forsyth, William Riddle, Jacob George, Nicholas George, Perry G. Elsworth, John Acres, Alexander Lowry, Nathan Fay, Alexander C. Martin, Elisha Fay, Dr. Lawton Richmond, John Taylor, Laughlin McNeil, James Taylor, James Montgomery, John Henry, Samuel Wilkinson, Robert McNeil, Samuel Harrison, Samuel Truesdell, Joseph Farnsworth, Elijah Heyden, Stephen Prendergast, Oliver Stetson, Jeremiah Olamp, John Cochran, Jonathan Adams, Oliver Loomis, Abraham Frederick, Silas Baird, Col. Gideon Goodrich, Nathan Wisner, James Brannan, Andrew Spear, Basil Burgess, John Post, William McBride, Early Fuller, Hugh Whitehill, Horace Hale, Arthur Bell, Roderick Russell, David Eaton, William Sprague, Capt. Robert Dixon, Richard Eeman, James Dunn, Reuben Ellis, Low Miniger.

On the opposite side is the following inscription: "This Monument is Erected to Commemorate the place where the First Tavern was kept in Chautauqua County, the First Militia Training and the First Town Meeting were held."

- The First Town Officers elected, in 1805: Supervisor—John McMahan, Town Clerk—James Montgomery, Assessors—James McMahan, Benjamin Barrett, Wm. Alexander, Commissioners of Highways—Thomas McClintock, James Dunn, Arthur Bell, Collector—John Lyons, Overseers of the Poor—Zattu Cushing, Abraham Frederick, Constable—John Lyons, Fence Viewer—James Perry, Pound Master—David Kincaid, Overseers of Highways—Orsamus Holmes, Peter Kane, Samuel Harrison.

The First White Child born in the County was John McHenry, who now resides in Westfield. Erected 1866.

A pair of Mill Stones, the first used in the County, are to be placed in the vicinity of the Monument. They were used in a Mill erected near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, and subsequently put into the mill that stood near where the Westfield Mills now stand. They are what are called common rock stone; and in their day did good work and turned out flour and meal to bread the first settlers of the County.

Total Eclipse of the Sun 1806 MAYVILLE

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN JUNE, A. D. 1806.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MATYVILLE SENTINEL, DEAR SIR,

In looking over my minutes of early pioneers, I found one had said, "you may always recollect the day I first entered my log house, as it was on the day of the great eclipse." I will recollect that eclipse, (although then young,) such as I shall never see again. I could not recollect the day of the month. I referred to the periodicals of that day, not only for the date, but to recall the minute particulars of the great event. Very few of your readers saw that eclipse, and none of them, unless they emigrate, will see a like event the present century. I apprehend those who saw it will gladly read a description of it, and few of those who did not see it, have ever read a full description; and even those who have, cannot fully appreciate that wonderful phenomenon. Even when another shall occur, it is extremely doubtful whether anything will be as favorable for a distinct view of it, through the entire State of New York and New England, not a cloud was to be seen during the eclipse. Everything conspired to render the scene wonderfully sublime. The eclipse was calculated to be total in certain parts of New York, New England, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as were situated between 41° 25' in, and 43° 5' of North Latitude. Gen. Simon Dewitt of Albany, in giving an account of the eclipse observed: "fortunately on the morning of that day the atmosphere was very clear."

The beginning of total observation was 11 h. 8 m. 6 s. The end of total darkness was 11 h. 12 m. 6 s. End of the eclipse, 12 h. 33 m. 8 s. Duration of the total eclipse, 0 h. 4 m. 5 s.

At Cooperstown, N. Y., 32 miles from where I witnessed it, the following description of this sublime phenomenon was given:

The atmosphere, at this place on Monday last, 16th June, A. D. 1806, was serene and pure. The sun was majestically bright until fifty minutes past 9 o'clock, A. M., when a little dark spot was visible about forty-five degrees to the right of the zenith. The shade increased until fifteen minutes past ten, when stars began to appear, and the atmosphere exhibited a gloomy shade. At twelve minutes past eleven o'clock the sun was wholly obscured, exhibiting the appearance of a black globe, or screen, with light behind it, the rays only of which were visible, and which were too feeble to occasion sufficient light to form a shade. Many stars now appeared, although less numerous than are usually seen in clear evenings. There was now a darkness visible, a sort of blackish, unnatural twilight. The fowls retired to their roosts, and the doves to their windows. The birds were mute, except the whip-poor-will, whose notes partially cheered the gloom; the dew descended, and nature seemed clad in a sad, sober, and something like a sable livery. At fourteen minutes past eleven a little bright point appeared to the left of the sun's nadir, similar to the focus of a glass when refracting the rays of the sun. Suddenly a segment of the circle of that glorious orb emerged, and seemed to say "Sic lux," and was instantly obeyed; "lux ful" us, quick as thought a small pin could be discovered upon the ground.

A more wonderful and pleasing phenomenon can hardly be conceived. The doves left their retirement, the whip-poor-will's melody ceased, and the face of nature again smiled; but some stars were still visible, and venus displayed her beauty until twelve o'clock. At forty minutes past twelve o'clock the sun shone in full splendor, and in turn, eclipsed the moon and all other heavenly luminaries by its glorious effulgence.

From the "Independent Chronicle," published in Boston 19th June, 1806: "On Monday last, the atmosphere was entirely clear, and not a cloud to be seen. The commencement of the eclipse was three minutes after ten o'clock. Most of the clocks and watches were found to be from five to twelve minutes too fast of the true time. Continuation of total darkness about four and a half minutes. Well known acquaintances could not be distinguished twelve or fifteen feet distant. Venus was visible for a considerable time before and after the total darkness."

Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, in his account of the eclipse, says, "At the instant the last direct ray was intercepted, and the obscuration became total, a tremulous undulating shadow, a kind of indescribable, alternate prevalence and intermixture of light and shade, struck the earth, and played on its surface, which gave the most stable objects the semblance of agitation.

It appeared as though the moon rode unsteadily in her orbit, and the earth seemed to tremble on its axis. The deception was so complete, that I felt instinctively, and, in spite of the dictates of my reason to the contrary, a tottering motion. Some who were present, I observed catching hold of whatever was near them for support, while others leaned forward, and insensibly hung themselves into an attitude which indicated that they found it difficult to stand. At the commencement of this singular phenomenon, and while the surface of the earth appeared to be violently agitated, the light and shade were irregularly intermingled, and each seemed struggling for victory. In about five seconds the darkness prevailed. The light and shade suddenly separated into alternate and distinct arches. Instantly the arches of shade began to force the arches of light from us toward the horizon. The motion at first was very rapid; the alternate arches were narrow, and followed each other in close succession; the motion gradually diminished; the streaks of light became less and less distinct for about fifteen seconds, when melting into each other, the appearance ceased and a settled gloom ensued.

The scenes described at the commencement of the total obscuration reappeared when the first rays of the sun were reappearing. The same apparent agitation of the surface of the earth; the same apparent struggle between light and shade into distinct and alternate arches, and the same motion reversed; for now the arches of light seemed to crowd those of shade inward and the whole movement was from the horizon towards the center, which continued about the same time, and disappeared in the same manner as above described.

A lake violently agitated by something thrown into its center, and sending its undulating waves to its circumference, furnishes a pretty correct idea of the appearance which the surface of the earth assumed when the total eclipse commenced; and if after the first agitation of the lake had subsided, its undulating waves were to roll from the circumference to center, and especially would they alternately be tinged with light and shade, it would furnish not an incorrect idea of the appearance of the earth when the total obscuration ended.

In the city of New York the same clear sky and bright sunshine existed as in other places named, before the eclipse. A sad and dismal gloom followed, and overspread the face of nature. The thermometer indicated a fall of the quicksilver eighteen degrees during the eclipse, and the atmosphere was sensibly cooler.

Very respectfully Yours, J. T. Foote.

New Haven, Conn., April 11, 1830.

Letter from Hon. E. T. Foote, Upon the Sunday Excursion Giving.

We give below a portion of a private letter recently received from Jamestown's old resident and friend Judge E. T. Foote. As it expresses the same belief entertained by the better part of our community, and as it proves the hearty interest still felt by one of Jamestown's most devoted friends we publish the letter. It is a word that counts coming from the source it does:

New Haven, Conn., June 22, 1877.

To the Editor of the Democrat: Sir, I have just received your paper of the 20th inst., and read your editorial article relative to the desecration of the Sabbath day on Chautauqua Lake, which meets my hearty approbation. May the Lord give you grace and wisdom to sustain you in advocating the observance of his laws.

I consider the fourth commandment as binding on man as any other commandment in the decalogue. I trust that all the papers, churches, and patrons of Jamestown will stand firm and bold for the observance of the Sabbath and for temperance.

While I would make no war against individuals, but if men hold in contempt the laws of God, I would not sustain or aid them in doing it. The character and prosperity of Jamestown, is materially concerned in the question. To me Jamestown is more dear than any other place in this world. It is sixty-two years last spring since I settled there and first saw Chautauqua Lake, but if that beautiful lake is to be given up to the desecration of God's holy day I would rather see it in its native loveliness, than with its present improvements blended with a contempt of God's laws.

How little many men realize how much we are indebted to the churches and their pastors with the observance of the Sabbath, for our innumerable blessings, and but for them our country would retrograde and sink to a heathenish state. It is reasonable that the people should enjoy healthful and moral recreation without violating the laws of God.

I am in feeble health, and with the recent deaths of my old neighbors, Mrs. Judge Hazeltine, Messrs. Kinney and Pier remind me of the close of life.

Respectfully Your Friend, E. T. Foote.

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This was I believe the last article written for the Press of Chautauq Co by Elisha J. Foote about 5 yrs before his death which took place in Nov '77

Amount brought forward NAMES

JAMESTOWN, MARCH 31, 1869.

WOOLEN MANUFACTURE IN JAMESTOWN.

Its Founders, and Progress.

To the Editor of the Chautauqua Democrat:

SIR: In reading the obituary notice of Mr. Daniel Hazeltine, long since published, I felt that more should have been said of him as the pioneer of our woolen manufactures of Jamestown; not only as a matter of justice to him, but to preserve important items of the early history of our village. I then resolved, as I intimated to you, that as soon as I should find time to look over my historical papers and collect some dates, I would furnish a supplemental memoir.

I cheerfully concur in what you said of him as a worthy citizen, and will now furnish you with reminiscences of the origin and progress of woolen manufactures in Jamestown, as justly due to him and his memory, as the pioneer woolen manufacturer.

In the summer of 1815, Mr. Holmes, then of the present town of Sheridan, N. Y., erected a single carding machine in that town and brought it to Jamestown, and put it in the garret of Judge Prendergast's original grist mill on the outlet at the foot of Main street.

At that time there was no carding machine south of the "Ridge" or in Warren Co., Pa. About the time the machine was ready for operation, Messrs. Walter Simmons and Horace Blanchar, practical carders from Oxford, N. Y., came to Jamestown and purchased the carding machine and put it in operation, and ran it that season. About the time they commenced carding, they distributed small manuscript advertisements giving notice of "wool carding." I think they were dated in July or August 1815. I first saw one of them on the front door of Messrs. J. and M. Prendergast's store at the south-west corner of Main and First street, and it was the first instrument of writing I ever saw dated at Jamestown, N. Y. Even then, and for some time after orders, notes, receipts, and other instruments in that locality were most commonly dated at Ellicott, but the new name of the village gradually came into general use. Mr. Simmons returned to Oxford after carding season, and removed his family to Jamestown. Mr. Blanchar was a single man but soon married Miss Lovisa Pier, daughter of Levi Pier and sister of Mr. Abram Pier of Busti, a most worthy woman. Messrs. S. & B. ran the carding machine successfully and to the general satisfaction of the public, and rapidly increased in patronage. Wool was brought for carding from Brokenstraw, Kinzua, Mayville, Sinclairville, and other distant places.

Mr. Simmons finally sold his interest in the carding machine to his partner, Mr. Blanchar, who continued the business on his own account.

About the 20th of May, 1816, Mr. Daniel Hazeltine, Jr., whose previous history I presume is correctly given in your obituary of him, came to Jamestown. His elder brother Dr. Laban Hazeltine, and Abner Hazeltine, Esq., had located in the village the fall before. Mr. Daniel Hazeltine purchased of Judge Prendergast a site for a clothers works and woolen factory, and water power for the same, at the foot of Pine street east of the present stone flouring mill. He also went with a hand in a canoe by water to Pittsburg to procure castings and other articles for his cloth dressing shop, and with true Yankee perseverance and economy assisted in polling up the canoe from Pittsburg to Jamestown, although entirely unaccustomed to that kind of labor.

He erected on the site he had purchased, amidst black stumps and logs, away from any carriage road, a small, cheap, one-story framed building 18x36 on a temporary foundation for his cloth dressing shop. As the canal or headrace for the contemplated cotton factory (now flouring mill) was not then completed, he had no water power near his new shop; and as a temporary expedient erected his fulling stock under Judge Prendergast's saw mill in a wet, cold, inconvenient place with a temporary water-wheel under the log-way of the saw mill.

The commencement of his manufacturing operations were under many disadvantages in the then wilderness country far from all supplies of dye stuffs, and other necessary materials, yet in his quiet way, persevered with a patience and fortitude that never tired and no man in the new village was more industrious, early and late, in all kinds of weather than he was, and very few men, under the circumstances, with his limited means and the difficulties he encountered in obtaining mechanics and materials, would have put his works in operation so soon. He was ready to receive cloths for dressing in pretty good season in the fall of 1816. In that fall and winter he dressed about 2500 yards of cloth. No branch of business was more needed in our infant village. The farmers, that had commenced in the wilderness, had generally procured a few sheep, and depended on the wool and family spinning wheels and looms for their winter clothing. Most of our females then wore flannel or pressed woolen cloth for outside garments in the winter, even on Sabbath convocations or social gatherings. They took commendable pride in wearing their own manufactures. Should this statement be doubted, I think there are a few of these worthy ladies that still survive in Jamestown, who would not be ashamed to bear testimony not only as witnesses but participants of what I here state. The truth is that those most able to dress extravagantly, were more plain in their appearance than the poor servant girls of these days. Previous to Mr. Hazeltine's factory, many families from necessity colored their woolen cloth as it came from the loom, with butterfat bark for outside garments.

"Fulled cloth" was mostly brought into the country from New England or eastern New York, and sold at high prices. How welcome then the advent of Mr. Hazeltine's factory. Passers over the bridge across the outlet, then a little above the present stone grist mill, could plainly see the fulling stock in operation under the east side of the saw mill, for it was not enclosed. This was the first cloth-dressing establishment south of the Ridge, although about the same time William Marsh commenced dressing cloth on a small scale on Bemus Creek, above the former residence of Captain Charles Bemus, in Ellery, and Jacob Lockwood erected a cloth dressing shop at Bush's mill, on Still Water Creek, in the present town of Busti, in 1817, and obtained the favor of Mr. Hazeltine to full the cloth he dressed in his fulling stock under the saw mill. Both Messrs. Marsh & Lockwood's shops declined and ceased operation, their water power not being permanent and frequently failed when most needed; while Mr. Hazeltine's factory had a large and constantly increasing patronage and a high reputation for good work. Cloth was brought to his factory from a large share of Chautauqua county, and the whole of Warren county, Pa.

In 1818 Mr. Hazeltine built an addition to his shop, 24x36, two stories high, with an attic gambrel roof. The upper or gable story was finished for a dwelling. He also dug a canal or head race from the cotton factory building or present flouring mill race to his shop, and removed his fulling stock to the basement of his new building. In October Mr. Hazeltine married a daughter of Mr. Bemus as stated in your memoir, and commenced housekeeping in the upper or gambrel story of his building. She proved an excellent helpmate, and they resided in that attic story with their large family of apprentices and hands until 1825, when he purchased the story and a half house framed and erected by William Knight, north-east corner of Pine and Third streets, to which they removed.

The early Congregational church and other meetings were occasionally held in that attic story residence of Mr. Hazeltine's factory, especially in cold weather; Mr. Hazeltine being one of the members of the church from its organization, and its first clerk.

In the spring of 1819 Mr. Blanchar hired of Mr. Hazeltine the second story of his shop for his carding machine and removed his machines there from the old grist mill.

In 1823 Mr. Hazeltine purchased the carding machine of Mr. Blanchar and Mr. Harms Willard purchased of Gen. Harvey a new carding machine erected by him in Jamestown, and the first ever constructed in the village, and put the machine in with Mr. Hazeltine and a copartnership in carding was formed by Messrs. Hazeltine and Willard. They did a large and prosperous business.

In 1824 Mr. Hazeltine purchased or rented and put into his building machinery for spinning wool and weaving cloth, and soon

commenced manufacturing cloth from wool, mostly on shares for farmers, giving them one-half of the cloth by their paying him one shilling a yard for dressing their share of the cloth with common colors. Many farmers commenced having their wool manufactured on these terms. His fulled cloth was usually 3/4 yard wide and weighed when finished from twelve to fifteen ounces per yard. Hazeltine's cloths soon had an excellent reputation. His prices for cloth dressing was then from 15 to 44 cents a yard. First wool carding was five cents a pound.

In this place, although a digression, I feel it due to the memory of Gen. Thomas W. Harvey, a most scientific and ingenious machinist, and the author of so many important inventions, to state that he was mainly instrumental in assisting Mr. Hazeltine in erecting his spinning machinery and looms in our new village. Gen. Harvey was left an orphan in early childhood in Windham county, Vermont, and worked for a time as an apprentice to the blacksmithing business, and finally on cotton machinery in a New England shop, and ultimately went to the State of Kentucky, in the war of 1812 to assist in putting a cotton factory in operation there. On his return to Vermont, he was solicited by his relatives and friends who had emigrated to Jamestown, to remove there and assist in putting in operation the contemplated cotton factory. But on removal to Jamestown he found the project abandoned, and commenced blacksmithing at the south-east corner of Pine and Second streets, where he built a shop and house. His brother, Charles P., subsequently removed to Jamestown, and joined him in business. I fondly hope that some one competent to do justice to his memory will publish a memoir worthy of him.

About 1831, Mr. Hazeltine erected on a part of the site of his early manufacturing buildings, a large, Dexterville stone building for his business called the Woolen factory. I believe that Robert Falconer, Esq., of Sugar Grove, Pa., had an interest in the stone factory and water power, but of the particulars I am not advised. Mr. Hazeltine occupied his new factory on its completion, and increased his business. Although the stone factory appeared to be well built, its foundation and walls proved defective, and was ultimately taken down and the land and water power sold by the owners for other purposes. That water privilege was the only one ever sold by Judge Prendergast in Jamestown, until he made a final sale of his entire interest in Jamestown in April, 1836. The withholding of the water power from sale for manufacturing purposes by Judge Prendergast was an error in judgment that materially retarded the growth of the village.

In 1824 I sold my land and water power at the lower end of the village of Jamestown to General T. W. Harvey and others at a very low rate on the express condition that they should proceed without delay to erect a dam across the outlet, and improve and divide the water power and put in operation such useful machinery as would be best calculated to promote the growth of the village, and benefit the community. Gen. Harvey and Dea. Samuel Garfield erected the dam and saw mill on its present site, and a two story building near the saw mill at the site of the present sash factory. Messrs. Walter Simmons and Hibbard Montague, put a carding machine into the last named building and ran it successfully in 1826. The business of wool carding had greatly increased and fully warranted a second carding machine in the village. This was Mr. Hazeltine's first competition in wool carding.

Gen. Horace Allen bought the saw mill and other privileges of my purchasers, at the lower village, and subsequently sold to those enterprising young men, Messrs. Woodley W. Chandler, Joshua D. Summerton and John W. Winsor the carding machine building, and land on the east side of what is now Winsor street and power for carding machine and woolen factory. They proceeded to erect the necessary buildings at the new site, and take water across Winsor street from the pond by a covered canal and removed the carding machine building and put the whole in successful operation in the fall of 1827. The new establishment was well patronized and did a prosperous business. Indeed the increased patronage of the country fully equalled the additional facilities for manufactures.

The erections of machinery at the lower village, sash factory, pail factory, two tanneries, a cabinet factory, a chair factory, and other machinery to the full extent of the water

BUCKLEN—in Geny, N. Y., Jan. 1, is the 71st year of his age. Willard Bucklen was born Nov. 30, 1798, in Colford, Windsor County, N. Y. He came to what has since been called Buckles' Corners in 1817, with his father, James Buckles, and became an early settler of the town of Gerry, where he continued thenceforward to reside, prominently identified with its history. During his long residence in Gerry, his upright character and active sense gained him the entire confidence of all who knew him. For 30 years previous to his death he held almost unintermittently the office of Justice of the Peace, the last before him, as well as the correct legal disposition of the cases that came before him, and was universally acknowledged to be such a conscientious and judicious and upright magistrate, that no controversy habitually agitated the minds of the people of the town as to his fitness for the office. He was also often called upon to represent his town as its Supervisor, and at such times the fullest faith was felt in his rectitude and capacity, by all the people of his town, respectively of party. Mr. Bucklen was possessed of natural abilities that would have made him more widely known, had not his unassuming habits and unambitious character prevented; his neighborhood and home, however, well understood his worth, and his sons, who were deeply felt by them, who have so long depended upon him, were and are, and doubtless will be, as admirable in the absence of roads. The family followed him to Chautauqua County, where he died in 1837, in the 39th year of his age, leaving an estate and a cow. For the last week or two of the journey the cattle embarked almost entirely on the young twigs of trees. A log house was built immediately for the family, and roads were cut as far as possible to the different settlements in that part of the county.

Jamestown, Friday, Jan. 8, 1869.

HOTCHKISS.—In the town of Poland, Oct. 8th, 1868, Mr. JEREMIAH HOTCHKISS, aged 76 years.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., December, 1868.

To the Editor of the Jamestown Journal:

SIR:—Some two months since, I was urged by the friends of the late Jeremiah Hotchkiss, Esq., of Poland, who died in that town at the age of seventy-six years, on the 8th of October, 1868; to write a memoir of him for publication in your paper. Personally, I have known but little of Mr. Hotchkiss for the last twenty years.

His health has delayed my search of our town records for his progenitors. This is the fatherland of the Hotchkiss; where the name has been numerous for more than two hundred years. I apprehend that as a whole the Hotchkiss' have not been a migratory family. On this point there is a marked difference in different families. I find from the records of this town, that the name of Samuel Hotchkiss appears in 1651, as having a son born unto him in that year, and three other children before 1630, when the father died. The first Jeremiah Hotchkiss, I find on the records was the son of Daniel, born in 1762. Daniel had a large family and died in 1712.

Jeremiah Hotchkiss, Esq., late of Poland, as I find from my autograph book, was born in the town of Bristol, near this, in 1792, in the vicinity of the birth-place of my own father. He removed while young to the State of Vermont, and there married Miss Lucretia Huntington, of Middlebury, Vt., whose parents were from Connecticut. They removed to Perry, N. Y., on a new farm, where they resided some years. In 1826, he removed with his family to the north-west part of the town of Poland. About the same time, Messrs. Stanbro, Dyer, Bill and others, removed from Perry, to that vicinity, which was then a wilderness, without roads or improvements. I well recollect when those early settlers opened the first road through the woods over the hill from Levant to Clear Creek. They cheerfully suffered all the hardships and privations incident to settling on a heavily-timbered wilderness, without roads or improvements. Mr. Hotchkiss was among the most enterprising settlers of the vicinity. He entertained a hope in Christ, and united with the Presbyterian Church in Ellington, in its infancy, and became one of its most efficient supporters and acceptable members until death. He was an intelligent reading man, of sound judgment and ready to sustain every moral or christian enterprise. He was repeatedly chosen to offices of trust by his townsmen, the duties of which he faithfully discharged. Some six or seven years since he buried his first wife and one daughter in that beautiful cemetery, so judiciously selected and beautified by that enterprising citizen and worthy man, Woodley W. Chandler, Esq., of Levant, deceased. Mr. Hotchkiss, as a judicious man, having the means, should do, erected a family monument to the memory of his beloved wife and daughter, instead of leaving it to be done after he had passed away, when his heirs might possibly do as some others, who have not spared enough of their father's estate to erect a monument to his memory. Such cases of ingratitude, I occasionally witness, as I travel through cemeteries in Chautauqua County. Beside that monument erected by Mr. Hotchkiss, his own remains were interred after an appropriate and able sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, at the school house near the cemetery, on the 10th of October. The large attendance of his neighbors and friends indicated the high regard they entertained for the deceased. Mr. Hotchkiss had married for his second wife, Mrs. Polly Nevins, who with his three sons and one daughter survive to mourn for a kind and affectionate husband and parent. Thus one after another of our early pioneer settlers are rapidly passing away until few of them remain. It is nearly fifty-four years since I settled in Jamestown, and I do not know but one resident, now of the village, that resided there at the period of my settlement. New generations occupy the place of the pioneers. This is all right. Just as planned by a beneficent Creator in infinite wisdom. What Christian cannot say, "I would not live alway?" While we humbly bow to infinite wisdom which limits our earthly pilgrimage, and seek a preparation through grace in Christ, for the coming change,—"Old ties are broken from the earth; new ones attach to heaven."

Respectfully,
E. T. FOOTE.

or power resulted in more business being done by water power and the employment of more hands on machinery at the lower than the upper dam in the village, and not a few of our most enterprising citizens, as a natural consequence, located at the lower village. My fondest anticipations and predictions of the lower village were fully realized. I never had any doubt that if the entire water power in Jamestown had been divided at an early day and brought into use for propelling various kinds of useful machinery, rather than sawing boards without much if any profit, and at times a greater loss than the value of the standing timber, there would have been a much more rapid increase of population and wealth of the village while the surrounding lands would have become much more valuable.

Wool carding and cloth dressing commenced at Ashville, about 1826 or 7, and I think not in Warren county before 1828. "Custom work" of wool carding and cloth dressing was probably at its height in Jamestown from 1829 to 1833, when Mr. Hazeltine dressed from sixteen to twenty thousands yards of cloth annually. The price for dressing at that period was from six to twenty-five cents per yard, except for deep indigo blue it was fifty cents. Cloth dressing for customers gradually declined. The farmers who had been in the habit of having their wool manufactured on shares as I have stated, ultimately sold their wool and bought their cloth. I think "custom work" had pretty much ceased by 1850.

In 1836 Mr. Hazeltine purchased of Messrs. Chandler & Winsor their woolen factory and water power at the lower village where they had done a prosperous business. Mr. Hazeltine then ceased manufacturing at his stone factory, and leased it to Mr. Daniel H. Grandin a first-rate workman, who had served his time with Mr. Hazeltine, who ran it successfully on his own account while Mr. Hazeltine turned his entire attention to the factory he had purchased at the lower village, which he improved and materially enlarged in 1853, and greatly increased his business and fully sustained his high reputation as a woolen manufacturer. Mr. Grandin ran the stone factory for some years and fully sustained the former reputation of the factory and did a prosperous business; when the building became more dilapidated, and the machinery worn, he and Mr. Hazeltine disagreeing about the amount of rent, Mr. Grandin surrendered the factory, and it ceased to be further used and the building and machinery went to decay until taken down and removed.

Early in 1848, Messrs. Col. A. F. Allen and Daniel H. Grandin purchased an appropriate site for a steam woolen factory and appurtenances, on the south side of the outlet, now called Brooklyn, and proceeded without delay to erect a woolen factory to be propelled by steam-power and having the necessary boarding houses for hands and other appurtenances, and soon put it in successful operation. At that time it was undoubtedly the most complete and extensive woolen factory in the county, and replete with all modern improvements. This woolen factory and Mr. Hazeltine's were competitors and friendly rivals in business; and the reputation of their goods were an honor to the village. The new factory consumed about 75,000 pounds of wool annually, until 1865; when the owners sold their woolen factory buildings to the Messrs. Weeks Brothers and Smith Seymour, Esq., and removed the engine and machinery. During the late war the new factory made a large amount of army cloths of a good quality, and to the honor of Jamestown it may be stated that not a yard of "shoddy" was ever manufactured in the village. Both Messrs. Hazeltine, Grandin and Allen were too honorable to be engaged in any such fraud.

Mr. Hazeltine manufactured about 4,000 pounds of wool in 1838, and gradually increased it to 20,000 pounds or more a year. He fully sustained his well earned reputation. His sons soon became interested with him in business, but with advance in life and precarious health, he sold his manufacturing property in 1861, to his son George Hazeltine and Messrs. Lewis Andrews and Jerome Preston and entirely retired from business. In the spring of 1865 Messrs. Allen & Grandin bought an interest in the Hazeltine factory and added to the buildings and transferred the machinery to it from the abandoned factory at "Brooklyn." The manufacturing company was known as Allen, Grandin & Co., and was composed of A. F. Allen, D. H. Grandin, Lewis Andrews, Jerome Preston

and William Bradshaw. The business was largely increased with the increased facilities and about 90,000 pounds of wool was manufactured annually. In April 1868, Mr. Grandin retired from the firm and from business with an honorable reputation and pecuniary competency honestly acquired by his own industry, prudence and integrity; having come to Jamestown a poor apprentice and entered Mr. Hazeltine's family in 1830. What an example to encourage young men of honest, temperate, industrious habits to pursue a similar course. The example of both him and Mr. Hazeltine, have been worthy of high commendation.

I have thus given a history of the origin and progress of woolen manufactures in Jamestown for more than half a century from which it will be seen that Mr. Hazeltine is justly entitled to the appellation of the father of Woolen Manufactures in Jamestown, and the county. He was the artificer of his own property, acquired by a knowledge of his business and honorable industry and perseverance, an example worthy those he trained in business and others setting out in life. Woolen manufactures in Jamestown have from the first been most fortunately controlled by honorable, business, temperate men, with one exception, and he long since disappeared a martyr to intemperance. The business of woolen manufactures has been highly remunerative to the worthy proprietors, and materially advanced the prosperity of the village. The high reputation of those now concerned gives strong appearance of continued progress and prosperity, of which the village may well be proud.

I am almost involuntarily induced to allude to the oldest journeyman manufacturer of the village who came from Franklin county, Mass., where he was born, and entered Mr. Hazeltine's employ in 1834, and continued with him until he rented his stone factory, then with Mr. Grandin until the factory was abandoned, then with Allen & Grandin in the steam factory, and with factory at the lower village uninterruptedly for almost half a century. I believe he wove the first carpet ever made in Jamestown. I expect no journeyman has been more uniformly useful, reliable and worthy of confidence; and now one of the oldest men in the village. He is living in single blessedness, and still attentive to his avocation, and but for his misplaced confidence and liberality, would have a competence to retire from labor in his old age. I allude to Mr. Chylion C. Washburn.

In conclusion, much of the early history I have given occurred before a newspaper was published in Jamestown, and has been principally preserved alone in the memory of the few of Mr. Hazeltine's contemporaries that yet survive, and unless recorded in a more enduring form would soon be lost. Even since newspapers have been published, until recently, current public improvements have seldom been alluded to. In my old newspaper bound volumes, I have found but few facts relative to the subject of this communication except advertisements that have furnished authentic dates. I am glad to see the village papers, latterly, allude so frequently to public improvement and changes in the village. Some deem these local articles of but little consequence, but rely upon it they will ultimately be one of the most reliable sources of facts for the history of the village if the papers are preserved, as they should be. I expect the community would be surprised if it was known how few regular files of the village papers are preserved. For many years after newspapers were published in our village, my own bound volumes are the only ones in existence; and I very much doubt whether a perfect file of any village paper even for the last ten years aside from the printers and mine can be found. I wish some plan might be devised whereby a file of every newspaper published in the county might be preserved in bound volumes for public reference.

I made suggestions on this subject to the Supervisors many years since but unheeded. Pardon the length of this communication, and digressions, and believe me,

Very Respectfully, your most obed't.

E. T. FOOTE.

We give place to an interesting letter from Judge E. T. Foote, in relation to the Pioneers and Founders of Woolen Manufactures in Jamestown. It is an article replete with valuable and accurate statements, and the result of much research and labor on the part of the writer. We doubt if any one else could have prepared so complete a paper.

The Judge has always taken a deep interest in the material welfare of our place, and anything calculated to enhance its growth and prosperity receives his hearty approval. Having long been identified with its best interests, and by his laborious efforts in obtaining and preserving facts and figures, he is enabled to render invaluable service in his contributions. His labors in this particular will best be appreciated when he is gone, and his works stand as a monument in evidence of his ever watchful and untiring vigilance. Would that we had more such men among us. His suggestions in regard to keeping files of local papers we hope will be acted upon.

Editorial

1864
OBITUARY OF DANIEL HAZELTINE.

Died, at this place, on the 4th instant, Mr. DANIEL HAZELTINE, in the seventy-third year of his age.

He was the third son of Daniel and Susanna (Jones) Hazeltine, and born at Wardsborough in the state of Vermont, the 9th of March, 1795. His parents who were among the early settlers of that town, were natives of Worcester county, Massachusetts, and descendants of the early colonists. His early years were spent upon his father's farm and in attendance upon the district school. In the year 1812, he became an apprentice to William H. Williams, Esq., of the adjoining town of Newfane, who carried on the business of cloth dressing and wool carding at the village of Willsimsville in that town, rather extensively for that period. Soon after the commencement of the war with Great Britain, Mr. Williams added to his establishment spinning and weaving on a small scale.

A few months after becoming of age, in the Spring of 1816, Mr. Hazeltine came to this place, contracted with Judge Prendergast for a piece of land and water privilege, and erected a small building for a clothier's shop, which stood a little below the flouring mill of Mr. W. H. Griffith. Some of the machinery and tools necessary for the profitable prosecution of his business could not, at that time, be procured at any point nearer than Pittsborough, and as then the only means of communication with that place was by water, he chartered a canoe, with which he descended the creek and river. After superintending their construction he ascended the river in the same conveyance, working as a hand, bringing with him the necessary implements of his trade. He commenced business in the Fall of 1816, and for several years his was the only establishment of the kind in the place or in this section of the county. At first, he merely dressed the cloth which was spun and wove by the wives and daughters of the early settlers in the surrounding country. In a short time the business of carding was added, and it was not many years, before the little clothier's shop became a respectable manufacturing establishment, and the "Hazeltine cloths" well known in the market.

He was the founder of the business of manufacturing woolen goods in the place, and continued in it until within a few years of his death. About thirty years ago he removed his establishment to the lower part of the village, where he erected new and commodious buildings and introduced all the modern improvements in his line. The establishment and business, a few years since, passed into other hands, but Mr. Hazeltine has left his impress upon them. During his long continuance in business a large number of young men, and boys became apprenticed to him, for whom he entertained a kind regard, and who have great respect for his memory. Many of them, it is believed, were materially benefitted by his training and example. But of his business character it is unnecessary to say more in this community where he was so well known.

Whilst an apprentice Mr. Hazeltine became interested in the subject of religion, and united with the Congregational church in Newfane, Vermont, then under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Jonathan Nye. A few weeks after he came to this place, he with eight others were organized into a church, now known as the First Congregational church of Jamestown, and the first religious organization in the place. Of this church he continued a member until his death, and was the only one who has had a continuous connection with it, during the whole of that period of time. Another of the original nine is a member now, but he for a few years resided in a neighboring village and assisted in the formation of a church there, and was for a time one of its members. Mr. Hazeltine may truly be said to have been one of the church. Constant in his attendance, attached to its order, and faithful to his principles, he has been one on whom great reliance was at all times placed by his brethren. Perhaps no one has done more to promote the prosperity of the church, or made sacrifices in its behalf than he.

On the first of October 1818; he married Miss Mahetabel Bemus, the youngest daughter of Mr. William Bemus, a well known pioneer of Chautauqua county, many of whose descendants are residents of the county. She and three children survive to mourn the loss of a husband and father greatly endeared to them, and whose kindness and affection cannot be forgotten. Other children, removed early in life, sleep near the spot where we have so recently laid him. A larger assemblage of relatives has never been witnessed in this place than attended his funeral, and the death of no other merely private citizen could have convened a larger circle of sympathizing friends.

So one after another of those who laid the foundations of society here, are removed, until nearly all of the pioneers are gone. A few gray headed veterans still remain, but the grave is fast claiming the whole as its own.

THE BROTHERS CLELAND. — 1873

MR. EDITOR:—Having been called to attend a funeral at the residence of Mr. Nathan M. Cleland, of this town, (Charlotte), on Sunday, the 9th inst., I there found a large circle of sympathizing friends, among whom were three brothers, Nathan, John and Samuel Cleland, aged respectively 79, 81 and 85 years. These brothers were among the pioneers of this town, having come here in 1810, when this region was all an unbroken wilderness. They have lived in this town about 63 years, and brought up their families, Nathan, the youngest, having three sons, John four and Samuel one, all of whom are among our most respected citizens. They have helped to clear up the land and add to the material resources of their town, and now their work is about all done, their heads are blossoming for the grave. They are in the winter of age, and are passing down the declivity of life, soon to pass away and leave the fruits of their toil to children and children's children. It is seldom that three brothers are permitted to live to such an age and see their families grow up and settle around them, all in the same town. They have a brother still living in Berlin, Ohio,—Oliver Cleland,—who is 96 years of age.

There were present, H. E. Smith, 96

Amount brought over

Names

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MEMOIRS

OF THE LATE

Hon. Samuel A. Brown,

OF JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

AND

PRUDENCE O. BROWN, HIS WIFE.

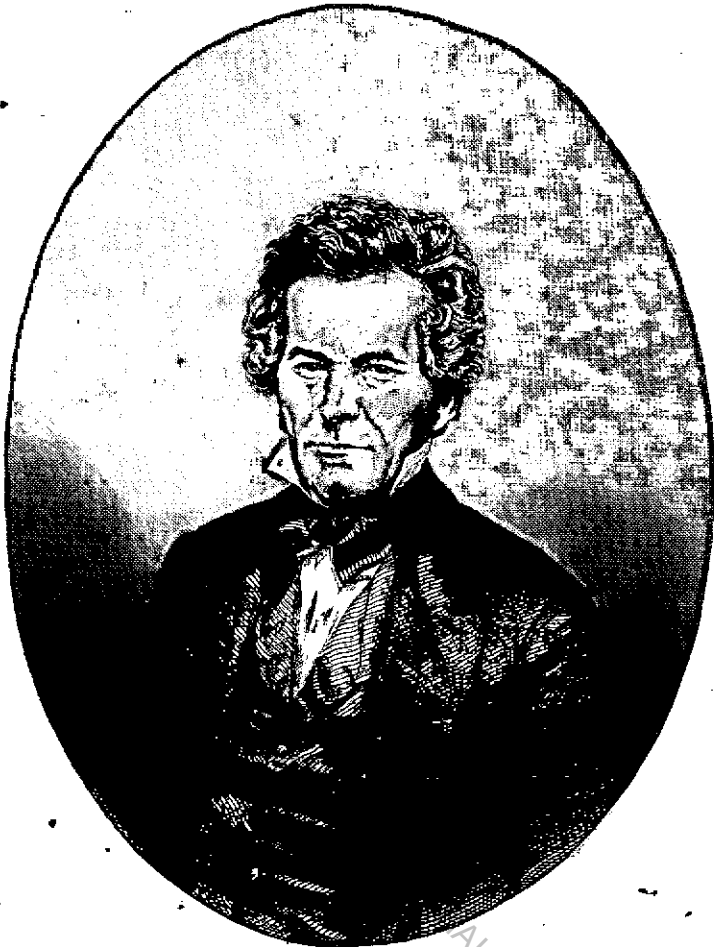
"But the greatest of these is Charity."

WRITTEN BY HON. ELIAL T. FOOTE,

Of New Haven, Connecticut.

JAMESTOWN,

PUBLISHED BY FLETCHER & WAITE .
1864.



Engd by H.B. Hall

Samuel A. Brown

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

191 E. Goodman

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HON. SAMUEL A. BROWN.

Spot
where he
was
born
House
yet
standing

on the 20th day of February A. D. 1795. The venerable farm mansion in which he was born was erected before the Revolution. It is two stories high, built of wood, painted white, and with its green blinds, surrounding trees, shrubbery and cultivated fields presents an air of thrift and cheerfulness commendable to the owner, indicative of care and independence. It is now owned and occupied by a grand-nephew of Mr. Brown, whose father, Thomas L. Brown, Esq., is a member of the Connecticut Legislature.

Mr. Brown was the youngest of seven children of Col. Daniel Brown and Anna Phelps Brown. His father was born in Windham, Conn., January 13, A. D. 1747, and in early manhood was a merchant, but in consequence of the derangement of business in the Revolutionary War, he relinquished that occupation and accepted the appointment of Deputy Commissary under that distinguished officer, Gen. Jonathan Trumbull; which station he held with credit to himself until the close of the Revolution, when he retired to a farm in Hebron, where he resided until his death. His wife was the daughter of Captain Ichabod Phelps, a respectable farmer of Hebron, to whom he was married in the 24th year of his age. Thomas Brown, the grand-father of Samuel A. was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, A. D. 1708, and emigrated to Windham, Connecticut, where he married Miss Sarah Bishop, and became a respectable farmer. He had a family of three sons and three daughters, and died at Windham, of dropsy, Jan. 10, A. D. 1773, aged 65 years.

Time and space will not permit me to trace their descent back to the Pilgrim Fathers, but they were descended from highly respectable progenitors, some of whom in their orthography spelled their name with a terminating e. They were of English origin and emigrated early to the American Colonies. Peter Brown came over A. D. 1620, in the celebrated Mayflower. A number of clergymen and civilians, some of them distinguished men, came over and settled mostly in the north-east part of Massachusetts, near the sea coast, and have had numerous descendants in Ipswich, Andover, Hampton, N. H., and other towns in the vicinity. Some of them were prominent officers in the colonial government. One branch emigrated to Providence, R. I., from whom the celebrated men of that name in that vicinity are descended.

Col. Daniel Brown, at the close of the Revolution, received his dues from the government in "Public Securities" instead of continental money, and fortunately for him, they arose above par after the establishment of our government with its glorious constitution, and enabled him to raise his family and bestow on them a good education and fit them for active and useful life, with a competence for himself and wife in their declining years. He died at his mansion where he had so long resided, June 18, A. D. 1832, aged 86 years, leaving his widow who had then been blind more than twenty years. She continued to reside at the family mansion with her son Thomas, until her death, August 10, A. D. 1837, aged 82 years, six months.

Two of the sons of Col. Daniel Brown, Daniel Bishop Brown, and Henry Brown, Esq's, were educated at Yale College, where the former graduated A. D. 1800, and the latter A. D. 1808, and both studied law. The former settled in Batavia, N. Y. when that village was in its embryo state, and he became one of the most able lawyers at that period in Western N. Y. He died at Batavia, unmarried, July 7, A. D. 1842, aged 41 years.

Henry settled at Springfield, N. Y., where he had an extensive practice, and subsequently removed to Herkimer, N. Y., where he became first Judge of that County, but afterwards removed to Batavia, N. Y., and from thence to Chicago, where he died of Cholera, A. D. 1849, aged 60 years, leaving a family. Judge Brown wrote a history of Anti Masonry, and also a history of the State of Illinois, which were published. Another brother, Thomas Brown, was a very respectable farmer, of Hebron, and after the subject of this memoir left his father, removed to the old family homestead where he had the care of his aged parents until their decease. He accumulated a large

A Sketch of the Life of the Late

Hon. Samuel A. Brown.

BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

Messrs. Abner Hazeltine, Samuel Barrett, Augustus F. Allen, Robert V. Cunningham, Richard P. Marvin, Alonzo Kent, Elijah Bishop, E. A. Fuller, Robert Newland, Jason Hazzard, E. H. Danforth, Rev. Rufus King, and Rev. S. W. Roe:

GENTLEMEN:—It seems almost superfluous to write another biographical memoir of Samuel A. Brown, Esq., for publication, after a very full one in sketches of "Eminent Americans" from facts furnished by himself, that was so recently published and circulated; and also a very appropriate notice of him published in the Chautauqua Democrat immediately after his death. I nevertheless have yielded to your better judgment, and comply with your request, so kindly communicated, for an extended obituary.

Although I am under the necessity of writing amid many cares, and in waning health, still it is pleasant to review the life of one with whom I was so long associated, who was so useful, and who fulfilled, as I trust, life's great end. My business and social relations with Mr. Brown commenced when we were young men, unmarried, boarding at the same house, and sitting at the same table; and our acquaintance extended through a period of about forty-six years, and while our correspondence was usually friendly, still we were sometimes led into the warm political strife, incident to different political parties. I think I may say I knew him well, as a neighbor and citizen, and also in the discharge of his public duties in the various public stations he held; having attended the Courts of Record of Chautauqua County with him about twenty-five years, and having served with him two sessions in the Legislature; still it is perhaps difficult for me to write an impartial biography, and avoid being biased by personal friendship, and regard for his memory.

One great object in publishing the life of a good man, a worthy citizen, a faithful officer and a christian, whose exemplary diligence, frugality, liberality, and integrity, is worthy of commendation, is that his life may be held up as an example worthy of imitation, especially by young men commencing life.

SAMUEL AUGUSTUS BROWN, Esq., was born in the parish of Gilcead, in the ancient town of Hebron, Conn., on his father's farm homestead, on the road leading from Gilcead to Hebron, about three-fourths of a mile from the former

property by farming, and died much respected August 13, A. D. 1851, aged 68 years, leaving the farm to his son, Thomas L. Brown Esq. Dr. Ephraim Brown, another son of Col. Brown, having received a medical education, settled at Batavia, N. Y., where he became highly respected in his profession and died May 13, A. D. 1836, aged 39 years.

Samuel A. Brown, Esq., the subject of this memoir, while residing with his father received the benefit of an excellent common school education, followed by one and a half year's study of the Latin language, under the tuition of the Rev. Amos Bassett, D. D., pastor of the Congregational Church in Gilead. He also studied surveying three months with an eminent Surveyor. While studying Latin he boarded at home and walked about two miles to recite, and daily attended to the duties at home usual for farmers' sons, which were constantly training him in habits of industry and economy, so beneficial to him, and which were manifested in subsequent life. His parents had fondly doted on his remaining at home with them at the family mansion to be their solace in declining years, and to inherit the homestead; but his mind ultimately became turned to the legal profession which two of his brothers had already chosen before him. His parents yielded a reluctant assent to his importunity, and in August, A. D. 1813, the young adventurer left the paternal roof and journeyed to Springfield, N. Y., where he entered his brother Henry's Law Office as a student at the age of eighteen. His whole attention was turned to the study of the profession of his choice, under the faithful supervision of his devoted brother; and there can be no doubt in the minds of those that were acquainted with him in subsequent life, that he was a diligent student. He remained in his brother's office about three years, with an intermission of about three months, while he taught a district winter school in Springfield, and an absence of a few weeks A. D. 1814, when he was drafted as a soldier and marched with the Otsego Militia to Utica, and from thence to Sackett's Harbor, where his company was soon discharged and he returned to his brother's office.

While at Springfield, he practiced considerably in Justice's Courts as a pettyfogger. The time had finally arrived when he was to launch forth to seek his fortune among strangers and enter upon the active duties of his profession.

In October, A. D. 1816, he left Springfield on horseback with eighty dollars in his pocket for a western tour in search of a place of settlement. He visited his elder brother Daniel B. at Batavia, and then journeyed west as far as Painesville, Ohio, where he became convinced that lawyers were much better compensated for their services in the State of New York, than in Ohio, and concluded to retrace his steps to the State of New York. He visited Jamestown the forepart of November, A. D. 1816, then a mere miniature village, but recently named, containing only a few unfinished houses, and almost without roads, and without a Postoffice or mail facilities, amid a forest of tall pine timber, with a fine water power, then almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of boards. He deemed the prospect favorable for a prosperous village, and there being no resident lawyer, he resolved to locate there, at least for a season. He had not been admitted to practice as an attorney, in any court of record and the Chautauqua County Court of Common Pleas being about to hold its November term at Mayville, he attended Court and applied for admission on examination, when the Court appointed Jacob Houghton, Daniel G. Gurnsey and Anselm Potter, Esq's, Attorneys, a committee of examination and on such examination, they reported in his favor and he was duly admitted as an attorney and counsellor of the Court of Common Pleas of Chautauqua County.

Judges, Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, and Assistant Justice Potter held the court. The members of that Court, the examining Committee, and

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all the attorneys admitted prior to Mr. Brown, died before him, leaving him the senior attorney at the period of his decease.

That venerable attorney and worthy citizen, the Hon. Abram Dixon, of Westfield, the next attorney in seniority of the Chautauqua bar, attended the last commencement of Yale College in this city, in July last to unite with his surviving classmates to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of their graduation. He is now nearly seventy-seven years of age. Mr. Brown immediately after his admission opened a law office in the lower north-east room of the unfinished two story house erected A. D. 1815, by Phineas Palmiter, Esq., on the south west corner of Main and Third Street. The site is now occupied by Col. William Hall's elegant brick block of stores. He commenced boarding at Mr. Jacob Fenton's Inn, east of Main Street below Second Street, where I boarded over two years after my settlement at Jamestown.

It has been stated in another memoir of Mr. Brown that the village had not been named at the period of his settlement. This is a mistake. It was named or the name was first publicly announced early in the Summer of 1815, and I well recollect the first time I ever saw an instrument in writing dated at "Jamestown, N. Y." It was about the last of July, or forepart of August A. D. 1815, when a written Wool-carding advertisement of Messrs. Walter Simmons and Horace Blanchar, was posted on the outside of the front door of Messrs. J. & M. Prendergast's Store, north-west corner of Main and First Street, which store, the first built in Jamestown, was but recently removed to make room for Mr. Daseum Allen's fine brick block on the west side of Main Street. The carding machine (a single one) had recently been erected by Mr. Holmes of Pomfret, now Sheridan, in the garret of Judge Prendergast's grist mill, on the north shore of the outlet at the foot of Main Street, and sold to Messrs. Simmons and Blanchar, experienced Woolcarders from Oxford, N. Y. (This was the first Carding machine erected south of "the ridge.") Still letters and instruments in writing were more frequently dated at Ellicott, and the location of the village was more generally called "The Rapids" or "Prendergast's Mills" On this point my recollection is clear and distinct. "Jamesville" was the name first proposed by Dr. Josiah Prendergast, but ascertaining there was already a village of that name in Onondaga County the Messrs. Prendergast settled on the name of Jamestown for the village, in honor of Judge James Prendergast, the founder of the village.

When Mr. Brown opened his law office in Jamestown the nearest lawyers were at Mayville, twenty-two miles, Canadaway, now Fredonia, twenty-eight miles, Angelica, about seventy miles, and Meadville, and Franklin, Pa., about sixty-five miles. Mr. Brown's settlement in Jamestown as the first lawyer, was the subject of about as much comment among the few inhabitants of the village as when the first physician settled there, one and a half years previous, when the nearest physicians were at the same locations I have named. His affable, genial and unassuming manners gave him a ready introduction to the people, and "Esq. Brown" soon became the oracle of law in the village and adjacent country, and he at once entered into considerable business in Justice's Courts and was usually employed by one of the parties in suits in the vicinity in the Court of Common Pleas. There was no acting Justice of the Peace in the village at that time, but Justices from other parts of the town often held their courts in the village, generally at Fenton's Inn. His usual competitors in Justice's Courts were those early pettyfoggers, Messrs. James Aikin, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace of Ellicott, and Levi Leonard, Esq., of Ellicott, and others of less note. He frequently traveled to neighboring towns on horseback with a few law books in his saddlebags to attend suits in Justice's Courts, and he was reputed a successful advocate. Mr. Brown's early habits shone conspicuously in his industry, assiduous attention to all business intrusted to him, and close application to his law books when not otherwise engaged. He was no street lounger around stores,

shops, inns or public corners, like too many young men in our day. He was temperate and moral, and although he had not made a profession of religion, he was attentive to religious meetings on the Sabbath and was occasionally the public reader of printed sermons selected by that good man Deacon Deland, who usually presided when no clergyman was present.

Not having been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, he made the necessary arrangements with Jacob Houghton, Esq., Counsellor of the Supreme Court, then of Mayville, by which he certified to his continued clerkship, and on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1818, he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court, and his Counsellor's licence in that Court bears date April 17th, A. D. 1827.

In 1817, he purchased of his early friend and patron Judge Prendergast, five unimproved village lots on the west side of Main Street, on which he erected his first law-office, and subsequently his dwelling-house, all of which he owned at his decease.

He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, in A. D. 1818, and entered upon the duties of the office July 13 of that year, and held the office about four years. He was the principal magistrate of the village, and did an extensive business in the office, and it was a source of handsome emolument to him. I apprehend his docket would show over four hundred cases in a year. He so arranged his courts as not materially to interfere with his business as an attorney. He sustained the reputation of an honest and impartial magistrate.

He presented his petition to Mount Moriah Lodge of Masons in Jamestown in 1817 and became a member of the fraternity in November of that year, was elected treasurer of the lodge in 1820, and held the office for many years.

In 1818 an independant rifle company was organized in Jamestown, and Mr. Brown was appointed Captain, April 24th of that year. James Hall, Esq., was Lieutenant, and Jesse Smith, Esq., ensign of the same company. Captain Brown resigned A. D. 1823. He as well as the other officers, although most excellent men, were perhaps better fitted for the civil than military department.

On the 7th of March, A. D. 1819, he was married to Miss Prudence Olivia Cotes, the daughter of Capt. John Cotes, innkeeper and farmer, of Springfield, N. Y., where she was born January 18th, A. D. 1799. She was from an excellent New England family and possessed all the qualities of a good wife. She proved a blessing to him and the village. She came to the village soon after her marriage, and for want of a house to rent, or a suitable place to board they commenced housekeeping in the rear room of his law office, in size 14x16, which was their kitchen, parlor, pantry and bedroom, with an outdoor fire by the side of a large pine stump in the rear of his office having a temporary board roof over it. (No cooking stoves in those days,) where she did their cooking and washing without a hired maid and boarded a part of the hands while erecting their dwelling house. Although she felt the loss of former privileges yet she arose above every obstacle, and while she could do honor to a parlor was not ashamed to perform every duty required in the kitchen. To her honor be it said, unlike some others, she was never ashamed to speak of the labor she performed or the privations she endured in those primitive days in Jamestown. How changed domestic matters since those days.

Mr. Brown was elected a Commissioner and Inspector of common schools of Ellicott as early as 1818, and held the office of School Commissioner for many years by common consent, and took almost the exclusive charge of the collection of the District Trustees' reports, and the reception, apportionment and distribution of the public monies to the school districts. He also served years as one of the Assessors of the town; but not having the town records before me I cannot be precise as to dates. He took a deep interest

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in common schools and was clerk of the school district in which he resided for twenty or more consecutive years before his death; and I apprehend that that district is the only one in town that has a perfect record for as many consecutive years. He was careful, exact and methodical in all accounts of the reception and disbursement of public funds coming into his hands, and he was never accused of a single instance of peculation or defalcation.

In 1821, the first Congregational society was incorporated under the statute, and Mr. Brown was elected one of the first Trustees, and took a deep interest in its prosperity. He contributed liberally to the support of the gospel and settlement of a pastor, as well as the ultimate erection of the present church edifice of that society. In 1824 he was duly licensed as a counsellor in the court of Equity by Judge Rochester.

On the 28th of March, A. D. 1825, he was appointed Master in Chancery, which office he held by re-appointments about twenty years, to the entire satisfaction of the bar and people.

In March, 1825, he was appointed Brigade Judge Advocate, under Gen. Horace Allen, which office he resigned A. D. 1828.

In 1824, he was nominated by the Clintonian party for Member of Assembly, and although his party was in the minority he came within two votes of being elected over a popular, worthy and most excellent man.

In 1826, Chautauqua County by the new apportionment of Members of the Legislature became entitled to two members of Assembly, and Mr. Brown was again a candidate, and was elected by split tickets over his former competitor by seventy majority, although his party was still in the minority. Whenever Mr. Brown was a candidate he usually ran ahead of his party ticket, which showed his personal popularity with the people.

Mr. Brown and myself, although of different political parties, were elected Members of Assembly A. D. 1826, and having served together two sessions that year (one an extra session for revising the laws,) I had an opportunity of witnessing his industry and close attention to the duties of his station. Mr. Brown, and most of our western and northern members from the newer portions of the State, took an active part in favor of the taxation of non-resident landholders for the improvement of roads and bridges, from which they had been nearly exempt, although their lands were enhanced in value by all such improvements. I was Chairman of the standing Committee on roads and bridges in the Assembly and know that Mr. Brown exerted himself in favor of the passage of the law which has proved so beneficial to the people.

In 1827, he was admitted a counsellor in the court of Chancery.

In 1828, he was appointed District Attorney, by the Judges of the County Courts, and held the office by re-appointments from the Court for ten years, during which there was a large amount of business, and I can state from personal observation that he discharged the duties of his office faithfully and laboriously, to the satisfaction of the court and community; and his entire perquisites did not average over \$175 a year, less than one fourth of what is now paid the District Attorney for like services, although I apprehend the records of the courts would show that the business of the District Attorney has not doubled since Mr. Brown served. Indeed the expenses of the County have increased much more rapidly than the population. In A. D. 1828, he was appointed agent of the "Cherry Valley Land Company," by which he had the sale of about forty thousand acres of land in Chautauqua County. He discharged the duties of the agency with strict fidelity and not only to the satisfaction of the owners but also of the purchasers. In this year he was elected one of the Trustees of the village, of whom I was one, and by the Trustees elected President, the duties of which office he performed to the entire satisfaction of the Board and the Community.

On the organization of the Chautauqua County Bank, in A. D. 1831, Mr. Brown was elected one of the Board of Directors, and held the office by re-

elections until his death; and he was also elected an attorney of the Bank and discharged the duties of both offices to the satisfaction of the Board and Stockholders.

He probably drew more pension papers for Revolutionary and other pensioners than any attorney in the County, and he was a great favorite with the venerable patriots of the Revolution, and for a period there was quite a congregation of them at his office on the 4th of March and September to execute their semi-annual powers to draw their pensions, and I think he lived to see all that class of his old friends pass away. Mr. Brown wrote obituary notices of most of them, that were published, showing his attachment to them and appreciation of their merits.

Mr. Brown took an active part in the incorporation of the Jamestown Academy, and erection of a commodious edifice for the same, and never shall I forget his disinterested course in fixing on its location. We stood shoulder to shoulder—while some prominent men of property would contribute liberally if located precisely where they chose, but would not give anything elsewhere. This some never did contribute to erect an edifice so much needed; but Mr. Brown said, "we greatly need an Academy and must have one and I will give two hundred dollars towards the edifice if erected anywhere in the village," and it was characteristic of his donations in important cases. He served as one of the Trustees of the Academy from its organization until his decease; and when I removed to New Haven he succeeded me as president of the Board and continued to hold that office until his death. No member of the Board was more attached to the institution than Mr. Brown, or more ready to contribute to its support. On the 27th day of February, A. D. 1834, a protracted religious meeting was commenced in Jamestown, under the direction of Rev. Erastus J. Gillett, pastor of the Presbyterian church, assisted by the Rev. Samuel G. Orton, which was continued about two weeks and was a deeply solemn and interesting season of religious revival when about one hundred were hopefully converted to God, and made a profession of religion and united with the churches in Jamestown.

Mrs. Brown, then a member of the Presbyterian Church, took a deep interest in the revival and felt most intensely for the salvation of her husband and children, and particularly for her eldest son, Charles. Mr. Brown attended every sermon and both he and his son became convicted and Mr. Brown seemed fully to realize the responsibility of his station as the head of a family, "without hope and without GOD in the world." He said but little, but his mind seemed solemn, and turned wholly to the salvation of his soul. I well recollect the deep feeling of his beloved wife for him, and to use his own language on Thursday the 6th of March, he "had got the world driven from his mind" and he embraced the "anxious seat" and desired the prayers of christians in his behalf. On Friday evening, the 7th of March, he took up his cross and prayed in his family for the first time, followed by his beloved wife and eldest son Charles. Mr. Brown declared that Saturday the 8th of March, A. D. 1834, "was the happiest day he had ever seen, and felt that he had heavenly communion with his Saviour." Those alone who have felt a sense of pardoned sin through faith and repentance can fully realize Mr. Brown's feelings. He and his son Charles united with the Presbyterian Church, April 6, A. D. 1834, and I trust their subsequent lives showed the sincerity of their professions. Mrs. Brown had previously, (February 17th,) united with the same church by a letter from the Congregational Church.

Mr. Brown was one of the incorporators of the First Presbyterian Society of Jamestown, and frequently served a term as one of the trustees of the Society and was always a liberal contributor to its support and a cheerful participant in all its burthens. He became a teacher in the Sunday School of that Church, at an early period, and continued so through life when his health would permit, and from my own knowledge (having myself been con-

nected with the same school for many years,) I can truly say that he was seldom absent from his class, and many boys, now men in active life, will, I doubt not, bear testimony to his devotedness to his class, and I trust he will meet many of them in Heaven.

Mr. Brown was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church, February 9th, A. D. 1849, which office he continued to hold until his death. He frequently attended the meetings of the Buffalo Presbytery, and on one or more occasions he represented that body in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He also represented the Buffalo Presbytery one or more years as a Commissioner to the Auburn Theological Seminary.

In A. D. 1834 he wrote a brief history of Chautauqua County, which was published in numbers in the Jamestown Journal and for which he received deserved commendation, and in 1847, he delivered a course of lectures on the history of the town of Ellicott, before the students of the Jamestown Academy and others, which was interesting to the community and showed a commendable research. I much regret that those historic efforts of Mr. Brown have not been preserved in a more enduring form. He preserved copies in his scrap-book, and I have copies in my historical collections, but I am not certain that there are any other entire copies in existence except perhaps in my bound volume of newspapers.

I venture the assertion that no person in Jamestown has written as many obituary notices of deceased friends and neighbors as Mr. Brown, and all of them have shown a commendable disposition to perpetuate their memory and virtues, especially of pioneer settlers. His efforts to preserve the early history of our County and its settlers is worthy of all praise and will grow more and more important as a matter of reference to future historians. While on this subject of obituary notices I earnestly entreat my Chautauqua County friends when writing obituary notices or drawing inscriptions for grave stones to give the *parentage* and *place of birth* of the deceased, so important to future generations, in tracing the genealogical history of their ancestors. Future generations will lose much by such neglect.

Mr. Brown was one of the few who fully sympathized with me in my efforts to preserve the history of the pioneer settlers and settlements of Chautauqua County. In him I always found a kindred spirit in this matter. Mr. Brown preserved many papers in addition to his minute accounts which will throw light on the early history of the village, and I hope they may be carefully preserved and placed in some safe depository for future reference.

When will the people of Jamestown fully awake to the importance of graded schools of a high order where the poor children and youth as well as the rich can be thoroughly educated? When a large and valuable library shall be collected in a fire-proof building and a safe depository for historical documents. Mr. Brown appreciated the importance of these objects and was always ready to encourage them. He was not one of those who hoarded up wealth to be quarreled about by heirs, or to enable them to live in idleness while the morals, intelligence and best interests of the community from whom he had received his property, were suffering for want of means to sustain them, or growling about taxes for worthy objects, as if the "almighty dollar" was all a man lived for. He was an economist, but remembered the sentiments of the poet;

That man may last, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives,
Whom none can love, whom none can thank,
Creation's blot, Creation's blank—
But he, who marks, from day to day,
In generous acts his radiant way,
Treads the same path his Saviour trod,
The path to glory and to GOD.

Mr. Brown, was elected one of the Superintendents of the Poor of the County in 1839, and by annual re-election for a period of five years and I well recollect the deep interest he manifested in the County Poorhouse, that the inmates should be properly cared for and humanely treated, while due economy should be observed in the expenses of the institution.

He became a life member of the Chautauqua County Bible Society about the year 1840, and had been from an early day an active friend of the Society. I believe he was a life member of all the County Benevolent Societies.

When the original County Temperance society was formed, he did not sympathise with the movement, and like some other good men at that time deemed the movement radical or premature, but he ultimately united with the Society and took a decided stand in support of its operations, and became one of the most efficient advocates of total abstinence in the County. He frequently delivered public lectures in favor of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages and contributed liberally to sustain temperance measures.

In 1843, Mr. Brown was nominated by a Whig Convention for one of the Members of the Assembly, and although the whole ticket was defeated Mr. Brown ran ahead of his ticket. In 1844, he was again nominated by the same party for the same office, and was elected by a large majority. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, Mr. Brown was Chairman of the standing committee on Aliens, and that committee had before it the celebrated case of the "Leake estate," so often before the Legislature, and which had excited so much interest in the city of New York, from its magnitude and the manner the estate had been appropriated. Mr. Brown made a report in the case, that showed thorough investigation and an intimate knowledge of the legal questions involved, and his report was deemed conclusive and quieted the title to the estate.

In 1858, he was elected Special Surrogate of the County, and I have no doubt he discharged the duties with fidelity and satisfaction to the people.

Mr. Brown in the practice of his profession had as partners the Honorable Richard P. Marvin, for about two years, commencing in 1829. He is now one of the most eminent Judges of the Supreme Court and an honor to the bench. I know he entertained a high regard for Mr. Brown. George W. Tew, Esq., who read his profession in Mr. Brown's office, subsequently became his partner, and Clerk of the County, and is now President of the Bank of Silver Creek. I know regarded Mr. Brown as an excellent lawyer, and he had the most entire confidence in his integrity and christian character. I am indebted to him and some other worthy gentlemen of the profession for some items of this memoir.

Mr. Brown's sons, Charles, Theodore and Levant, in turn, were his law partners. The following attorneys read law in Mr. Brown's law office, viz: Messrs. Joseph Wait, George W. Tew, Orsell Cook, Parley Eaton, John L. Graham, Eben D. Edson, Eliakim Ford, Joseph Sinclair, Lysander Farrar, George W. Parker, and Everett D. Hoskins, Esq's. Some of them have become eminent in their profession, and also distinguished in public life. His students all regarded him highly as a teacher, a lawyer of integrity, and worthy exemplar.

Mr. Brown was a man of warm domestic affection, a devoted husband and father, which was very manifest in his family circle; but he did not escape the sufferings to which affectionate nature is exposed. He had a family of eleven children, of which five died in infantile years, and his eldest son, Charles C. Brown, an attorney of promise, died Oct. 13, A. D. 1847, leaving a widow and one son and daughter. The daughter died about one year after. Thus he had mourned over those who in the course of nature should have mourned over him. But at length the wife of his youth, his ever faithful, affectionate and judicious counsellor and companion, who had so long shared his joys

and sorrows, was taken from him in his declining years and health. Mrs. Prudence O. Brown died August 31, A. D. 1862, aged 63 years six months. She had been in delicate health, but at the great fire in Main St., January 31, 1861, by reason of the great exertion she made to save their household furniture in that inclement weather, produced an inflammation of the bowels succeeded by a chronic diarrhoea, terminating, as I am informed, in consumption.

In 1831 there was a revival of religion in her native town, in which some of her brothers and sisters were hopefully converted to God, and the news of it contained in letters received from home, was sanctified to her awakening and conversion, at a time when there was no special revival at Jamestown. Her husband informed me that the first he knew of her religious awakening, she would kneel at their bed-side and pray for the salvation of his soul and her family. She united with the Congregational Church in Jamestown, on profession of her faith in Christ, and became one of the most efficient female members in the Congregational, and afterwards in the Presbyterian Church. She led a consistent christian life, and was always ready to assist in all charitable or benevolent operations, and for practical good sense, sound judgment and firmness of purpose, perhaps she had no superior in the churches of which she was a member. Her house was a hospitable and welcome home to visiting Clergymen, in early days, before our churches were supplied with pastors and homes for them. Mr. Brown for the most part of his life, after I became acquainted with him, enjoyed excellent health until 1853. He was regular in his habits, industrious and in the summer season usually spent one hour daily in his garden, yards or outbuildings. He ate heartily of plain food, usually retired in good season, slept well, was strictly temperate, and possessed an evenness of temper that tended to health and longevity. About the year 1822, when there was, for a brief period, some fever and ague in Jamestown, caused by the mill pond there, and its fallen timber, Mr. Brown was slightly affected by it, but although not his family Physician, I think he was not so ill as to prevent his personal attention to professional business. In 1853, he had an attack of indigestion, accompanied with an affection of the liver, that caused anxiety to himself and friends, from which he partially recovered, although he lost about forty pounds of flesh, which he never regained. I do not believe he ever recovered his usual strength although he in a measure pursued his usual habits and business relations. He was attacked with the Typhoid Fever on the 14th of May, A. D. 1863, about twenty-three days before his death. I understand a fatal termination was not anticipated until a short time before his decease. Through his illness, although his mind was occasionally a little wandering, yet he usually appeared calm, patient and reconciled, with a clear hope through Christ as his Redeemer and Saviour. On Sunday before his death he desired his sons, Levant and John, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Cotes, of Batavia, then at his house, to be called in, and when all were present, he said unto them in an audible and distinct voice, in his usual calm and quiet way,

"The life, history, agony upon the cross, sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ are truly wonderful. In these are my hope and trust. He came into the world to save sinners. This is all I have to say."

He evidently intended that those present, should understand this was the foundation of his hopes for eternity. He subsequently spoke of the Sunday School with which he had been so long connected, and the interest he felt for it. He said his prayer was for the rising generation in Jamestown. A short time before he expired, he was informed by his former pastor, Rev. Mr. King, (his Pastor, the Rev. Sanford W. Roe, being absent from home) that his friends feared he was near his end and that if he had anything to say to them he might communicate it, to which he replied "I have said all." He expired

at about half past one o'clock, P. M., Sunday, June 7, A. D. 1863. The death of his son, Charles, and his wife all occurred on Sunday, a singular coincidence. Mrs. Brown died Sunday, August 31, A. D. 1862. Thus in about six months death has taken from Jamestown one of the most active, worthy and useful couple that emigrated to our village in its infancy. They were emphatically among the most worthy heads of a family that ever resided in Jamestown. They were spared to see all their surviving children at maturity and settled in life and professed followers of Christ.

I have thus rather elaborately given a biographical memoir of Mr. Brown, and some of the prominent events of his life, including that of his beloved wife, as requested, and I have interspersed some historical facts naturally called to mind by a review of their lives.

It now only remains for me to give some general traits of Mr. Brown's character from his history and my knowledge of him. The prominent traits of Mr. Brown's character were his evenness, of temper, industry, courtesy, economy and affability, so intimately blended with unaffected kindness of heart that it was apparent to all of his acquaintances. He was accessible to all. He had a smile of kindness and recognition for all: He "condescended to men of low estate." His worldly prosperity or official station neither made him uplifted or forgetful of those in humble life.

He viewed all men as descended from the same source, dependant on each other and liable to the ills of life: and under obligation to do good as opportunity offered. So great was his natural kindness of heart and disposition to oblige, that it seemed difficult to refuse a favor when asked, although unmerited, and though the granting of it might result in an injury to himself. So strong was this feeling that it was in some respects a weakness in him. In this way he was led to indorse the accommodation papers of others without any reciprocity or sufficient security, as to sacrifice about one half of his property within a brief period. I do not believe he was ever under the necessity of borrowing a dollar on his own account or of asking others to endorse his paper. Still in consequence of his endorsements he was compelled to carry along debts by borrowing, and I apprehend the remains of those debts are to a limited extent a charge on his estate. He was almost constantly in the habit of lending as a favor small sums to neighbors for a brief period, and in some cases without interest or taking any note, and it was a delight for him to do such favors to his neighbors.

Amidst all of his losses he was liberal and his hand of benevolence was never closed to meritorious cases. He was liberal in his contributions for sustaining the preached gospel, and for other benevolent objects, and also for public improvements. The meritorious poor never appealed to him in vain. Yet but for his losses, I have no doubt his benefactions would have been still more liberal and to a greater number of objects, especially in the latter part of his life.

He bore his losses with a degree of patience and fortitude unusual in such cases, and never said much about them, although I know he deeply felt the wrong inflicted on him. From the extent and variety of his business with his great industry and rigid economy, his annual income was considerable, still I do not believe he had a disposition to hoard up property like a miser, but to obtain money legitimately to do good with it. We have often conversed on this point, and fully agreed that more children were ruined by a large patrimony than the want of it; and I doubt whether Mr. Brown would have desired to have left much more than he has to his children. Indeed he observed to me in reference to his losses he would much rather have had the amount expended on worthy objects of benevolence than upon men who spent it in wild speculations and not in legitimate business. Mr. Brown never appeared disposed to attempt to make money by speculations, but relied

upon his professional business, official patronage and agency to sustain himself and family, and by economy lay up a competency to sustain his contributions for benevolent objects and public improvements.

In his dealings he was exact and precise, all that was lawfully due from a solvent debtor was required, and he was equally prompt in paying the last penny due from him to others. He was remarkable for his reticence in regard to the defects or foibles of others. He seldom or never spoke ill of any one, and seemed disposed to speak kindly of all. He seemed never to see the weak sides of human nature. Many anecdotes of him on this point might be related illustrating his forbearance even under strong provocations to retort. Professionally, in his prime, he transacted a large business and was both acute and successful. He possessed great industry and was remarkably successful and true. He was familiar with the practice of the Courts and perhaps as uniformly successful in all matters of that character as any lawyer that appeared at the Chautauqua bar.

In relation to business matters in his profession his faculty of secretiveness was fully developed. All that related to his professional practice, to the interest committed to him by others, and the motives of his actions were scrupulously confined to his own bosom. Although affable in his manners and communicative in all his intercourse with others, yet what would tend to expose in any degree the interests entrusted to his hands never escaped him.

His cases were always studied and prepared in his office with great care, and pleadings, briefs, preparations for trial or argument of causes, as elaborate as his diligence and industry could make them. I think he relied more on this in the trial of causes, than on general principles, although he was not ignorant of them. He was always fortified behind an authority in the books and in this respect he was a "case lawyer." He possessed an extraordinary memory of cases, particularly the titles of them, the names of the parties, and in referring to decisions he more frequently consulted the index of the names of the parties, instead of the more common one, by lawyer; generally, of the points or principles adjudicated. He did not rely so much upon his faculty of adapting himself to new views or new features in a case as they developed during the trial, as upon his preparations for trial. He was much in the habit of hearing from witnesses themselves, in advance of that trial, what they knew of the case, rather than wholly to depend upon the information derived from his client. No attorney at our bar prepared his causes for trial with more care and industry.

He was most systematic and methodical in arranging and keeping all his papers and systematic in the conduct of all his office affairs, still there was no effort at display or show. Every paper and document was carefully filed away and arranged for ready reference.

For a long period, and perhaps until his death, he had the best law library of any attorney in the vicinity, if not in the county, and he spared no pains to acquaint himself as early as possible with all the decisions of the Supreme Court, which for a long period were taken by him in parts of volumes by mail in advance of the completion of the entire volume. His neighboring attorneys depended much upon his law library for reference, and they were apparently welcome to the benefit of it.

As a collecting lawyer no attorney stood higher in this department—faithful, industrious and unusually prompt in paying over money as soon as collected.

In his intercourse with the court and its officers and his professional brethren, he was uniformly genial, cordial, and pleasant, and in his practice liberal, despising all mere technical artifice and trickery in others, he was himself free from the imputation of such low acts. In company and in the

social circle he was uniformly genial, especially among his professional brethren, and sometimes with marked wit and humor, and "in friendship sincere."

In politics in early days he usually voted with the Federalists, and afterwards with the Clintonian and Whig parties. He was a decided friend to the election of President Lincoln, and rejoiced in his success.

In his christian intercourse with his brethren, and christians of all denominations, he was liberal and free from asceticism. As a ruling elder, his acts and counsels were kind and judicious. Always attentive to his duties in the session and in the social meetings of the Church, it will be difficult to fill his place in the session of the Church, sabbath schools, and other religious and benevolent societies, although he had his faults, and who has not, nor would he if he could speak claim exemption. He was a man of most generous impulses, honest, kind, temperate, and obliging and friendly in all the relations of life—generous in all public affairs; no "drone in the hive," benevolent to the poor and unfortunate, a model of economy, free from ostentation and envy, jealousy or malice, forgiving injuries, an excellent neighbor, and above all, I trust, a humble and sincere christian.

I hope you will pardon the prolixity of this biographical memoir. It is much longer than I intended when I commenced writing, but you requested an extended biography. It has been written by snatches as I could seize time, amidst other cares. I was also desired by you to include a sketch of Mrs. Brown. I have no time to re-write, digest and condense it. I have alluded to some historical matters naturally blended with his early history as a pioneer of Jamestown.

In conclusion, my old friends and neighbors, I cannot while concluding this memoir but reflect on the brevity of life, and the rapid flight of time. It seems but as yesterday (over forty-seven years) when Mr. Brown came to reside in Jamestown. Some of you were there before him and can fully sympathise with my emotions. We are on the confines of eternity. Our shadows are in the rear. The departure of our pioneer friends Brown and Baker, and others who preceded them, are beckoning us to the Spirit land. How few are left to tell the story about Jamestown, as it was in early days. How soon will it be said of us that now remain, they too are gone. All just right—just as God in his infinite wisdom planned it. It is wisdom on our part to strictly conform to his plan. "I would not live awhile."

With kindest regard, I am, as ever your old friend and most obedient
E. T. FOOTE,

Benjamin Ross
Chautauqua Democrat.

OBITUARY OF BENJAMIN ROSS.

Benjamin Ross, was the son of Stephen Ross and Mary Clark, his wife, and was born in Springfield, Essex County, N. J., near Newark, March 10th, 1793. When about six years of age his parents and family removed to the wilderness of Warren County, Pa., and located on Valentino's Run, about one and a half miles south of Pine Grove. Messrs. Hugh and John Marsh, Quakers from New Jersey, had preceded them to Beechwood, Warren County, Pa. After a brief residence, Mr. Ross removed his family down the river to Cincinnati, Ohio, then the mere commencement of a village. The family then consisted of Mr. Ross and wife, and sons Benjamin, Mulford, Stephen, Joseph, Charles and Oliver, and daughters Margaret, Mary, Abigail and Jelia Ann. Mr. Ross, the father, and his wife were natives of New Jersey, and he died in Cincinnati about A. D. 1824.

Benjamin began trading expeditions by water up the Ohio and Allegany rivers to Connewango in the war of 1812, and became acquainted with canoeing and lumbering. In his trading expeditions he became acquainted with Miss Margaret (Peggy) Armstrong at Franklin, Pa., to whom he was married August 17, 1815. She was the daughter of John Armstrong and Catharine Carr, his wife. Mr. Armstrong was a native of Belfast, Ireland, who emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and served in the American army of the Revolution. He then married Miss Carr also a native of Ireland, who then resided in Nittany Valley, Mifflin Co., Pa. They emigrated and settled in the Wilderness at or near Connet, Pa.; and after clearing a farm were driven from their home by a failure of their land title, and lost all their property. The family then removed to Franklin, Pa., where Mr. Armstrong was killed by the fall of a tree.

Mr. Armstrong raised a large family. I never was acquainted with either of the sons. Four of the daughters, Mrs. Edward Work, Mrs. Simeon Scowden, Mrs. John Frew and Mrs. Benjamin Ross, settled in the town of Ellipton. With Mrs. Armstrong, the widowed mother, I was personally acquainted. For some years before her death she resided with her daughters and died at John Frew's, Frewsburg, Jan. 31, 1819, aged 68. She was an excellent christian woman, and retained her age and vivacity and habits of industry remarkably.

Mr. Ross and his wife commenced housekeeping on Stillwater, at Akin's mill, in 1816. In the fall of that year he purchased about two hundred acres of wild land on the Casadaga to which he removed and built a sawmill, A. D. 1817. He purchased his mill irons and a quantity of provisions at Pittsburgh in the Spring of 1817, and pushed them in a canoe to his mill site. His location was then away from all roads, neighbors, or public improvements. His transportation was by a canoe on the Casadaga and outlet, or by a marked tree trail, over the hills to Jamestown, from which he obtained pack-horses on a pack-horse or on men's backs.

Mr. Ross and his wife were healthy, and, in their isolated location, without near neighbors or society and limited pecuniary means, labored hard with all the privations incident to their situation until the mill was completed and in successful operation. Mrs. Ross, without female help, took care of her own family, and boarded their hands, and labored as not one woman in a hundred would have done. Still she appeared cheerful and her household well cared for.

For some time Mr. Ross had considerable trouble from breaches in his mill dam, and the mill had scarcely become in successful operation, when the price of lumber had fallen so low as hardly sufficient to pay for manufacturing, while at the same time he was in debt for the erection of his mill. Yet, under all these embarrassments he persevered with commendable diligence and integrity until after years of hard struggling, he overcame his embarrassments and

became in comfortable circumstances. Although not always able to fulfil his contracts when embarrassed, no one doubted his disposition to do it as soon as in his power. I well recollect when Mr. Ross was under the necessity of purchasing a new saw-mill saw which were scarce and held exclusively for cash. A person in Jamestown had one, but Mr. Ross not having the money, gave the owner ten thousand feet of merchantable pine boards at his mill ready to raft, for one of Hopland's Philadelphia manufactures, then worth about ten dollars. Merchantable boards were not then assorted, as now, and would average about one-fourth clear stuff as the timber was then cut.

Mr. Ross was naturally impulsive in his temper, yet withal a kind and genial man, and no one more hospitable or obliging and full of sympathy for suffering. He did much to open and improve public highways, and in all subscriptions for public improvements he was liberal. He was an ardent friend of his country, and but for his advanced age I believe he would have volunteered in the army in the late Rebellion, and he did all he could to encourage volunteers and sustain a patriotic public sentiment. He despised a mean act and abhorred rebellion:

It may be thought by some that I speak too highly of Mr. Ross; but I think not. I knew him well for about fifty-five years. Although not a perfect man, who is? I knew him in his struggles and embarrassments in the wilderness, and also in subsequent comfortable circumstances, and with that christian charity that all should have and which all need, I have enunciated my estimate of him. I rejoice to be informed that he embraced the Savior, and died in the triumph of christian faith.

He died on his old homestead, where he had resided about 54 years, with a cancer of the lip, Dec. 31, 1871, aged 78 1/2 years. May the widow and children find the promises of God verified to them.

E. T. FOOTE.
New Haven Conn., Feb. 19, 1872.

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W. C. C. Comm.

Obituary.

ED. JOURNAL.—DEAR SIR:—I herewith hand you a memoir of the Rev. B. B. Gray, deceased, who was once pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Jamestown where he had many friends, yet from inadvertence I presume his death has not been announced in the village papers.

Died, at Canandaigua N. Y., Feb. 18, 1870, the Rev. Blackleach Burritt Gray, aged 73 years. He was born in Sherburne N. Y., March 31, 1797. His grandfather, John Gray Esq., and his father, Judge John Gray, were pioneer settlers in Sherburne from Connecticut about 1795. Judge Gray emigrated with his family to Pomfret N. Y., now Sheridan, about the year 1818. The deceased was the second son of Judge Gray by Diantha Burritt his wife.

He bore the name of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Blackleach Burritt, and inherited his nervous temperament and religious enthusiasm. His physical constitution was naturally frail. He was converted to God in an extensive revival in his native town, under the ministry of his pastor, the Rev. John Truder, about the year 1816. He fitted for college and entered Hamilton College about the year 1818, preparatory for the ministry, but failing health compelled him to leave college before graduating. This was followed by years of feeble health, and in seeking its restoration he visited Newfoundland, New Orleans and other places and was always ready, as his strength would permit and opportunity presented, to labor in revivals. In New Orleans he became acquainted with Mr. Levi Beebe with whom he labored for some time and was much blessed as a humble instrument of God. Still the frightful malady, epilepsy, which haunted him prevented a close application to books, but did not restrain him from active efforts for the conversion of sinners. He labored much in revivals in Sherburne, Cherry Valley, Newark, New York city and other places as a Christian layman, where his instrumentality was much blessed. When in New York, his home for some years, he was a member of the Rev. Dr. Spring's church where he was much employed in social meetings of that and other churches. Many are now living who remember his faithful labor with gratitude.

His health becoming partially restored he entered Auburn Theological Seminary about the year 1826 or 7 and continued in it until he was licensed by the Buffalo Presbytery at Westfield N. Y., Sept. 2d, 1829. He was married at Auburn N. Y., Sept. 25, 1829, to Miss Mary N. Arnott, a native of Scott Plains N. J., and daughter of Wm. and Mary Arnott of Auburn. She was the faithful companion of his labors and judicious counsellor, whose sympathizing heart and hand did much to sustain and encourage him through his arduous labors and in raising a large family. He commenced preaching in Sheridan, where he was ordained and installed over the Presbyterian church in that town May 12, 1830, and was a member of the Buffalo Presbytery. He had a useful pastorate in Sheridan until October 3, 1833, when the relation was severed on account of a disagreement among the members of the church about the proper location for their church-center. He remained a member of the Buffalo Presbytery until October, 1835, when having located with the Byron Presbyterian church he was dismissed to the Genesee Presbytery. He remained at Byron from Sept. 27, 1833, to April, 1837, where he was much esteemed as a faithful and devoted minister of Christ.

Having received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, N. Y., was installed there April 14th 1837, and in October 1837 he was again received into the Buffalo Presbytery by letter from the Presbytery of Genesee. Although in feeble health, he labored faithfully and successfully at Jamestown for about two years, when he was dismissed at his own request on account of his health and arduous labors. After a period of rest he settled over the Presbyterian Church of Brighton, N. Y., January 1st 1840, where he had a successful pastorate of about ten years, and was a member of the Rochester Presbytery. About 1850 he was called to the Presbyterian Church of Seneca Castle, N. Y., which he accepted and was installed there and remained its pastor about seventeen and one-half years, laboring with much acceptance and his labors greatly

blessed; when from infirmity of years and feeble health he resigned his charge in the 70th year of his age and removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., November 1st 1868, to a pleasant residence provided for him by his son, Gen. John B. Gray, of St. Louis, Mo. Here, in his declining years and feebleness, he was pleasantly and comfortably situated in the bosom of his family and amid christian friends. His genial and social nature found its fittest expression within the family circle. No husband or father was more devoted or faithful. Although infirm, his spirit seemed to glow with all the brightness of a young christian, and in a revival that occurred there, which he greatly enjoyed, his prayers, earnest, appropriate and tender exhortations, and his beautiful devotion to the salvation of souls, encouraged his family and friends to hope he might be still spared to bless the community in which he had located. But God had otherwise determined. He was attacked with typhoid fever about New Years, and after struggling with the disease and infirmity of years about seven weeks, much of the time unconscious, he fell asleep in Jesus February 18th, 1870, aged seventy-three years.

I have thus given a sketch of his eventful life. His usefulness did not commence with his ministry, but with his religious life. As a layman, he labored much and successfully for the salvation of souls. His labors in the ministry were about thirty-eight and one-half years. Many men, in my opinion, much more distinguished by worldly honors, have accomplished much less for the salvation of souls. It might be truly said he labored in much weakness, and self denial was a prominent trait of his life. I have known him to labor day after day in religious revivals when most men in his physical weakness and suffering would have retired to a sick bed. Eternity alone will unfold the extent of his success in labor for the salvation of souls.

To those who were personally acquainted with him every eulogy is superfluous. But I desire to do justice to the memory of an old friend even in youth, and hold up his example for the imitation of others who may come after us. In his private relations faithful and generous, he won the respect of all around him. In his social intercourse he was frank, cordial and sincere and liberal to all christians of every name. By his brethren in the ministry he was highly esteemed. To his beloved wife and children his death is an irreparable loss, but his release from bodily suffering and his entrance into Heavenly joy and rest in the presence of his Saviour, should be their consolation.

With kind wishes, I am very respectfully your most obedient,

E. T. FOOTE.

June 20th 1870.

A Characteristic Act.

Judge E. T. Foote is now on a visit to this place, and during his sojourn here has caused to be erected a marble slab on the spot where stood the first building put up in this place, and where the first white child was born. This slab is situated a short distance south from the boat landing bridge, on the north side of the road, and bears the following inscription:

"Here John Blowers erected the first house in Jamestown, Nov., 1810. His daughter, Mary, was the first white child born in Jamestown, in May, 1811.

"Attest: Wm. Clark, Sam'l Griffith, E. T. Foote.

"This stone was erected by E. T. Foote, 1870."

This stone has been presented to the Trustees of the Village. They have caused such presentation, to be officially recorded; and by resolution, ordered a fence to be constructed around it, and will see that proper measures are taken to preserve the slab from molestation or injury. The act on the part of Judge F., is a commendable one. He has taken great pains, and spent much time and money, in prosecuting the search for reliable dates of our former history, not only in regard to events and places, but in the names of the participants. He has in his possession valuable and authentic records.

He has from time to time picked up and preserved from destruction original papers pertaining to the early laying out of our town boundaries, and other matters connected with the settlement of this county.

He has made a generous proposition to give them to this town. All he asks is that a secure and fire proof building be provided, so that their safety shall be secured. Having spent years of his life in making his collection, he knows the value of them. We should be glad to see his proposition taken, and the depositing of his valuable collection of papers, books, records, &c., made here.

Note by Maria A. Foote (1892) As a result of some recent changes in street grades & street rail road, this stone has been upset, thrown aside, and left uncared for.

Wm. Thomas 1871



Canandaigua July 7, 70
Dear Dr. Foote

Please accept my grateful acknowledgements for the obituary of my dear departed & sainted Husband. I am exceedingly gratified with it, & doubt not that inasmuch as ye have paid so beautiful a tribute to the memory of one of Gods faithful servants, you will not loose your reward.

I shall be very happy to receive a call from you when you pass on your way, to the west, with great respect I remain your
M. A. Foote

REMARKS

Forward

Local Matters.

Jamestown, Friday, April 16, 1869.

THE CHURCHES OF JAMESTOWN.

The Church organizations and schools of a place are the evidences of its progress in moral and intellectual culture; as its church edifices and school-houses are of its liberality and public spirit. Every stranger judges a place by these evidences, especially in a secular point of view, as the material testimonials to the character of its public enterprises. The Church edifices of Jamestown may therefore be regarded as landmarks of its growth, and to trace their history point out the stages of the growth of the place from a wilderness to a thriving, busy town—from its rude uncultured first estate to its present advanced point of intellectual, moral and material growth. We therefore have a mind to review the past of the churches and church architecture of Jamestown. By reason of seniority the first one to notice shall be

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the first effort to assemble the few settlers at this point for public worship the settlers from New England were the prominent, indeed the main movers. These were of Congregational persuasion. The first meetings were simply the result of the natural impulse of settlers in the wilderness to return thanks for safety from the dangers that had surrounded them and invoke continued protection from the Father of All. These meetings at first were not of a denominational character and were simply an informal assembly at which the prayers and hymns of the pioneers among the trees and occasionally the reading of a printed sermon were the only exercises. No doubt they were as much blessed and as acceptable as the more formal worship in our modern elegant churches, upholstered and carpeted, where consummate eloquence inclines the heart to devoutness and "the pealing organ swells the note of praise." These first informal meetings were held in the largest room of the "Jamestown Hotel," where the Allen House now stands; afterwards they were held in "the Academy," a small school house that had thus soon been erected near the present corner of Fourth and Cherry Sts. ABNER HAZELTINE, now the venerable and venerated ex-judge, was commonly the reader and leader of these services. Occasionally a colporteur or missionary would make his way to the settlement through the wilderness on horseback and officiate at regular services. The earliest and most efficient of these was "Father SPENCER." He continued to come and preach at intervals until in June, 1816, enough earnest christians were united in the desire to justify the

ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

Accordingly, at that time, Mr. S. formed "The Second Congregational Church of Ellicott." The name of the township was taken in the title of the church for the reason that the settlement had not then been christened; it was more generally known as "The Rapids" than by any other name. It was called the Second church because the first one had already been organized in the South part of the Town, now Kiantone.

At its organization it consisted of nine members, viz: JOS. DIX, JACOB and LOIS FENTON OLIVER and LUCRETIA HIGLEY, EBENEZER SHERWIN, MILTON SHERWIN, ABNER HAZELTINE and DANIEL HAZELTINE. All of these have gone to their reward except Judge HAZELTINE and MILTON SHERWIN, the latter being now a member of the M. E. Church of this place.

It was several years after this organization before any pastor was settled over it, but meetings were regularly sustained; when a circuit preacher or missionary of any denomination arrived at "the Rapids" he preached for the thirsty souls of the settlers, and at other times sermons were read or conference meetings held. One cannot recall these early efforts of the devoted settlers of Jamestown to lay thus early the foundations of religion and morality without emotions of admiration and gratitude. The reader who is desirous to follow these early efforts more at length can profitably read Judge HAZELTINE's address at the semi-centenary of the church, June 14, 1866.

The religious corporation was organized under the statutes in due form Oct. 22, 1821, under the title of the "First Congregational Church of Jamestown," the (now) Kiantone church being still the "First Cong. Church of Ellicott." The first stated supply of the pul-

pit was furnished by Rev. RUFUS MURRAY, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, then residing at Mayville; he preached here every Alternate Sabbath. It is a noteworthy fact that the dedication which thus was the pioneer of religion in this place was among the last of a church of its own here.

Rev. ISAAC EDDY was the first regularly installed pastor of the church. He assumed this office in 1825, after having been employed for a year to supply the Cong. churches at this place, Busti and Kiantone jointly. He continued with the Church until 1830 when he resigned; he was succeeded by Rev. E. J. GILBERT.

The young church had now become strong and prosperous by numerous conversions and accessions. Frequent revivals had followed the efforts of different preachers and laymen, and the church now included in its folds or numbered in its society all the prominent and influential men of the place. It was in a way of great success, when scism unfortunately enforced. Under Mr. GILBERT's pastorate the issue between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism divided the church, resulting in the year '33 in the withdrawal of 54 members, with the pastor, to form the Presbyterian Church.

The church was now for a while without a pastor, until in 1834 Rev. EPHRAIM TAYLOR came here on a visit and after preaching "off and on" for the church for several months was in '35 regularly installed.

He remained two years and was succeeded in '37 by Rev. Mr. PAMELY. He continued until 1841, after which with a slight interregnum, Rev. OWEN STREET was called. He labored acceptably to the church and profitably to the place for nine years. Mr. S. was, after a break of a few months, succeeded by Rev. S. P. MARVIN, whose pastorate extended through five years and a half. A vacancy of six months following was terminated in 1856 by Rev. T. H. ROUSE's coming. He remained until last July and is now to be succeeded by Rev. Mr. WICKS.

THE TEMPORAL OFFICERS.

These in the Congregational Church are known as Deacons. They who have filled that honorable position in its sanctuary were in succession as follows: JOSEPH DIX, WM. DELAND, SAM'L GARFIELD, LORING SHERMAN, JAMES CAREY, EBER KEYES, ABNER HAZELTINE, EZRA WOOD, J. C. JONES, J. L. HALL. The four last named are the only ones who remain.

This is the denominational history of the first religious body formed in Jamestown. Its work has been a valuable one and has been co-eval with the whole life of the place. But for its early efforts in the cause of religion and morality the present status of the place would be far different from what it is. Vice and intemperance have strangled many promising young settlements and would no doubt have killed "The Rapids" had not its settlers early turned their attention to moral and religious labors. All honor to them!

THE FIRST HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

was raised in June 1828 and completed in the fall and winter of 1829. It is still standing with its subsequent modifications, at the corner of Main and Fifth St. It is a striking evidence of the public spirit and liberality that thus early marked the men of Jamestown, that they erected so large and good a church edifice. The fact that it has stood till this time—nearly 40 years among all the church enterprises of our later and more prosperous years without suffering by comparison with them, save in style of architecture, is a credit to the men who built it when the town was new, the population scarce, money scarce and the country poor. Our modern efforts have not so far outshone it that its builders, if they could look on them all to-day, need to feel in the least ashamed of their work. We suspect the town has not grown liberal in church matters as fast as it has grown in numbers and wealth since "the meeting house on the hill" was built.

The Trustees under whose auspices it was built were E. T. Foote, Samuel A. Brown and Charles R. Harvey. The work was done under supervision of Deacon Joseph Garfield. The outside work was mainly done by Ezra Marvin; we believe he died many years ago at Dolloff's Mills. A story used to be told by him that illustrates the spirit of those times when "everybody drank whiskey." When they came to put on the "dumb" clock face, with its motionless hands, one of the workmen asked what hour he should put the hands at. Marvin, who took his toddy as regularly as an old democrat, said, "set it at four o'clock exactly." "Why particularly at that time," was asked. "Because," said he, "that is *grac time* and we

shall always have the authority of the church clock to take a drink at any time of the day." ("Grog time" was the hour when "all hands and the boss" were in the habit of "knocking off" to take a drink.) So the steeple of this new church was made a standing reminder to "liquor up."

The church was all finished on Friday the 30th day of December, 1829, and on Sunday January, 1st, 1830 was dedicated. A party that had become dissatisfied with the ministry of Mr. Eddy, the pastor of the church, succeeded in introducing a minister from abroad to take the prominent position in the dedication. This slight Mr. Eddy felt very keenly, as he had labored hard and been mainly instrumental in securing the erection of the building. He sat and wept during the whole dedication service, so deeply was he wounded.

When the church was done it was the best in the "western country" outside of Buffalo and was justly the pride of the village and the country round. It was built in the style then popular, with a lofty pulpit and a high gallery around three sides of it.

Two or three years after this the need of a church bell was felt by the people generally and by the other denominations especially. So one was bought by subscription and put in the steeple. For many years this was rung regularly at 9 o'clock morning and evening, and was the only common mark of passing time known in the place. At nine o'clock was "bed time" in those days. People don't observe that hour of retiring now, but perhaps the influence of early custom can still be traced in the getting up hour of many of them. It was also the custom for many years to announce every death in the place by tolling the bell and striking the age of the deceased at the close. This was part of the duty of the sexton of the burying ground, for which he was paid by the year. It prevailed 20 or 25 years until a new sexton began to exact a fee for the service from the friends of the de-

ceased, when it gradually died out. To our minds it was a fit and beautiful custom; it reminded the people that another soul had passed and warned them to be prepared for their own summons. It kept alive the interest in each other and sympathies of the citizens, for when the bell solemnly sounded everybody enquired whom it was tolling for; deaths did not then pass unnoticed as they do now in Jamestown. People were more serious, more sympathetic, more neighborly in the Jamestown of 1840 than they are in the Jamestown of 1869. The "old burying-ground" is a part of the history of this church. The ground for this (between fifth and sixth sts.) like the lot on which the church was built, was the gift of Judge Prendergast. He gave it in 1822 to the Congregational Church to be held in trust for all the denominations of Jamestown. That society accordingly had charge of the burials of our people for many years. It finally transferred the charge to the village authorities who kept it until interments ceased to be made therein. In 1846, we believe, the internal arrangement of the church was entirely remodeled. A floor was put in on a line with the galleries, dividing the room into two stories, one for a lecture room and the other for an audience room; the latter was tastily and richly finished and is to-day one of the pleasantest in town.

THE NEW CHURCH.

Old things must pass away, however. This society, true to its early repute, has taken another advance step and has now nearly completed the first church edifice in this place or in the county. It is of brick; is situated on Third St., and will be occupied this summer. A description of it in detail will be deferred till its completion. When done it will place that denomination again in the advance as to a house of worship of all in the place.

Then we suppose the old "meeting house" will pass away and soon like its founders, be numbered with things that were but are not. But we believe its memory and influence like their, will never die. That they may be perpetuated is in part the object of this brief and not altogether accurate retrospect. We ask the young and middle aged people of Jamestown of to-day to give a few thoughts to the men and scenes associated with this pioneer church of the place and try to value as they deserve the labors and sacrifices that have done so much to lay the foundation of our present growth and prosperity as a place.

#Deacon Samuel Garfield

REMARKS

immed.

THE JOURNAL.

Local Matters.

Jamestown, Friday, Dec. 31, 1869.

The Division of the Congregational Church in 1830 and the Causes that led to it.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—DEAR SIR.—I have read in your paper of April 16, 1869, a history of the Congregational Church of Jamestown, which was to be the first of a series of editorial historical sketches of all the churches in the village. It appears as editorial, and I presume you are its author, but as the dedication of the first edifice of the Congregational Society in 1830, and the causes which led to a division of the church transpired before your birth, of course your information was derived from other parties who have not been entirely correct in giving it.

A desire to prevent the perpetuation of erroneous history induces me to correct your version of the cause of division in the Congregational church, also the order of exercises at the dedication of the meeting house.

I aver that but for the controversy in the Congregational church about freemasonry and the strong antimasonic feeling in the church, it would have probably remained harmonious and united until now, or until increasing numbers had led to a harmonious division.

Again you state that at the dedication of the meeting house, Jan. 1, 1830, a party that had become dissatisfied with the ministry of Mr. Eddy, the pastor, of the church succeeded in introducing a minister from abroad to take the prominent position in the dedication, which Mr. Eddy felt keenly and that he sat and wept during the whole dedication services, so deeply was he wounded. This is a mistake. The dedication services were arranged by Mr. Eddy and the Trustees to his entire satisfaction, and the programme was published two weeks before the dedication and faithfully carried out on that day. Mr. Eddy himself preached the dedication services, and performed every duty usually discharged by the pastor of a Congregational or Presbyterian church on such an occasion.

I trust you have too high a regard for the truth to intentionally publish any historical errors, and as I desire to correct some which appeared in the sketch to which I allude, I trust you will cheerfully publish my statement.

I long since received a request through the Rev. Dr. Thompson, to furnish a history, or facts for the compilation of a history, of the Presbyterian church of Jamestown. As to my furnishing material for a history of the Presbyterian church, I think they had better be obtained from the records of that church and society, and those of the church and society from whence it originated, which are all of easy access to you.

The public have already had one historical address on that subject, which, in my opinion shows unmistakably how a good citizen and Christian may be entirely unfitted to write an impartial history of a controversy in which the writer was one of the excited and efficient actors, and which resulted in the division of that church. But for my aversion to a religious or sectarian controversy, I should have long since reviewed that address to show its mistakes, and answered its many unkind personal allusions so well calculated to open a controversy which ought, in my opinion, since to have been regarded as settled forever. In that address published and widely circulated, is given a labored version of the cause of division which was reiterated in your editorial history. In this state of things I think it is but just that I should have the privilege of publicly denying the cause assigned, and that my denial under the circumstances should not be deemed unkind to those who differ with me in opinion as to the real cause of division. If the cause I have given is questioned, I propose that a full copy of the records of the Congregational church during the controversy, that preceded the division, be published in a pamphlet form, without note or comment for the members of the two churches, and every one may then have the facts before them and form their own opinion independent of those who have written on the subject.

At my age with infirm health, I very naturally desire to avoid all controversy, especially a sectarian one, and I have no heart for it. I feel at peace and friendship with both denominations, and the longer I live, the more charity and friendship I feel for all religious denominations. I have learned by experience that my spiritual welfare is best promoted by charity and kindness towards all who are conscientious followers of Christ and whose hopes are founded on the Rock of ages.

I have witnessed the origin and progress of all the churches in Jamestown, and most heartily do I desire their peace and prosperity, so far as they conform to the gospel of Christ. I differ with some of them in what I consider non-essentials, yet I rejoice in the increase of a disposition among nearly all Christians of every name to courtesy, brotherly kindness and charity. All those churches are in their own way, conscientiously laboring to make men better citizens, and bring them to Christ. I believe that the path professed by each leads to the same Heavenly home.

When I hear any denomination claiming how much the village is indebted to its influence for the present state of morals and religious influence in it, I feel it would be more just to impute it to the combined influence of all the churches. If a faithful catalogue was made of all the members of each church that had been received on a profession of faith in Christ, from its origin until now, I apprehend it would afford something of a criterion of the real good accomplished by each.

While memory endures, I cannot forget the faithful, devoted labors of some of the lay fathers of the churches (with which I never was connected) and especially two of them for whose religious influence, I have personal cause of gratitude. Most of them have gone to their Heavenly home, but their influence remains, and their works do follow them. Others remain a blessing to the village.

The happy time will come when all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in sincerity and truth, will also love one another and live together as brothers, indulging each other in our religious peculiarities when we find that we are all grounded and united in those few great principles of our holy religion, which will carry us all up to the realms of harmony and peace to that blessed world, where our trifling differences will all be absorbed in higher light and universal love.

I am now near the 55 anniversary of my settlement in Jamestown.

Yours respectfully
E. T. FOOTE.

These were Phineas Stearns and his man Crain, then of Jamestown. E. T. Foote

Letter from Judge Foote.

To the People of Chautauqua County:

You are aware, I trust, of the deep interest I have long felt in preserving the early history of the county and its pioneer settlements and settlers.

The county in its native state and insulated location, and away from all roads and settlements, and in a forest of heavy timber, was a hard country to settle. As a whole, the county was settled by a worthy, moral, enterprising, intelligent class of settlers, but generally in moderate circumstances, and purchasing their lands at a high price on a credit. They endured great hardships, and the present generation can hardly realize how deeply they are indebted to them for the blessings and comforts they enjoy.

It is now about fifty-eight years since I settled in the county and personally witnessed the toils and privations of many of the pioneer settlers; nor have I forgotten them. Many years ago I commenced keeping memoranda concerning early settlers and settlements, intending at a future period to write a history unless some one else did. I had hoped that Judge Warren would resume his historic pen and write a full history; but he declined the task for want of time; and others who have written valuable historic articles are not prepared to devote their whole time to such a history.

The work has already been delayed quite too long; which I, I fear, been irrecoverably lost. While I had health and strength to undertake the work, I was too much employed to do it; until infirmity of age prevents. I still ardently desire to see the important work accomplished by some one known to be fully competent and of known integrity and experience to honor the undertaking.

I am glad to learn that A. W. Young, Esq., a former resident of the county, and a fine writer, with considerable experience in historic investigation, has been induced to return to the county and devote his entire time to writing a history of the county, under the immediate eye of some of its most prominent citizens, who will not sanction a history unless full and every way reliable and an honor to the county. He is recommended by many of the most eminent and worthy citizens of the county, in whose recommendation I fully concur; and so far as I am able, I will aid in the compilation.

Unreliable history is worse than none—a curse. Many historical writers are led astray by tradition—by hearsay. Some years since a gazetteer of the state was published at Syracuse; and under the head of Chautauqua was given what purported to be a history of the early settlement of the county, which was untruthful and unreliable. And to cap the climax, I was quoted by name as the writer's authority. I unequivocally denied being authority for the statement, and published it in a county paper. My advice is, beware of traveling non-resident speculators in "wheelbarrow maps" and directories, who are personally unknown to you.

You want a full, reliable history of the county, which requires much investigation by one that perfectly understands the subject, and will honorably discharge his duty. The honor of the county is concerned, and nothing short of a full and reliable history should be tolerated or accepted by the people.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing you, and believe me, as ever, with gratitude,

Your most obedient,

E. T. FOOTE.

New Haven, Conn., March 12, 1878.

REMARKS

referred

No. of Amount	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
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Wells ending

Jamestown ¹⁴²
Its pioneer history
By E. T. Foote
Early settlers along the
Conewango & the lots on
which they settled & date

THE JOURNAL.

C. E. BISHOP - - - EDITOR.

Jamestown, Friday, January 20, 1871.

Early History of Jamestown.
WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

ED. JOURNAL:—I have for some years contemplated committing my recollections, and the information I possess of the pioneer settlement of Jamestown and its early settlers, to paper for publication, unless some of my cotemporaries should write a history of the village. I allude to the unwritten or unpublished history before 1826. Previous to that period there are no public records of the village or a newspaper published in it. The public records of the town of Ellicott during that period, or most of them, have been lost or destroyed. The time is short when there will be no one living that witnessed the commencement of the village or its early progress in improvements. Two generations have already passed away since the settlement of the village commenced. Nearly all of my cotemporaries have paid the debt of nature, and those of us that remain are near the close of life. So far as I am advised no early settler appears disposed to write the history. If the history should hereafter be written from tradition alone, many inaccuracies would inevitably occur, without any living actor or witness to correct them. But if the material facts for a formal history are now published, they will be examined by living participants and eye witnesses, who can correct any mistakes that may occur in my communications. I have not the vanity to believe that I shall not commit unintentional errors.

For the foundation of my historical facts I shall not only rely on my own recollections and memoranda of events, made at the time, but from information communicated to me by creditable and intelligent persons, which I committed to paper with entire confidence in their truthfulness. For facts relative to early pioneer settlers and dates, I examined papers in the Holland Land Company's Office, Batavia, which have since been destroyed.

I desire if any material errors of fact occur in my communications, I may be informed of them, not from hearsay, but from living witnesses or documents, when I shall gladly correct any errors I may commit. I desire to leave for future generations *reliable facts* for a full history of the village and its surroundings.

Before detailing an account of the settlement of Jamestown, in the fall of 1810, it may be well to take a view of the situation of the surrounding wilderness country at that time, and the obstacles to be overcome in making any improvements. The survey of the range and township lines in the country was made in 1798 and 1799, but the survey of the townships into lots for settlements was made at various later periods. The traverse of the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, Conewango, and outlet of Casadaga, and the subdivision of the adjacent land into lots for settlement, was commenced by John Lamberton, surveyor in the first and second townships, in the tenth and eleventh ranges in 1807, and completed in the fall of 1808. (See my history of the town of Ellicott published in the JOURNAL in 1859.) A very large share of the lands surveyed remained a wilderness without any roads or improve-

ments for many years. The nearest settlements to the present village of Jamestown in 1810 were along the Chautauqua outlet below Worksburg, where William Willson settled on its north shore in June, 1806—James Culbertson on the north shore of the outlet above the mouth of the Casadaga about the same time, and George W. Fenton, opposite to Culbertson on the south side of the outlet in 1807. Culbertson sold his improvement to Edward Shillito, and Fenton sold his to John Arthur. Edward Work—for himself and Doct. Thomas R. Kennedy, of Meadville, Pa., who had previously erected the Kennedyville mills in 1805—purchased two tracts of land of the Holland Land Company, (one of them east of Levant) and erected at the present village of Worksburg, on the north side of the outlet, a hewed log house in 1807, and a saw mill at the same place in 1808, and a "lean-to" addition to the saw mill for a run of common rock millstones in 1809. These improvements were required by the H. L. Company to promote settlements. Messrs. Work, Willson, Culbertson, Shillito and Arthur were natives of Pennsylvania. Fenton was a native of New Hampshire. See my obituary notices of Mr. Work in the Democrat in January 1858, and Mr. Fenton in May, 1860.

Dr. T. R. Kennedy, who married a daughter of Andrew Ellicott, and a niece of Joseph Ellicott, general agent of the H. L. Company, had erected mills on the unsurveyed land of the company at the present site of Kennedyville in 1805. Mr. Lamberton, in his field notes of surveys in 1807, mentions the mills already in operation, and an adjacent bridge over the Conewango from the house to the mills.

All the transportation, to and from these mills during their erection and subsequent operation was by water from Pittsburg and Meadville, for many years. When the mill frames were erected, two days were consumed in raising them, and the hands were hired to go there in canoes or by Indian trails. There were no settlers at that time in the south part of Chautauqua county. Dr. Kennedy died in Meadville in 1813. A man of great energy and a public loss.

Joseph Aikin, a native of Pawling, N. Y., came from Pittstown, N. Y., in 1807, when the surveys on the Stillwater had just been made, and purchased by deed and settled on lot 29, where his son-in-law, Charles Russel, and grandson, John How-

ard Russell, now reside. James and Elijah Aikin and other sons settled near their father on the Stillwater, lower down stream.

Solomon Jones, Esq., from Windham county, Vermont, a native of Milford, Mass., visited Stillwater in the summer of 1810, and settled on lot 21, Town 1, Range 11, and made a chopping and erected the body of a log house, a little south of Stillwater, on the west side of the present road from Jamestown to Kiantone, to which he removed his large family Nov. 16, 1810.

John Frew and Thomas Russell, from Beechwoods, Pa., now Farmington, and George W. Fenton, from Chautauqua Outlet, settled on the east side of Conewango, near Frewsburg, in 1809 (see memoir of John Frew in Foote's history of the Board of Supervisors, before 1820).

John Owens, the maternal grandfather of Gov. Fenton, and a native of Windsor, Conn., a soldier of the "old French war," and of the Revolutionary war, who died in Carroll in 1843, aged 108 years, settled on the west side of the Chautauqua outlet in the fall of 1809, on the north part of lot 57, Town 2, Range 10, where Joshua Woodward, from Otsego Co., N. Y., settled in 1814, and where some of his sons reside.

George Sloan, (father of Thomas Sloan) a blacksmith, and a pioneer near Warren, Pa., settled on the west shore of the Conewango, and north of the mouth of Kiantone Creek, on lot 59, Town 1, Range 10, in July 1809.

Robert Russell, a pioneer to Farmington, Pa., settled on lot 1, on the south side of Kiantone Creek, and on the west side of the present Jamestown and Warren road,

in 1808, on land now owned by A. T. Prendergast, where he erected a sawmill.

Joel Tyler, a native of Vermont, came from Warren Co., Pa., and settled on the east side of Conewango on lot 51, Town 1, Range 10, in 1808. He had cleared 5 acres as appeared by his report to the Land Office in 1810.

Gideon Gillson, in the fall of 1808, purchased Lot 51, Town 1, Range 10, the "oxbow tract" on the west side of the Chautauqua Outlet, to which he removed his family. He afterwards sold his land to Samuel Hitchcock and Cyrus Coe, from Otsego county, N. Y., and then removed north of the Casadaga to Lot 6, Town 2, Range 11, which he purchased, and where he resided many years, and built a saw-mill. The farm is now owned by Wm. Clark. Gillson removed to Girard, Pa., after 1840, and resided there until his death in March, 1852, aged over 70 years, where he left a widow.

Jeremiah Griffith, a native of Norwalk, Conn., with his sons John, Samuel, Seth, Jeremiah and Alexander, settled on the north side of the lake, above Fluvanna, in 1806. The family were three days with teams in getting, by land, from Mayville to their new residence, a part of the way cutting their own road. The father died on his farm in 1842, aged 84 years, and the mother in 1850, aged 90. Some of the sons remain on the old homestead.

Uriah Bently, Samuel Griffith and Erastus Sands settled on the south side of the foot of the lake in 1810. The sons of Mr. Bently still own the old homestead. Some few other settlers purchased land about the same time, near the foot of the lake.

Maj. Samuel Sinclear, a native of Maine, came from Madison county, N. Y., had just settled at Sinclearville before the first settler of Jamestown—the intermediate country a wilderness.

Very few of the settlers I have named had cleared much land and were mostly engaged in making lumber for the Ohio country; and had very little provisions to sell to new settlers. The lands were heavily timbered, requiring much labor to clear and fence them for a crop. The western part of Cattaraugus County was almost an entire wilderness, without an improved road from that county into Chautauqua county. To complete a description of the country contiguous to Jamestown, it may not be improper to take a brief view of the settlements of Warren County, Pa., in 1810. The settlement of that county commenced under great embarrassments and before there was a white settler in Chautauqua County, or any of its lands had been surveyed. The Legislature of Pa., in 1792, passed a law to encourage the settlement of its wild lands west of the Allegheny and Conewango rivers; offering to every settler 400 acres of unoccupied land, conditioned on his erecting a house thereon, residing in it 5 years, clearing 5 acres in each 100 acres, and paying 20 cents an acre, was entitled to a patent for the land. But the isolated state of those lands, without any roads to them, and the difficulty of obtaining provisions, and the threatened depredations of the western Indians prevented much emigration to that county until after General Wayne's victory over the Indians in 1795, and the treaty of peace that followed. In 1796 the State caused the town of Warren to be surveyed into lots, before there was a surveyor mark in Chautauqua County. The building, or in-lots, were laid out 58x233 feet with fine streets and were afterward offered for sale at auction, from time to time, by John Andrus, agent of the State, and brought from \$2.50 to \$6.00 a lot, one-third paid down and the balance on credit. The town of Warren remained a wilderness many years, and very few purchasers of town lots paid their taxes and perfected their titles.

Very few settlers came into the county before 1797, and those lived more like hunters than settlers. James Morrison settled on the Allegheny, near Kinzua, and George Sloan near Warren, and there might have been others. In 1797 Daniel Jackson went

from Ithaca, N. Y., by way of Erie and Meadville, down French Creek, and up the Allegheny to the mouth of Jackson's run on the west of the Conewango, about one mile above Warren, where he and his family suffered much for want of provisions, and away from all neighbors. He built a saw mill, and ultimately a grist mill, and ran the first boards ever rafted out of the Conewango to Pittsburg, guided by setting poles—no oars.

From about 1793 to 1800, Messrs. Hugh and John Marsb, Quakers from New Jersey, Isaiah and Edward Jones, Robert Miles and his sons Frederick, Robert, John and David, Hugh Frew and his sons John and James, John Russell and his sons Robert, Thomas and John, David and John Brown, James Stuart, John Barr, John Hood, and some others mostly from eastern Pennsylvania. Some of them natives of Ireland. A number of those early settlers ultimately were pioneer settlers in Chautauqua County. They settled in Pennsylvania in "Beechwoods," and some of them near the State line. On Great Brokenstraw, the early settlers were Messrs. Arthurs, Meads, McKinneys, Andrews, Bonner, Horn, Watts, Hoffman and some others. Nearly all the early settlers in Warren County were pecuniarily with small means, but accustomed to labor and hardships. They came to the wilderness through Indian trails, and by water in canoes of their own make, to a wilderness, away from civilization amidst great privations, and in the end were unjustly denied the quantity of land promised them, and compelled to abandon their improvements or compromise and receive but a portion of the land to which, in equity, they had a just claim. Many early settlers in western Pennsylvania, suffered severely in consequence of the failure of title. Some of them came to Ripley and Westfield, and were among the pioneer settlers there.

I first became acquainted with many of the Warren County pioneers in 1815, and travelled among them professionally for years and enjoyed their hospitality and kindness, and while my life is spared, I shall honor their memory. For many of the facts stated I am indebted to the former Judge Lansing Wetmore, and to the venerable Robert Miles, who I apprehend is the only survivor of those I have named as pioneer settlers in Pa. It is not improbable that I have omitted the names of some pioneers, and erred in some dates. When I first visited Warren, the site of the town was covered with a second growth of young oaks and hickories about ten feet high; and I think there were but three families residing in the town, and not exceeding 300 inhabitants in the County.

Warren County, up to 1819, was a mere appendage of Venango County, but since its full organization, has made commendable progress in public improvements, religious society, schools and wealth.

Chautauqua County in 1810 had not over 500 electors, and a little more than 2,000 inhabitants, and most of them had but recently entered the wilderness and located in the vicinity of Lake Erie. Nearly all the settlers I have named, along the outlet and Conewango, were settled on heavily timbered pine lands and were engaged in lumbering rather than agriculture. Provisions were scarce and dear, and mostly brought from Pittsburg by keel boats or canoes. Very few of the settlers were able to pay but a small share of the purchase money for their lands when they settled, and took an "Article" at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 an acre. Some few paid \$3 an acre.

With the preceding preliminaries I will now describe the site of Jamestown in its native state, with its undulating surface covered mostly by a dense dark forest of tall pines, hemlocks and other kinds of timber with very thick underbrush. The outlet at this place had received the name of "Upper Rapids" from the boatmen and others, to distinguish it from the "Lower Rapids," or swift and shallow water on the Conewango at Russellsburg, Pa. The water was swift and

John Lamberton Surveyor of Ellicott & see same in this book

shallow from, near the present steamboat landing to "Slippery Rock," now the site of the Dexterville mill-dam. The dense forest and the pine and hemlock trees leaning over the banks of the outlet, presented a dark and gloomy appearance and was one of the most difficult places for ascending navigation from Pittsburg to Chautauqua Lake. The freight, in boats and canoes, was not infrequently divided at Slippery Rock—a part to be left on shore to be taken up on another trip to the steamboat-landing. At the site of the Dexterville dam the bed of the outlet was entirely of rock, the upper strata of slate and extremely smooth, and the boatmen could not get a firm foothold for their setting poles, and were compelled to cordelle, or tow, their heavy-laden boats or canoes upstream by a rope attached to the boat near the bow, by which the boatmen on shore drew the boat over the swiftest water. All that slate below the dam has long since been taken away for the backs and jambs of fire-places, being considered fire proof, and much sought for in the days of cold houses, and large fire-places, and large wood-fires.

Keel boats and canoes had done considerable business in the season of navigation between Pittsburg and Mayville for some years in transporting Onondaga salt from the latter to the former place, and bringing up flour, bacon, dried fruit, whiskey, tobacco, glass, nails, castings and other articles salable to the settlers. The salt trade through that route declined after 1809, because of the discovery and working of the salines along the Allegany, Ohio and Kenhawa rivers, from which the south western country was soon supplied. At times thousands of barrels of salt were awaiting high water at Mayville for transportation. After the salt trade had declined in that channel the transportation of upward freight increased with emigration until the country raised its own supply of provision. It is many years since a loaded boat or canoe has been from Pittsburg to Chautauqua Lake.

While the salt trade through this channel was large, still larger quantities passed from Lake Erie, at the city of Erie, to Waterford, Pa., over that portage, although it was longer than the Chautauqua portage and the road equally bad. Two yokes of good oxen and a strong wagon could draw over our portage but six barrels at a load, and it took an entire day to perform the trip from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake. The price paid for transportation was one dollar per barrel. I had definite information on this point from Col. McMahon, Sheriff Eason and Judge Wilkeson, who were engaged in the carrying trade.

On the 6th of September, 1809, Judge Matthew Prendergast, residing on the west side of the lake, where he located in 1806, purchased of the Holland Land Company, Batavia, by deed, in his own name, the west and middle one-thirds of Lots 33 and 4, and lots 41 and 42, in the second town, eleventh range, which embraces the western part of Jamestown, containing 643 acres, the purchase money being \$2,000. He also purchased in his name, by an article of a greement, Lots 50 and 58, in the first township, tenth range, on Kiantone creek, containing 637 acres. The article was subsequently assigned to Judge James Prendergast, who renewed it in 1821, and subsequently took a deed from the Holland Land Company. The Jamestown lands were deeded by Matthew Prendergast to James Prendergast, and the deeds were recorded in the Niagara County Clerk's Office, Buffalo, before Chautauqua county was fully organized. I saw the record many years since, and I have copies of the articles for the Kiantone lands.

I am thus particular about the title papers because a question arose at one time, since Judge Prendergast's decease, whether a clear title to him was on record. On that point there can be no doubt. It has been mistakenly stated that Judge James Prendergast, in the summer or fall of 1805, saw the Rapids and its advant-

ages for lumbering, returned east and purchased the land the same year, and commenced operations on it in 1809. From conversation with Judge P. in early days, and other reliable information, I am well satisfied he first saw the lands in the fall of 1806, and then by accident. While on a visit from the east to his parents and brother on the west side of the lake, his horses strayed into the woods and he followed them down the west side of the lake and outlet to Kiantone, then up the Connewango to near the present village of Rutlege, where he overtook them, and with considerable difficulty re-claimed and brought them back. He then returned to Pittstown. In March, 1807, he married Miss Nancy Thompson, in Pittstown, N. Y. She was a native of Argyle, Scotland. They continued to reside in Pittstown, where their son, Alexander Thompson Prendergast, was born Feb. 3rd, 1809. In the summer or fall of 1810, he emigrated with his family to Chautauqua, and spent the following winter with his parents and Col. Wm. Prendergast on the west side of the Lake. After his arrival he employed John Blowers, a young married man, who had followed him from Pittstown, to go to the head of the rapids and clear away some timber and erect a log house. Blowers went with a hand and provisions in a canoe, made a small clearing and erected a log house and moved into it with his wife the latter part of Nov. or Dec., 1810. Solomon Jones Esq., informed me that he first saw that log house in an unfinished state, without doors or windows, and unoccupied, early in November, 1810, while on his way with his family from Vermont to his new residence on Stillwater. He had brought his family and goods down the Lake from Mayville in a keel-boat to the rapids, and from there underbushed a road to Joseph Akins', and moved into his own house the 16th of Nov. 1810. The night after the boat arrived at the rapids, the outlet froze over and remained so for some days. Blowers informed me that he moved into his house before Christmas. I have been thus minute relating to the date of the settlement of Jamestown, that there may be no dispute about it hereafter.

During the winter there was some chopping done on the shore of the outlet, where the mills were to be erected the following spring.

Please pardon the prolix and desultory nature of this preliminary communication which is intended to show the wilderness and unimproved state of the surrounding country about Jamestown in 1810, and the serious obstacles to be overcome in the settlement and improvements made. My next communication will be mainly confined to the early operations at the "upper rapids" in building a house and mills and erecting a mill-dam, the progress made and the misfortunes attending them.

Very respectfully &c.,
E. T. FOOTE.

New Haven, Jan. 10th, 1871.

Chautauqua Democrat.

JAMESTOWN, MARCH 29, 1871.

—On our second page will be found another interesting letter on the early settlement of this place and County, written by Judge E. T. Foote. In the preparation of these letters the Judge is rendering a valuable labor to the present and future generations. No one is probably as well qualified for the task. His declining years renders the work more arduous, and for undertaking to do as much as he is able, he is entitled to the thanks of every body. The value of his letters will be better appreciated when he is gone, and no one left who can so accurately give the past history and reminiscences of the early people and times.

HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN.

To the Editor of the Chautauqua Democrat.

SIR, In my communication to you of the 15th inst. preliminary to giving you historical facts relative to the settlement of Jamestown, and progress of improvements, I gave a brief statement of the situation of the surrounding country and its limited confinements, up to the Fall of 1810. The Spring of 1811, opened

unusually early with bright prospects of an early Summer for the commencement of operations at the upper rapids. The snow disappeared early in March, and herbage came forward unusually early.

Solomon Jones Esq., William Sears, and Nathan Lasale informed me that the two latter arrived on Stillwater from Windham County Vermont, early in March, with a yoke of oxen and sled. The leeks and other vegetation came forward so that the latter part of March they turned their oxen into the woods, and they required but little browse to sustain them.

The latter part of April, the three persons named went to great Brokenstraw, Pa. and purchased a good yoke of oxen and a cow for sixty dollars—while on Brokenstraw they saw apple trees in blossom.

Judge Prendergast was a native of Pawling, N. Y., but emigrated with his parents and family to Pittstown, N. Y., when young. From the latter place he emigrated to Chautauqua County as heretofore stated. He was about 47 years of age when he commenced at the Rapids, a hale healthy man of good personal appearance, of temperate habits, plain in his dress, and unaccustomed to bodily labor, but energetic in superintending his business, a kind and obliging neighbor and worthy citizen. Mrs. Nancy Prendergast, his wife, was a plain, healthy, industrious woman, a native of Scotland, but emigrated with her parents to Pittstown, N. Y. in childhood. She was about 31 years of age, when she came to the Rapids, and accustomed to labor and house-keeping amidst plenty and good society. She was one of those women described in the 31st chapter of Proverbs. Although she brought her husband most of his wealth, yet she was unlike many women of the present day, who would under like circumstances have required their laborers to be boarded and lodged out of their family while she remained a spectator. She chose to board their numerous hands in her family, and proved herself equal to every emergency. She was benevolent and kind to their laborers and respected by them.

Capt. Win. Forbes, a millwright, had been raised in the Prendergast family in Pittstown, and came with Judge Prendergast to superintend building the mills and other improvements. He was unmarried and about 26 years of age, very healthy and athletic, with much energy. He was well calculated to superintend many men, and was generally popular with them, while he had the entire confidence of his employers.

In the Spring of 1811, a company of Carpenters and common laborers were employed to commence operations. Among them Edward Hovey, a carpenter and native of Dudley, Mass., who came from Madison County, N. Y., in February, 1811, and Russel Sayles, a carpenter, and a native of R. I., who came the same Spring from Oneida Co., N. Y., were employed in building the Milldam and mills, and locks. Among the laborers were Nathan and John Blowers, Elihu Wing, Henry Lamman, Nathaniel Baker, Nathaniel Fenner, Benjamin Wilson, and others mostly from Rensselaer County, N. Y. The wages of carpenters, was about one dollar a day and board, and common laborers about thirteen dollars a month and board. Day laborers, 50 to 75 cents a day and board. About the first of May after clearing away the timber, a large 1½ story log house was erected with two rooms, on the north side of the outlet, a little south of the present Rail Road track, near where A. F. Kent, built the first Kerosene Machinery in Jamestown; about 20 or 30 rods east of there the milldam was erected. The roof, gables, floors, partitions, doors and tunnel of the chimney tops were of unseasoned, rough white pine boards. The back of fire place, without jambs, was constructed of round stones collected from the top of the ground. All in primitive pioneer style, and the family moved in as soon as completed, sometime in the month of May. The timber was cleared away where the dam and mill were to be erected. The carpenters commenced getting out timber. As soon as the water had fallen sufficiently, that the foundation of the dam might be laid in the swift water of the outlet, which was unexpectedly late, a spar or rafter dam was commenced on a round timber apron and foundation, and built as fast as the stage of water would permit. The carpenters progressed in getting out a large quantity of hewed square timber for the mill frames and locks, and when that was completed the frames for a single and gang saw mill and grist mill and left lock, was commenced. The timber was very large, but ob-

tained near by, a little north and west of the house and mill site. The location of the dam may still be seen from the remains of spars at the shores of the outlet, especially at the south shore in a small cluster of soft maple saplings that remains in a pretty good state of preservation, and at the north shore where the foot of the spars may be seen, mostly under water, opposite a small framed railroad house between the shore and railroad track, now occupied by George Glassman, and nearly opposite where the R. R. track crosses the public highway on the north shore of the outlet. On the north side of the track is a spring, not now in use, from which the hands at work on the dam and mills, obtained water, and was then deemed an excellent spring. I trust that my description of the localities is sufficiently definite to preserve a remembrance of their location.

Judge Prendergast had purchased in Albany in 1810 mill-irons, wrought mill cranks, saws, bands, bolts and all kinds of mill irons deemed necessary for the erection and completion of the contemplated mills. They were shipped in boats up the Mohawk river to Utica at 75 cents a hundred; and from thence by different conveyances until they arrived at Mayville. I have seen an account of the transportation which amounted to about six dollars a hundred.

All the work progressed as fast as could reasonably be anticipated in the wilderness, away from public roads and mechanic shops. All were cheered with joyous anticipations. A new era had commenced this year in Chautauqua County. The County became fully organized in the spring, and County officers were appointed and had entered upon the duties of their stations, and the first County Courts were held at the Inn of Capt. John Scott, in Mayville on the 25th day of June. The same building is now standing in Mayville, and occupied by J. F. Phelps, Esq., for the Mayville Sentinel office. The new office of the Holland Company had been opened at Mayville in a log building by Judge Peacock, the fall before, which relieved the early settlers from a great burthen in going to Batavia, the only office of the Company on their lands, to purchase lands, or make payments. Some of the earliest pioneer settlers had traveled by Indian trails through the woods from 100 to 150 miles to purchase their lands.

Many men mostly from the east were visiting the County by mid-summer, looking for land for settlement. They generally came by the Buffalo and Erie road, which had been but little improved, especially between Buffalo and Cattaraugus river. Most of the settlers located north of the Ridge, claimed a great superiority for their lands, from location, soil, and climate over those south of the ridge. However, the commencement of the contemplated improvements south of the Ridge at the Rapids, and influenced by the few settlers in the south east part of the County, especially from Vermont, induced many to visit and examine lands for settlement. Solomon Jones Esq. and Ebenezer Cheney were active in inducing their friends, especially in Windham County, Vermont, to emigrate to the south east part of the County. I find the names of the following persons on the land office books as locating lands in the 1st and 2d Township, 10th and 11th Ranges, and vicinity in 1811: Ebenezer Cheney, Russell Dyer, Wm. Sears, Nathan Lasall, Randall Austin, James Hall, Laban Case, Benjamin Covel, Seymour, Lawrence, Michael, Peter, Stephen and Henry Franks, the founders of "Frank Settlement" in the present town of Busti. Palmer Phillips, John Stewart, Stephen Wilcox, Jr., Benjamin Lee, John Bentley, Jr., Elijah Braley, Aaron Martin, and his sons William, Isaac, and George, Alexander Kelley, Samuel Gilson, Zebulum Peterson, Jacob Peterson, Henry Babcock, Amos Furguson, Wm. Smith, Joshua Bentley, John Acker, Thomas Stickney, Charles Biles, Robert Valentine, Abner Pease, Abel Walton, Amariah Carrier, Charles Bates, Henry Morgan, John Pattison.

Some of those named may have emigrated in 1810, or even in 1812, as the land-office entries did not, in all cases, indicate the precise date of actual settlement. Most of these settlers came by the way of the old X roads, Mayville. Wm. Demus and Jeremiah Griffith, and those that settled south of the outlet, crossed the foot of the lake at Scott's Ferry or on the ice at Fluvanna; while some came from Mayville down the west side of the lake, by the way of Slayton's new mill on Goose Creek.

From an examination it will be found that most of the settlers I have named preferred the "beech and maple lands" in the present towns of Busti and Kiantone, rather than the "Pine, Oak and Chestnut" lands farther north.

But to return to the improvements at the rapids. The dam progressed as fast as could be reasonably expected, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the quantity of timber used in its construction, and the immense quantity of hemlock-boughs and gravel required to securely cover it. The frames of the mills and locks were of very large, heavy timber, and a large quantity of it, requiring much labor to prepare it for raising, and also to prepare the foundation where they were to stand. The saw mills were raised about the first of September. I believe the locks were not raised until late in October. After the frames were raised, the completion of the dam and one of the saw mills and the locks, were all that was contemplated in the year 1811. The boards, plank and sawed stuff used about the mills, was mostly rafted down Goose Creek and the lake from Slayton's new mills. Perhaps some of it was brought from Work's mill. Mr. Hovey thinks most of it was brought from Work's mill.

The gravelling of the long dam by wheelbarrows, from the shores, the latter part of the time in cold fall rains and occasional snows, was tedious for the men, and some declined to work out even for increased wages. The dam was probably one of the most thoroughly constructed that was ever built on the outlet. It was so far completed as to be deemed safe from the pressure of water, and it was closed the latter part of November or fore part of December, and all hands turned their attention to finishing one of the saw mills and locks, and putting in a "Jack or bull wheel," and slide to draw up logs out of the pond into the mill. A large quantity of saw logs had been cut on the north side of the pond, and rolled into the outlet above the dam, sufficient to supply the mill drawing the water. The first boards to be sawed were intended to be used to cover the mills and lay the floors. The completion of the locks, that the navigation should not be obstructed, was required by statute under a severe penalty to prevent the obstruction of navigation, then important to the country. The timber of the grist mill was hewn and partially framed, but not raised in 1811.

After the mill dam was closed, the water in the pond rose rapidly a few feet, when it was found that the water rose almost imperceptibly, and it was soon ascertained, to the surprise of the proprietor and mill-wright, that the water in the pond was rising no faster than in the lake. The dam was unusually tight. Very little water passed down the outlet, and Mr. Work could saw but very little at his mill, and only by heads. A canoe could not pass up the outlet from the Casadaga to the new dam. In places men could cross the outlet with shoes on without wetting their feet. The water in the pond did not run over the top of the dam under six or eight weeks from the time it was closed. These facts were fully confirmed by Messrs. Edward Work, Wm. Wilson, John Arthur, Edward Shillito, Gideon Gilson, Uriah Bentley, John Blowers, and others.

The single saw mill did not commence sawing until about the first of February, 1812. Before the water ran over the dam the water in the entire lake had risen two or more feet plum water, filling all the swamps on both sides of the outlet and lake, and the low lands about the lake. The level land at the steamboat landing at the foot of Portage street in Mayville, was covered by water back to the base of the hill, and where the hotels recently erected stand. Those going up the lake to Mayville with canoes, passed over the level ground to the base of the hill and anchored them there instead of the shore. I had this information from many credible persons more than fifty years since. Among them the venerable Edward Hovey, of Hartfield, still survives.

Griffiths, Goose, Bemus, and other creeks and inlets were overflowed for some distance, and the low lands about them were under water. Some residents on or near the shores of the lake could not pass by their usual roads to their neighbors without going back from the lake, as from Bemus down the east side of the lake. Without reflection it may seem almost incredible that the stoppage of the flow of water through the outlet even in the fall, when the streams were high, should not have raised the Lake as represented, in less than six or

eight weeks. It should be borne in mind that the surface of the lake alone, as estimated by an eminent Surveyor (Stodard) contains 12,921 acres, in addition to which the swamps and low lands about the lake and in the Streams raised, would probably measure 2,000 acres more, or in all about 15,000 acres. Again, the streams about the lake afforded much more water in those days than now, as the early settlers well know. As a wilderness country, especially a heavy timbered one, becomes cleared and cultivated, the streams decline in size. This fact is very manifest in the outlet of Chautauqua lake.

In the winter after the pond was full, the dead water in the outlet froze over the same as the lake, and remained so during the winter. Mr. William Bemus informed me that he drew loads of hay and fodder from his house down the lake and dead water of the outlet, to the mills, in perfect safety; and Mr. Bently drew boards from the mills, up the lake, over the ice in the outlet, with entire safety. A state of the ice on the dead water of the outlet that has never occurred since. There was but a small quantity of boards sawed at the new mill during the winter, and most of them were used in covering the mills and temporary stables, or drawn away by new settlers through underbrush roads.

The winter must have been a lonely one at the mills. The few that wintered there were away from all mail facilities. No newspaper printed nearer than Buffalo. The nearest Postoffice was at Mayville, having been established there in pursuance of the requisition of the law, requiring all court house sites to be supplied with mail facilities. The mail came from Buffalo to Erie on horseback once in two weeks, passing by the way of Mayville. The common topic of conversation about the lake was the probable result to be apprehended from sickness in consequence of flowing lands and swamps. It was a source of much anxiety, not only to the people, but to the proprietor of the mills. It was very evident there had been a great mistake in ascertaining the actual fall from the head of the rapids to the location of the dam before it was built. Judge Prendergast made arrangements to put the gang and grist mill in operation in the spring, hoping that on the subsidence of the spring floods and removing the saw logs out of the pond, the rise in the lake would be so trifling, that he could compromise with owners of injured land and thereby avoid all difficulty. Yet all was left in suspense until the spring floods had subsided. In my preliminary communication I carelessly wrote the name of Daniel instead of John Lambertson, as the early Surveyor of lands in the old town of Ellicott.

General Wayne's treaty was in 1795, but his victory in the fall of 1794.

The progress and state of improvement at the Upper Rapids, in 1812, will be the theme of my next communication.

Very respectfully, &c.,
E. T. FOOTE.

February 15, 1871.

THE JOURNAL.

C. E. BISHOP - - - EDITOR.

Jamestown, Friday, May 5, 1871.

Early History of Jamestown—No. 3.

WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

In my second communication relative to early matters in Jamestown, under date of February 15, I proposed in my next communication to allude to the progress of improvements at the upper rapids in 1812. I now proceed to redeem my promise, but in duty to myself, I must state that the compositor of the *Democrat*, in putting my last communication in type made some material errors. The words "limited confinement" should have read "limit improvement;" the word "west" for east located the original mill dam west instead of east of the house; for "drawing the water," read during the winter. I omit some small errors in spelling and punctuation.

The Spring flood of 1812 abated much later than in 1811, and the Spring flood were much higher than the proceeding year. As the time arrived for putting in spring crops along the shores of the lake many pieces of cleared land were either covered with water or rendered too wet to sow or plant, and the people showed increased dissatisfaction. Judge P. began to be called on by those injured for payment of damages, which he promptly paid if deemed reasonable, or if not he propose

an arbitration, by two indifferent persons, one drawn by each party. Judge P. generally chose Jeremiah Griffith Esq., a pioneer settler on the N. E. side of the Lake—a judicious intelligent man, and one who himself suffered by overflowed land. The awards were promptly paid. Those below the narrows of the lake were generally paid by the proprietor in person, of which I have not found any account, while most of those residing above the narrows were paid by Messrs. J. & M. Pendergast, Merchants of Mayville, and charged to their brother's account. I find as early as May 8, 1812, the commissioners of highways of the town of Chautauqua were paid \$8 for damages from overflowed lands. In June Samuel Ayers, Esq., a farmer on the east side of the Lake above Dewitville was paid \$11 for water damages; also William Pierson \$36, Alexander McIntyre \$13; and there were many other such cases during the year 1812, and some paid in 1813.

The towns of Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover, were set off from the town of Pomfret this year, and mainly through the instrumentality of Judge Prendergast and Maj. Samuel Sinclear, the pioneer and founder of Sinclearville; but the law passed at the prorogued session of the Legislature June 1, 1812, and too late to be organized as separate towns before the spring of 1813. See my history of the town of Ellicott published in the Jamestown JOURNAL in 1859.

By mid summer Judge P. became convinced he could not legally sustain his dam, and rode round the lake and assured the settlers if they would have patience with him until he could saw sufficient timber and boards to rebuild his mills lower down the outlet, he would remove the dam lower down to a place where he had ascertained by careful leveling that he could raise the requisite head without affecting the Lake.

The venerable Abraham Pier, now living, knows this fact. Mr. Pier was then at work for Judge P., and with other hands was cutting down the timber between the present steamboat landing and Washington street.

Amid the anxiety and perplexities of Judge P., news came of the declaration of war by the United States against England on the 18th of June 1812; which at first created great alarm among the sparse population of Chautauqua County. The more timid imagined their families would be massacred by the Indians, and sold their improvements for a mere trifle and fled, while others abandoned their new homes and removed their families away from the frontier and awaited the result. But a few days after the declaration of war a requisition was received by Lieut. Col. John McMahan, to raise a full company of militia from his battallion, then embracing the whole county, by draft or otherwise, to serve under Capt. Jehial Moore, of Hanover, Lieutenant David Eaton, of Portland, now living, and ensign Charles Burrill, of Canadaway. There were not at that time in the county, said Gen. Leverett Barker, over 300 able bodied men liable to do military duty.

The battallion was called to assemble at the old X roads for the draft. When they assembled volunteers were called for, and the requisite number volunteered, although most of the Federalists were strongly opposed to the war. The volunteers from the town of Ellicott were Alexander Kelly, Nathaniel Baker, and John Fent. These men were then in the employ of Judge P., but were strong Republicans.

The company rendezvoused at the old X roads on the 4th of July, marched for the Niagara frontier, and were in the battle of Queenstown under General Van Rensselaer. They behaved like patriots, and were not among the number that refused to cross the line on the 12th of October, but were among the first troops there and among the first that surmounted Queenstown Heights and were active in taking the British battery and in driving the enemy's forces. The British forces being reinforced made their

take the battery. On the 3rd attack Lord David Eaton was wounded and taken over to the American side. Nathaniel Bowen, of Villenova, Ira Stevess, and Samuel Spencer were killed. Mr. Wilcox was mortally wounded. Among the wounded were Alpheus McIntyre, Erastus Taylor and Alexander Kelley. Alexander Kelley received a severe and dangerous wound on the top of the head, which at the time was deemed mortal, but to the surprise of his officers, he finally recovered so far as to be able to return home to Ellicott after some months, an invalid and became a full pensioner for life. About 1823, he returned to Upton, Mass., his place of nativity, where he died Aug. 4th, 1849. Baker and Fent returned in health.

At the Court of General Sessions held at Mayville on the 23rd of June, 1812, before Judges Cushing, Matthew Prendergast, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander and William Stewart. District Attorney, the following grand jurors were called and sworn: Dr. Squire White, foreman, and Samuel Ayers, Charles Barritt, George Lowry, Joel Lee, Peter Ingersoll, Leverett Barker, Peter Boss, John McMahan, William Mattison, Abijah Bennett, Jehial Moore, James Dunn, Low Minnegar, Charles Forsoth, Pelatiah Rice, Asa French, Seth Snow, Abner Holmes, Jonathan Sprague, and Artemus Herrick. Rev. Amasa West was called but excused. A highly respectable and intelligent jury.

They found the following indictment. I omit the more formal part.

"The Jurors do present that James Prendergast, Esq., late of the town of Pomfret, in said county, on the first day of January, 1812, with force and arms at the town aforesaid in the county aforesaid a certain ancient water course called the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, in the town and county aforesaid, did with gravel and other materials unlawfully and injuriously obstruct said water course, by reason of which obstruction did render inconvenient and unsafe for the liege citizens of said State navigating the same; and thereby the same was greatly hurt and injured, damaged and impaired hundreds of liege subjects of said State their boats and other craft, then and on other days and time could not go there, nor yet come there, and returning as they might and were wont to do, to wit from the first day of January, 1812, to the taking of this indictment to wit the 24th day of June, 1812, to the great damage and common nuisance of the liege citizens of said State and against the people of the State of New York and their dignity."

There was a second count or change in the indictment, that by reason of the aforesaid obstruction the air became greatly corrupted and infected and unhealthy to the great damage of the people &c. The witnesses before the grand jury were David Dexter, Samuel Ayers, William Mattison, John Silsby, Abijah Bennett, and Morely W. Abell. The trial was put off to the November term, as it was represented that the defendant was about to remove the dam and that further proceedings would be unnecessary.

During all the excitement and losses incurred by Judge P., frequent calls for water damages, he carried forward in good faith to the people the removal of the dam as soon as he could saw timber sufficient to erect the mills at the new site. On removing the dam, as demanded by the people, in the summer, the sickness was no doubt increased rather than diminished, a natural result from exposing, in summer, the surface of much land that had been so long overflowed.

The second mill dam and the wing dam from the outside embankment of the head race were built after the plan of the first dam. The head race now appears somewhat like a canal from the settling and decay of the rafters and timber, and the large amount of hemlock brush and gravel that has been from year to year added to the embankment for nearly sixty years. For years after it was built it required constant care to keep it in repair. Who that resided in Jamestown at that period and knew Judge P., does not recollect his habit, near the close of the day, of walking from the mills along the top of the wing dam, and again at a very early hour in the morning, watching for leaks, and whenever one was discovered how promptly it was repaired?

After all the loss Judge P. had sustained, he was destined to incur another. On the 8th of September, 1812, while he af

Solving the winter

his wife and son had gone up the Lake to attend the funeral of his mother at Col. William Prendergast's, on the west side of the Lake, his log house took fire in the top of the chimney, in the day time, while the men were at work on the new dam and the new mill site, and no one being at the house except Miss Nancy Clark and Miss Seymour, who were in the employ of Mrs. P. While one of them ran to the men to give the alarm, the other endeavored to save the furniture. By the time the men arrived the upper part of the house was enveloped in flames, and but two beds and a few other articles were saved. The laborers that had lodged in the chamber had all their clothes burned except those they had on at the time.

Mr. Reuben Woodard, then a resident of Otsego, N. Y., but who removed to Ellicott in 1814, was then at work for Judge P. and lost all his clothes and his pocket-book with all the money he had. He gave me full information about the fire, and while writing this article I hear of his death in Ellicott on the 22d day of April at the age of 83. He had held offices of trust in the town and was a worthy and respected citizen. He was the last living one when I commenced this article of those that I know were present at the fire. Mrs. Prendergast had, by her industry and economy, laid by a large amount of valuable linen, much of it of her own manufacture, which was packed in a large box before leaving Rensselaer County and was said to have weighed over 600 pounds, which had not been used and was burned in the fire.

Thus the family was turned houseless into the woods with no furniture to keep house. Capt. Forbes and the men forthwith covered the sides of the frame of the grist mill, which had been raised and shingled, with rough boards, and laid down temporary rough board floors, on which they spread hemlock boughs, where the men lodged the balance of the fall. Judge P. had been sent for, and on his return to the scenes of his misfortunes a board shanty was erected in size 32x16 feet one story high, composed of two lengths of 16 feet boards and one length wide, supported by scantlin, one end set in the ground, which sustained the sides; a board roof and rough floor. There was a pioneer fire place in the end where the cooking was done for the family and hands, and in this building the family and females lodged during the fall. This shanty stood in what is now first street, the longest way east and west, and a little south east of the present Atlantic Hotel. The east end extended near the shore of the little spring brook that heads north west of the Presbyterian Church and runs southerly past Mr. Dascum Allen's into the head race. This rivulet then furnished excellent water.

Mrs. L. Modes Clark, now the widow of Gardner Clark, of Jamestown, was then unmarried and worked for Mrs. P. with Nancy Clark, at the log house before it was burned. She was absent up the lake at the time of the fire; she again labored with Nancy Clark in the shanty house a part of the fall.

On the 4th of October a second company of Militia was called for from Chautauqua battalion to serve under Capt. Moore. Many of his company volunteered and others were obtained in sufficient numbers to fill the company for a second three months service. They served on the Niagara frontier and were discharged on the 31st of December. Many of the soldiers were sick with intermittent fevers during the fall.

Capt. William Forbes and Miss Nancy Clark, a relative of Miss P., were married in the primitive board shanty in November by Mr. John Silsbe, Esq., and they were undoubtedly the first couple ever married in what is now Jamestown.

Notwithstanding all of Judge P.'s misfortunes and his disposition to make reparation for all damages, and though he had removed the dam, thereby abating the nuisance complained of, still at the November general session of Chautauqua County the

indictment found against him at the previous June term for nuisance was pressed to trial before Judges Cushing, Orton, Thompson and Alexander and Assistant Justices John Dexter and Henry Abell. The prosecuting attorney, Stewart, being absent, Gen. Dudley Marvin was appointed by the Court in his stead. Jonas Harrison, Esq., of Buffalo, was counsel for the defendant. The petit jury on the trial were Clark Parker, Moses Tucker, Worthy Allen, Wm. Barrows, Rowe Goldsmith, Walter Young, Obadiah Morley, Joel Lee, Ira H. Couch, Elias Scofield, John Alden and Andrew Spear. Witnesses sworn for the people were Abijah Bennett, John Silsbe, Shubel S. Marsh, William Mattison, Samuel Ayres and Darius Dexter. Alanson Weed and William Forbes were called as witnesses for the defendant. The obstruction to navigation, and the injury of the land around the lake shore, and that intermittent fever around the lake was unknown until after the dam was erected were fully proved. The jury found a general verdict of guilty on the indictment and the Court imposed a fine of \$15. The jurors and witnesses were very respectable citizens. I believe all the Judges, jurors and witnesses have gone to the grave.

In early days I inquired of some of the most respectable citizens, who I know urged the trial, why they brought the defendant to trial when the dam had already been removed. Their reply was that the sickness continued and they feared the new dam was too far up the outlet and would still effect the lake, and that the sickness would still continue, and that the shore lands would continue to be injured by the high water, and therefore they desired a conviction as an example. I do not believe there was a feeling of revenge on the part of the complainants.

In the month of November Judge P. and Capt. Forbes erected a cheap frame-house, the first within the bounds of the present village. It was built in bents of sawed oak timber. In size it was about 36 feet long and 16 wide, 1 1/2 stories high; roof shingled; sides covered with rough clapboards, and floors of rough boards. In the middle of the building was a stone chimney with two fire places. The top of the chimney was of lath and clay. The front door was a battin door on the south side opposite the chimney. In the east end was an outside back door near a spring of water. The spring has been removed north by the digging of cellars and other improvements. This house stood with its longest way east and west almost precisely where Burtch's drug store now stands. The lower story was divided into two rooms and a stairway was placed beside the chimney. At that time and for about two years after no streets or lots had been surveyed.

Messrs. Prendergast and Forbes removed into this house with their families in December. After the village lots and streets were laid out in that vicinity, Judge P. gave the block of lots embracing that house to Mrs. Nancy Forbes, the wife of Captain Forbes, as a present. During the fall of 1812 the ground that was chopped over, during the summer by Abrar, Pier and others, north of the outlet and west of Washington street and south of 5th street and the steamboat landing, except a margin along the outlet, was cleared and fenced at the rapids. The town of Ellicott had not been fully organized. At the close of 1812 the only houses at the rapids were the framed house just referred to, and the log house erected in the fall of 1811 by John Blowers. Judge P. had not sold a foot of land, nor had there been a public road laid out to the rapids, or a bridge erected over the outlet. Messrs. Prendergast, Forbes and Blowers were the only actual residents at the rapids. The hands employed about the mills were unmarried men or those having families residing elsewhere.

I am unable to state precisely when the first sawing was done at the new site, but I think not until the commencement of 1813. Late in the spring of 1813, the new

saw-mills were without roofs. Emigration into the town of Ellicott was very small in 1812, and consisted mostly of those who had purchased the land the year before and made arrangements to move.

I have thus far alluded to the proprietor as Judge P., although he did not hold that office until 1814. In 1813 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace, and Assistant Justice by the Federal Council of Appointment. Party spirit never ran higher in the State than it did in 1814. The Federalists were generally strongly opposed to President Madison and the war, as was evinced by the party votes in Congress and the State Legislature, and the meeting of the celebrated "Hartford Convention." The Council of Appointment was Federal, and removed nearly every republican officer in the State within their power, and among the rest the Judges of Chautauqua County, except the first Judge, Cushing, whom they could not remove. Federal Judges were appointed in their stead, among whom was James Prendergast, Esq. In 1815 there was a Republican Council of Appointment and for some years after, and nearly all the Republican Judges and officers removed in 1814 were restored in 1815. Thus Judge P. held the office to which he had been appointed for a brief period.

I have thus gone through with the preliminary details, somewhat in a prolix manner, of the first two years of the settlement of the Upper Rapids.

In the spring of 1813 the town of Ellicott became fully organized and matters moved forward more prosperously without misfortune, although the perils of war materially retarded emigration and public improvements.

I have been in poor health during the cold winter just passed and sensibly feel declining years, and have no disposition to continue the preliminary history unless desired by you and your readers. I have aimed more at a faithful narrative to lay the foundation of a history than to amuse or exhibit style of composition. I may, however, in any event, if my life and strength is spared, write one more article relating to my purchase from the Holland Land Company of the "reserved land," on both sides of the outlet between Judge Prendergast's purchase and the Dexterville lands, in 1822, which I have sold from time to time by the acre, or in village lots, in about 50 years, until mere trifling remnants remain mine. On that purchase about one-half of the inhabitants of the village now reside and on it a majority of the churches have been erected.

Very respectfully,
E. T. FOOTE.

April 28th, 1871.

Chautauqua Democrat.

JAMESTOWN, JULY 26, 1871.

EARLY HISTORY OF JAMESTOWN.

To the Editor of the Chautauqua Democrat.

Having received several letters urging me to continue my preliminaries for a history of Jamestown, although in poor health, I resume my reminiscences, as No. 4.

In my last communication I completed what I had to report, up to the year 1813.

The town of Ellicott was duly organized on the last Tuesday of April, 1813, at its first town meeting held at the house of Joseph Akin, on the present farm of Charles Russell and John Howard Russell, in Kiantonc. (See my annals of the town of Ellicott published in the Jamestown Journal in 1859. Judge Prendergast was elected Supervisor, Ebenezer Davis, Town Clerk, and other officers required by law. They were respectable men, but nearly all Federalists. The only families residing at the Rapids in 1813, were those of Judge Prendergast and William Forbes, in a framed house, and John Blowers in a log house at the head of the Rapids, and he took a tavern license and paid \$5.

Judge Prendergast still retained all of his land purchased in 1809. The laborers he employed were mostly either unmarried or those residing in the vicinity, that worked by the day or for short periods. Very few emigrants settled in the vicinity this year.

The gang and single mills, in one frame and under one roof were completed in 1813, but no boards were rafted down the river for market this year. Phineas Palmiter, Jr., a carpenter and joiner, at my request many years since, gave me his earliest recollections of the Rapids. He stated that he arrived at the Rapids on the 13th day of June, 1813, and the only houses there were those I have named; and that the day after he arrived (June 14) he assisted in raising Judge Prendergast's framed farm barn, the first in the place, in size 40x50 feet, on what is now lot 7, on the east side of Cherry street. After it was completed, the wheat raised on the land cleared and sown the preceding Fall north of the outlet, and west of Washington street, was harvested and stored in the new barn.

His first joiner work was making the window sash and setting the glass for the new grist mill, not then running; in helping finish the roof of the saw mill, and in erecting J. & M. Prendergast's store. The level ground south of the outlet, east of the present Busti road, and north of the terrace north of the present grounds of Col. Hall, Governor Fenton, and Abner Hazeltine, Jr., was cleared and fenced, and sown to oats and grass seed. The clearing in no place came to the shore of the outlet, or to the line of the "Reservation," except near where Monroe street now crosses it. This cleared field was used for a meadow for many years, and was ultimately called the "parade-ground," where the first and subsequent Battalion and Regimental trainings were held in Jamestown.

From charges in J. & M. Prendergast's books and the statement of Ebenezer Daniels, the grist mill was not entirely completed until 1814.

Before the town of Ellicott was organized there had not been a legally laid out road in the town. Those roads travelled were mere neighborhood paths. In 1813, the Commissioners of Highways of Ellicott, laid a road from what is now Ellery east line at Jonas Simmons, now Henry Strunks, commencing at the east end of the Mayville road, which came past Jeremiah Griffiths over the hill past the late Jacob Petersons, from thence easterly past the late John Strunks, and a little south of the present residence of Amos Blanchard to Work's mill. This road had been previously underbush by the pioneer settlers about the foot of the lake to go to Work's mill. From this last road another was laid out in 1813, towards the Rapids; passing near the present Lake View Cemetery, the north end of Lake View Avenue and near S. C. Crosby's and Col. A. F. Allen's, to what is now the lower part of Main Street, to the mills. Another road was laid out from the former residence of William Sears, in the present town of Kiantonc, passing James Hall's, Ebenezer Davis, Joseph Akins, the "Bostwick place," then Seymours, and near the residence of the late Joseph Garfield's, William and Henry Morgan's and east of the present residence of Col Hall to the Shore of the outlet, a little above the present Stone flour mill.

The Commissioners of highways in 1813, contracted with Reubin Landon of Ellicott to build a framed bridge across the outlet on the road last described. It was raised in 1813, but was not completed until 1814, and was paid for out of the road and bridge money raised in Ellicott, and the bridge money granted by the Board of Supervisors.

The brilliant naval victory of Commodore Perry and the American fleet over Commodore Barclay and the British fleet, on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, caused great rejoicing in our country and gave the frontier settlers increased confidence in their security from British and Indian invasions and depredations.

In the fall of 1813, a small frame pioneer store building, was erected by Messrs. Jediah and Martin Prendergast, merchants of Mayville, on James Prendergast's land on what is now the northwest corner of Main and First streets, but it was not entirely completed until 1814. It was built by Messrs. Wm. Forbes, Wm. Deland and Phineas Palmiter, jr. The front room was so far completed that the owners brought from their store in Mayville and from Pittsburg, a few goods and placed them in their store, from which sales—as shown by their books—commenced Nov. 9th, 1813. Thomas Disher was the first clerk. I have a plan and description of that primitive humble building, in my historic scrap book, but it has been so recently removed that many of the present citizens will recollect its unpretending appearance. From this store, I apprehend was sold, for a few years, more old "Monga-

The Chautauqua Democrat

A. B. Fletcher, Proprietor.

Steam Printing House,

Jamesstown, N. Y., July 24 1871

Judge E. T. Doak -

Dear Sir - Your communication will appear in my paper to-morrow. Will endeavor to have it according to copy. Shall read the proof carefully and hope it may appear free from inaccuracies. Your communications are read with much interest by our people, and I think them more valuable than at first thought one would give them. You are about the only person capable of giving the information they contain. Age is creeping upon you, and daily are we reminded that what we have to do in this life must be done quickly.

You ask me if they are too long. Future historians will say they are much too short. You are not writing for the present alone. While of interest to-day, what interest will attach to them when the clouds of the valley shall have

lain upon our graves for fifty years? No,
my dear old friend, they are not too
long a decurtory. While what you have
strength to write, and posterity will have
abundant reason ^{for thankfulness} that you were so
moved to contribute such a valuable
legacy to them.

One by one our old citizens dropping
away. Yesterday, the remains of Hiram
Burtis were borne to their last resting
place. I was told to-day that you were
to be written to to furnish an obituary
notice of the deceased.

My own family are unusually well.
Mother lives with me, and is enjoying
good health for her. Let me hear from
you as often as you can. I publish
your communications with the greatest
pleasure.

Yours Truly,

A. B. Fletcher

Caleb Thompson a soldier in Forbes company in Buffalo battle was liv-
-ing in Pine Grove Pa. or Farmington in Sept 1871 & I saw him quite healthy for one his age.
E. J. Pate

hela Whiskey yearly, than any store in the vicinity sells at the present day. It was made from rye, and generally had been made some time and was said to be unadulterated. Delirium tremens was then almost unknown at the Rapids. I well recollect the first case that occurred there. Whiskey retailed then for about two dollars a gallon.

This year the militia company commanded by Captain John Silsbe, (who resided near Wm. Bemus) was divided, the south part, then Ellicott with a portion of the adjoining territory on the west side of the Lake was set off for a new company and Solomon Jones was elected Captain; Wm. Forbes, Lieutenant; and Wm. Martin, Ensign. The Rapids was the place of meeting for the company.

In December, 1813, Gov. Tompkins, anticipating an attack on Buffalo, by a British army, ordered out the militia west of the Genesee river, including Chautauqua county, en masse for its defence. The Chautauqua militia were to rendezvous at the X Roads and march to Buffalo, under command of Col. John McMahon. Captain Jones declined his commission and the command of the "Ellicott company" devolved on Lieut. Forbes and Lieut. William Martin. The company assembled at the Rapids about Christmas of which the following is a list of the rank and file:

Wm. Forbes, Lieut. Commanding; Wm. Martin, 2d Lieut.; Amos Bird, 1st Sergeant; Phineas Palmeter, jr., 2d Sergt.; Isaac Martin, 3d Sergt.; Elijah Akin, 4th Sergt.; Stephen Hadley, 1st Corpl.; Ira Owens, 2d Corpl.; Wm. Sears, Richard Covell, Caleb Thomson, Nathan Lasall, Isaac Carpenter, Daniel B. Carpenter, Stephen Frank, Joseph Frank, James Willson, Samuel Hays, Alanson Debell, Eliphalet Steward, William Morgan, Peter Simmons, Amos Ferguson, Benjamin Lee, William Lee, Benjamin Moe, James Miller, John Strunk, Jacob Simmons, Privates; John Lee, Drummer.

The company assembled at the Rapids and marched to Mayville, where they staid the first night. The next day they marched to the X Roads and joined the regiment; it being the junior company. There was but little snow but it was very cold weather. The government had not made any provision for transportation, tents or other camp equipage, ammunition or rations. Provisions were scarce and dear. The officers and men were dependent on their own resources for the necessities of life. Some of the men were without a dollar in money and deficient in clothing. The company marched from the X Roads to James Dunn's, in Portland, where they camped.

The different companies were compelled to march separately and camp in different places along the road to enable them to get quarters for the night. The Ellicott company marched in the rear and did not arrive in Buffalo until the evening of the 30th of December, before the battle. There had been a thaw that day, rendering the roads wet and muddy and the feet of nearly all the men were wet, and so many men had arrived before them, that the officers were unable to procure comfortable quarters for their men, or comfortable rations.

The Ellicott company arrived too late before the action to be regularly mustered into service and their names regularly enrolled. All was alarm and confusion, and it was generally believed that a British army was lying on the Canadian side of the Niagara river, and would cross over that night. Before midnight the wind veered around to the north-west from the Lake and the weather became extremely cold, and the mud holes and water in the road froze hard enough before they marched to the river to bear a horse. The men had been ordered into line on the Black Rock road and to stand with their arms ready to march, where they stood shivering in the cold. In this position the Ellicott company were first furnished with cartridges. The Chautauqua regiment was posted in the rear as a reserve. They were finally ordered to march to Black Rock and meet the enemy in battle, and suffered their full share of danger and death.

For a description of the battle and its results, I refer to the historic lectures of Samuel A. Brown, Esq., before the students of Jamestown Academy, published in the *Jamestown Journal*; also the history of Chautauqua County, published by Emory F. Warren, esq., in 1846.

The disastrous result of the battle, it may be stated in general terms, was mainly from the inexperience of the militia, General Hall the military commander of the United States forces, and the undisciplined men under his

command. They had assembled on the eve of the battle without previous concert or acquaintance among the officers, and without effective arms and ammunition to meet the well disciplined regulars of the British army under an experienced commander, Gen. Riall; meeting also the Canadian militia with their feelings of revenge for the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of New Ark, Canada, by General Mc Cluer twenty days before, accompanied by their savage allies, a different result would have been considered less than a miracle. The result of the battle caused the Ellicott company, without quarters or supplies, to become scattered and nearly all of them without being regularly "mustered out of service" and discharge, returned home. Some of the Ellicott company however, among whom was Alanson Debell, Amos Fogarson, Benjamin Lee, William Lee, Benjamin Moe, John Strunk and James Willson, wounded, fell in with the remains of Capt. Silsbe's Company after the action and remained with them, and were regularly discharged at Williamsville, and their names appear in the returns of that company in the War Department of Washington.

More than thirty years since, I was in Washington city and obtained liberty, on certain conditions, to copy the returns of men who served in the war of 1812, from Chautauqua County. I could not find any returns of the Ellicott Company, for the reasons, I have no doubt, I have named. Still those men who were living afterwards, obtained the regular bounty, and the wounded pensions, on proof of their services and that they had not been regularly mustered into service, from the fault of superior officers. I have thus given the names of those comprising the Ellicott Company and their services in the cause of the country that they may not be forgotten. The casualties to the members of that company attest the danger of their position. Joseph Frank the son of Lawrence Frank, of Frank Settlement, (unmarried), was killed and scalped by the Indians and buried in the common grave of the men killed in that battle.

James Wilson residing near Worksburg, was wounded by a ball through the arm, causing an ulcer from which particles of bone came for years. He drew a pension, removed to Michigan, where he is said to have died long since.

Samuel Hays residing near the west line of Ellicott, was shot through the hip which rendered him an invalid for life. He drew a pension and removed to Kanawha river, Va., and died there.

Caleb Thomson residing near the Conewango, was slightly wounded and removed west, and is said to be still living: *at Peru, Penn.*

Isaac Carpenter residing near Goose Creek, was wounded slightly in the ear and drew a small pension.

Eliphalet Steward born in Stonington, Conn. A. D. 1759, and served in the revolutionary war, was a substitute for his son-in-law, Capt. Michael Frank, lately deceased, who resided near him. He was the grandfather of Messrs. John and Sardius Steward of Harmony. He died in Busti about 1837, aged 78.

William Morgan, born in Chatham, Conn., in 1779, was a substitute for his son, Henry. They resided about 3/4 of a mile south of the Rapids, on the farm they sold Dr. Laban Hazeltine.

The venerable Captain, William Martin, now residing in Kiantone, near Jamestown, was born in Claverack, N. Y., and emigrated to Ellicott in 1811. He was ensign of the Company, since Captain, was taken prisoner, and carried across the lines and marched to Montreal, with other prisoners taken in that battle. There he suffered much, and had a course of fever, and was detained until May, when he was sent across the lines to Chazy, and discharged by exchange, and returned home in June, 1814.

In September 1814, he was again called into the lines near Buffalo, and in Fort Erie, Canada, from which he was discharged only five days before the celebrated "Sortie" at the Fort.

It would be a pleasure to me to mention other members of that company among the pioneers of Jamestown and Ellicott, but my weakness and want of space seem to forbid it. I believe all of that pioneer Company except Capt. Martin, and perhaps Caleb Thompson have paid the debt of nature. *See letter above.*

It will be perceived that no material new improvements were made at the Rapids in 1813. The continuation of the war prevented emigration. The few residents at the Rapids were mostly sustained by provisions from Pitts-

burgh. The logs sawed at the mills were mostly taken from the land cleared in 1812, or from the lands of neighboring settlers who cut and floated them to the mills, to be sawed on shares.

Indeed, this was the case for many subsequent years—Judge P. neither clearing more land at the Rapids, or cutting more timber. He had a plenty of logs to be sawed on shares. He sometimes purchased the logs by the hundred, after they had been measured and estimated.

Very Respectfully your most obt
E. T. FOOTE.
New Haven, July 10, 1871.

Early History of Jamestown—No. 5. *Journal—August 1871* WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

ED. JOURNAL:—Agreeably to my former arrangement with you, I herewith forward you for publication, another part of my preliminary History of Jamestown, No. 5, A. D. 1814.

The war continued with various successes and reverses, and emigration to the county was nearly prevented.

In the fall of 1814, two companies of militia were called from the county to the Niagara frontier, one commanded by Capt. James McMahon of the X-Roads, and the other by Capt. Martin Tubbs of Hanover. They served from the fore part of August on the Niagara frontier, about two months, and suffered much from intermittent and remittent fevers, and some died.

Improvements at the Rapids were nearly stationary. The inhabitants there were mostly supplied with provisions by keelboats from Pittsburg. The bridge across the Outlet, commenced the previous year, was completed, and the Commissioners of Highways of Ellicott appropriated the one hundred dollars bridge money received from the county, as follows: Bridge across the Outlet at Esquire Prendergast's, \$37.67. Bridge across Stillwater Creek, near Joseph Akin's, \$29. Bridge across Kiantone Creek at Robert Russel's mill, (now A. T. Prendergast's) \$33.33. The balance for building those bridges was paid with money raised by the town on subscriptions of the inhabitants. Not a bridge of any consequence in the town of Ellicott, in those days, was built without the aid of liberal subscriptions by the people, mostly in labor or materials.

Party spirit ran high in 1814, and was felt in towns, as well as States and the Nation. The town officers elected in Ellicott in March, although respectable citizens, were nearly all Federalists. Judge Prendergast was re-elected Supervisor of Ellicott.

At the election in Ellicott on the last Tuesday of April, 1814, and the two succeeding days, for Members of Assembly in Niagara, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Assembly District, Elijah Holt, Fed., received 38 votes, and Joseph McCluer, Rep., 9 votes. For Congress, Daniel W. Lewis and Richard Smith, Fed., received 39 votes, and Gen. Peter B. Porter and Micah Brooks, Rep., received 9 votes. James Prendergast was appointed a Judge of Chautauqua County vice the Judges of Chautauqua County appointed on the organization of the County, A. D. 1811, removed. The Republican Justices of the Peace in the County were generally removed by the Federal course of appointment and Federalists appointed in their stead.

In 1814, Judge P. had not sold or offered for sale any of his lands at the Rapids, or surveyed any lots, yet he appeared to have become convinced that his own interest as well as his neighbors', required the settlement of mechanics at the Rapids; yet those who did locate there in 1814 resided in houses built by him, or on his lands, without any valid title to them. He made considerable exertions to induce some persons to remove there. Among them were:

Jacob Fenton, a worthy christian man, a native of Mansfield, Conn., a revolutionary soldier and a potter by trade, with his wife Lois Hurd, a native of New Milford, Conn., who first settled in New Haven, Conn., where their eldest child, Wm. H., was born in 1796. He removed to Burlington, N.

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Y., where he resided many years, and then removed to Mayville, N. Y., where he commenced the pottery business in 1813. He was induced by Judge P. to remove to the Rapids in the spring of 1814, under a promise of assistance in building a tavern house and pottery. Judge P. assisted him in building a two-story tavern house and pottery cast of what became Main street, and south of Second street, on the east part of what afterwards became lots 1, 2 and 3. The house extended to Potter's Alley, and faced the keelboat landing on the Outlet, a little above the new bridge. Potter's Alley, when surveyed, was named from the adjoining pottery. The new tavern barn was built north of the house facing Second street, near where Derby's brick stores have been erected. Mr. Fenton and his wife, I apprehend, were the first professors of religion (Congregationalists) that settled at the Rapids. His house was the principal hotel for some years, while at the same time he did considerable business as a potter. The first year he actually made some red earthen teacups and saucers that sold readily because better could not well be obtained.

I boarded at Fenton's Inn when I located in Jamestown and remained there nearly three years. He ultimately removed to Fluvanna where he resumed his trade, but died there June 21, 1822, aged 57 years, universally respected.

Eleazer Daniels, a blacksmith, a native of Chelsea, Mass., after marriage removed to Newport N. Y., from whence he again removed to the X-Roads in 1813, and from thence with his partner in blacksmithing Basset Nichols, unmarried, came to the Rapids in the Spring of 1814, where Judge P. built for Daniels, a small plank house on the present site of the Atlantic Hotel, into which he removed and where he resided while at the Rapids. He also built for Daniels and Bassett a shanty blacksmith shop near the head race of the mills. Nichols was a good workman but intemperate and soon left and went down the Ohio river. Daniels resided at the Rapids about four years and did most of the blacksmithing for the mills; but he never purchased the house or shop, nor was he required to pay any rent. Daniels removed to a piece of wild land, now a part of Mr. Hutton's farm, where he had a small shop and did some farming. After about four years he sold and removed to Little Brokenstraw, below Panama, where he was a pioneer settler and cleared up a good farm. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels were industrious people and raised a large family, and by industry and economy obtained a competence, and are now living on a part of their Brokenstraw farm, at about 85 years of age, in comfortable health and circumstances.

John Burge, with a family, a tanner and shoemaker, with his partner, James Rice, unmarried, residing at the cross roads, were induced to remove to the Rapids in the Spring or Summer of 1814.

John Burge was the son of Thomas Burge, and was born on the Ocean while his parents were emigrating from Germany, two days before their landing in New Jersey. He emigrated from New Jersey to Schoharie, N. Y., where he married Hannah Smith, daughter of Theodore, and sister of Martin Smith. They removed to the cross roads in 1811. He removed into a small unfinished framed house erected for him on the east side of Cherry St., south of Second St., probably on what is now lot 3. A shanty shop was built for them south of what is now First street, near Cherry St. In the Spring of 1815, some out door tan vats were constructed near the shop. Those vats were exhausted when the Railroad was built. Burgess sold out about 1817, to Wm. Pier and others, and removed to Portland, N. Y., and from thence to Rochester, N. Y., about 1820, where he died in March, 1823, leaving a widow and a large family, who ultimately removed to Will county, Ill., and settled near Joliette, about 1836, where she died in 1856, and where some of the family still reside. James Rice came from Vermont and emigrated South about 1817, still unmarried.

Patrick Campbell, a Dutchman from Herkimer county, N. Y., with his wife, who was a daughter of Nicholas Webber, came to the Rapids in 1814, and lived in a small house near Burge and had a shanty blacksmith shop, near the mill race. He was a good workman, but intemperate and finally removed to Frank settlement, and from thence to Pennsylvania.

James Berry, a single man, a deer skin dresser and leather mitten maker, came to the Rapids late in 1814, from Cayuga county, N. Y., and in 1815 built a small framed house on the corner of Cherry and First Streets. He was a temperate and industrious man. His health failed and he sold his house and lot and went to Scipio, N. Y., where he died unmarried, with consumption, in 1848, about 38 years of age.

Judge Prendergast in the Fall of 1814, built for himself a small, one and one-half story framed house on the lot next north of the one now occupied by the Chautauqua County Bank. The gable of the house faced the street, and no window in front except one in the gable. The front of the house was some 20 or 40 feet back from the street. There was a stone chimney with one fire place in the west end, and the top of the chimney was made of lath and clay. There was a narrow stairway to the chamber on one side of the chimney, and a little pantry on the other; two bed rooms on the east end divided by a board partition, and a primitive cellar, not stoned, with a trap door from the floor of the kitchen. There was an out door oven in primitive style, one out-side door facing the north, and one square room which served for parlor, kitchen and dining room. In this humble, unpainted, unadorned house, always kept neat and cleanly, was cooked more provisions, and in it were eaten more meals than in any other private house in the village. The floors for many years were kept white by faithful scrubbing and remained unpainted for some fifteen years, and I think were never carpeted. Notwithstanding it was one of the most inconvenient houses for a large family in the village, no one witnessed more hospitality, and so it remained until Judge P. sold his property in Jamestown and removed from it.

John Blowers, in the fall of 1814, built a small one and a-half story dwelling house, with its side to Main street, with two rooms, a chimney in the middle, and with two fire places, built of the same materials as Judge Prendergast's. The house was upon what became lot No. 3 on the west side of Main street. The side of the house stood up to the line of the street. Blowers subsequently built a one-story lean-to addition in the rear for a kitchen. In this house Blowers opened a tavern. In the north room of this house the first school ever taught in Jamestown was taught by the Rev. Amasa West. Among the pupils was A. T. Prendergast, of Kiantone. When Dr. Laban Hazeltine emigrated to Jamestown in the Fall of 1815 he rented the north part of this house for his family, and in 1816 Blowers sold him the house and he resided there for many years. Blowers removed to 100 acres of new land near Mr. Hutton's present residence. Blowers died in 1863. See my obituary of him published in the Jamestown JOURNAL.

No person was assessed for real estate at the rapids in 1814 except Judge Prendergast. He deeded the land booked to him by the H. L. Company in 1813, lying between his purchase and the reserve, being the east half of lots 33 and 34. The whole was assessed to him in 1814, and valued by the assessors at \$2,976. The tax was \$13.98. He was not assessed for any personal property. The only persons assessed for highway labor at the Rapids in 1814, were James Prendergast, John Blowers, William Forbes, Jacob Fenton, Eleazer Daniels, and Nathan Blowers, single man, uncle of John Blowers.

Late in the fall of 1813, Nathan Cass, of the X Roads, a native of Mendon, Mass., and father of Jonathan, Joseph, Pliney, and Judd Cass, who removed from Junius, N.

Y., to the X Roads in 1811, booked from the Holland Company lots 18 and 19, T. 2, R. 11, 455 acres. In the winter of 1813-14, he removed into the woods at "Slippery Rock," and erected log cabins preparatory to building a double saw-mill at that place. On the 23d of May, 1814, he took an article for the land he had booked before, at the rate of \$5 an acre, and proceeded without unnecessary delay in the erection of a dam and double saw-mill. He brought with him from the X Roads some men with their families and others, to assist in the erection of the mills, among whom were John Brewer, Nicholas Dolloff, John Ingersoll, and others. The mills were erected and put in operation late in 1814. When Cass commenced his mills the land between Prendergast's and Works' mills was an unbroken wilderness.

A pioneer road was opened from Prendergast's mills about the confluence of Main and 3d streets, along the general course of 3d street to the confluence of James and 2d streets, thence easterly past my former residence, and south of the Methodist meeting house to near the present residence of John Scott, thence through the low lands and gradually passing onto the high grounds north of C. E. Bishop's residence, thence around the head of the spring gulf to Cass' mills, thence along the north side of the outlet around the north side of the swamp on the north side of Tiffany's mill-pond to Works' mill, where it intersected the Works and Kennedyville road and the road from Works to Pennsylvania, first opened by Kennedy and Works. Cass ran his mills in 1815 and made considerable lumber. In the spring of 1816 he sold his mills and land by a transfer of his article to Lothrop S. Parmlee, then a recent merchant of Jamestown, taking goods mostly in payment. Parmlee was formerly from Oneida county, N. Y., and had resided in Ohio and traveled on the Ohio river before he came to Chautauqua. His wife, a very worthy woman, was a Stafford, from Sangerfield, N. Y. They removed with their family to Slippery Rock, and ran the mills about one year, and then sold them with the article to Samuel Budlong and Henry Bently, of Dutchess county, N. Y., and Uriah Bently, of Busti. The junior partner left his farm and removed to the mills and took charge of them, and erected lift locks, and made some other improvements. In 1818 Uriah Bently sold his interest to his partners and returned to his farm. About 1824 the owners of the property at Slippery Rock sold to Messrs. John and Darius Dexter, and the latter removed to the mills and took charge of them, and made improvements, sold lots, and erected a furnace, and the name of the place by common consent was changed to Dexterville, previous to which it had been called Slippery Rock, and then Cass Mills. The subsequent change of owners and business are within the recollection of the present generation.

I should perhaps have mentioned that Major Parmlee removed with his family to Warren, Pa., where he became a prominent merchant, and where he died, and where some of the family now reside.

Cass removed from his mills to Jamestown before he sold them, and erected a large two-story tavern on the corner where the Jamestown House now stands. He also owned the lot and buildings where Burch's drug store stands, which he purchased of Gen. Horace Allen. Cass was a hardy man, of indomitable perseverance, and would accomplish much business with small means. He removed from Jamestown to Mayville, and from thence to Girard, Pa., where he died in 1841, aged 73 years.

I have embraced the commencement of improvements of Slippery Rock, and subsequent changes to Dexterville; that now seems destined to become a part of Jamestown. I have written this article amidst great weakness, not having been able much of the time to sit up all day. Should my life be spared with sufficient strength, I may ere long commence on the A. D. 1815, which was a new era, comprising the return

of peace, the laying out and naming the village, and other incidents which I personally witnessed, and of which a kind Providence permits me to testify.

Very respectfully, &c., E. T. FOOTE.
Aug. 16, 1871.

DAILY JOURNAL.

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1872.

Early History of Jamestown—No. 6.

WRITTEN FOR THE JOURNAL BY HON. E. T. FOOTE.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Feb. 1, 1872.
Gentlemen:—My present article will be my settlement in Jamestown in the spring of 1815 and Jamestown as I first saw it before it was named:

I attended medical lectures in the city of New York in the winter of 1814-15, and was in the city when peace was proclaimed with England. After the conclusion of the lectures, in March, I returned to my father's in Sherburne, N. Y., preparatory to emigrating west in quest of a satisfactory place for settlement. I had no place in view short of the south shore of Lake Erie. I journeyed west on horse back by the way of Cayuga bridge, Rochester (then a new village and sickly) the Ridge Road, and Niagara Falls to Buffalo. The Niagara frontier was in a desolate situation, in consequence of the war. Many houses had been destroyed, and others with farms were unoccupied. I journeyed west by a most intolerably bad road to Pomfret, where I spent a sabbath and first heard the Rev. John Spencer, the Connecticut missionary, preach.

I had a few acquaintances at Canadaway, among them Messrs. Holmes, who were then about erecting a small single wool-carding machine at the upper Rapids, and who spoke of the location as the commencement of a wilderness village with an immense water power, and in their opinion destined to become a point of much importance. There was no physician there.

Dr. White informed me that all of his acquaintances that had seen the Rapids looked upon it prospectively as a place of much importance. I passed along west on the Erie road through a beautiful fascinating country to the cross roads, where I saw Sheriff Eason, who had repeatedly been at the Rapids, and he had no doubt, although a rough looking place, it was destined to become an important point. Although I was strongly inclined to locate along the Erie road, I concluded I would first visit the Rapids, and passed on to Mayville, and down the east side of the Lake to John Griffith's, where I lodged. I then continued my course over the hill past the late residence of Jacob Peterson and Henry Strunk along the Works mill road to the new road to the Rapids, heretofore described, and by that road to Jacob Fenton's inn. On passing my eyes over the mills and small improvements and the few unfinished cabin houses and tall black stumps and logs in the streets, I was homesick and wished myself back to the Erie road. I enquired of Mr. Fenton if there was a physician in the place or vicinity, to which he answered no one nearer than twenty-two miles, and the people suffered sometimes for the want of one. I then visited Judge Prendergast and informed him that I was a physician and looking for a place of settlement, and showed him my credentials. After examining them he urged me to settle there. He assured me that a physician was much needed—that there was none within fifty miles east or south, and Lake Erie on the north. He also informed me that he had a brother and nephew at Mayville that were physicians, but the former was an aged man in mercantile business, wholly retired from the profession, and his nephew had sufficient business about home and would not come to the Rapids or neighborhoods except as a matter of charity. I alluded to the difficulty of keeping a horse

at the rapids for want of hay or oats, and the few inhabitants at the Rapids. But said he, there are good farming neighborhoods south and west within reasonable distance, that would employ a physician settled here. That the village would soon become a manufacturing town, that a company of energetic men with a capital of \$100,000, would soon be formed for a Cotton Manufacturing Company, and erect a Cotton Factory the next Summer which would add materially to the population. He urged me strongly to locate there, and assured me he would do all in his power to introduce me to the people, and that as soon as the grass in his meadow was sufficiently grown I should be welcome to cut all the grass my horse needed that Summer.

I also saw two prominent farmers and citizens from Stillwater, Messrs. Solomon Jones and Joseph Akin, who strongly urged me to settle there. The few inhabitants at the Rapids were urgent I should locate there. I was assured that there was a fall in the outlet of about seventy feet in less than four miles. The outlet as I then saw it was a large stream, driving the heavy gang, and two single saw mills and a grist mill, leaving much water running to waste. I admired the extent of water power on the Rapids, and looked forward to the prospective results. Not a horse was owned at the Rapids, nor were there any teams there except ox teams. I was dependent, in a pecuniary point of view, on my professional business. I was in a land of strangers, with but two persons within the circuit of my proposed ride that I had ever known. Not a relative within two hundred miles of me. The nearest Post Office was at Mayville, 22 miles, where a mail came from Buffalo on horseback once a week. But one eastern city paper was taken at the Rapids, and not a newspaper printed in the county; no schools or religious meetings. It was an isolated place, away from all thoroughfares. Aside from the great water power of the Rapids and anticipated manufactures, it had no particular attractions to me. With much doubt and hesitation, I finally concluded to locate there for a time at least, and await the result of my observation and experience. I engaged board at Mr. Fenton's, and a stall and forage room for my horse in his barn. With much difficulty I procured about a ton of hay in Frank Settlement at over \$20 a ton, and a few bushels of oats that had been saved for seed. I soon began to have professional calls into the county, about the town of Ellicott and about the lower end of the lake, and occasionally to Warren, Brokenstraw and Kintz, especially in surgical cases. I was healthy and could endure hardship. I traveled on horseback Summer and Winter, and sometimes on foot through paths by marked trees to save travel. I soon had all the professional business I could do and never knew the want of it while I confined my attention to it. The woods were full of wild animals, and I not unfrequently, in the night, had the music of wolves in my ears, but they did not harm me.

The embryo village, when I located in it, had no other name but the Rapids or Upper Rapids. The visible improvements were the three saw mills and grist mill I have mentioned, a small country store, red-earthen pottery, two shanty blacksmith shops and the commencement of a small out-doors tannery, and a public inn. The store was a small one story building enclosed with rough clapboards, raised on a block foundation, and owned by Messrs. Jediah and Martin Prendergast of Mayville, who had a larger store at Mayville where they resided. The store at the Rapids was superintended by Thomas Disher, a worthy young man from Canada who boarded with Judge Prendergast.

The store contained a few shelves of dry goods and hardware, besides whisky, tobacco, nails, glass, castings, hollow ware, dried fruit and flour, stone ware and tools. Judge P. owned all the land surrounding the village. His tract contained near-

pine hundred acres, and he declined to any of it except in village lots. He cleared about sixty acres in two pieces, field—about fifty acres—bounded substantially by what is now Washington and Fifth, and the bluffs on the north side of the outlet, and the canoe or keel boat, now steamboat landing. This field was well fenced with heavy pine rails. There was a well beaten foot path from the canoe landing over the hill to a pair of bars near the present confluence of Washington and Second street and thence to the mill. This field had produced a good crop of winter wheat and been seeded down to clover. Considerable grain was brought down the lake by the inhabitants in canoes to be ground. On the south side of the Outlet was a cleared and fenced field of about ten acres, bounded substantially by the present Busti street, and the terrace north of Col. Wm. Hall's, Governor Fenton's, and A. Hazeltine Jr., and the "reserved land" and the Outlet, but the clearing or fence in no place came to the shore of the Outlet. This field had yielded a crop of oats the preceding year and been seeded down to grass and saved for meadow. There were no buildings in either of the cleared fields, but a large crop of tall beach stumps. There was a framed bridge on bents a little above the stone flouring mill.

There had been some streets surveyed and a few village lots laid out, but none deeded, except perhaps the block of lots given by Judge P. to Mrs. Nancy Forbes. I think a few lots were surveyed in the Fall of 1814, but more in the Spring of 1815, in all perhaps 100 lots. They were surveyed by Thomas Bemis; very few of the lots had been cleared and fenced. Judge P. had cleared and fenced six lots where his house and barn stood. They were enclosed by waney edged refuse boards, supported by stakes and withs, and a pair of board bars in front of the house.

The lots of Messrs. Forbes, Fenton and Blowers were entirely cleared and fenced in a similar manner. Some of the house lots had not been wholly cleared of black logs, but enclosed by a temporary refuse board fence with stakes and withs, and vegetables planted among the logs. I think there was not an acre wholly cleared in any one place except the fields I have described. The timber had mostly been cut down, and some of the saw logs drawn off between Cherry and Pine streets and the brush burned, leaving many of the butts and tops of trees on the ground. The timber along the shore of the outlet below the bridge was standing as in a state of nature, so was much of the timber along the outlet up to the mill south of the race. I found the following nine resident families keeping house at the Rapids: Judge Prendergast, in his own house boarding many of his sawyers and laborers; Capt. Wm. Forbes, mill wright and miller, in the east part of his own house, and Horace Allen, sawyer, in the west part of the house; John Blowers, laborer, in his own house; Jacob Fenton, inn-keeper, and Potter in his house; Eleazer Daniels, blacksmith, in a cabin of Judge P., north side, First street, near Mechanic's Alley, and a blacksmith shanty near the mill race. Patrick Campbell, blacksmith, in a cabin of Prendergast's at the lower end of Cherry street, and shanty shop north of the mill race. John Burge, tanner, in his cabin on the east side of Cherry street, below Second street, and an out-door tannery at the foot of Cherry street. Nicholas Doloff, sawyer, in Prendergast's sawyers' house, a little northwest of the grist mill, and boarded some of the sawyers.

The Rapids, with considerable contiguous territory, including Cass' mill in the town of Ellicott, formed a road district of the town of Ellicott in 1815, and the following persons, residing within the territory of Jamestown as originally incorporated, were all that were taxed that year and the days' work assessed to each: James Prendergast, twenty-eight days; John Blowers, six; William Forbes, six;

Jacob Fenton, eight; John Burges, four; Eleazer Daniels, four; Horace Allen, three; Nicholas Doloff, three; Patrick Campbell, four; and the following single men, Thomas Disher, 3; Phineas Palmeter, three; Israel Knight, (overseer) three; John Fent, three; Wm. Clark, three; Wm. Mirness, two; James Berry, three; E. T. Foote, two; Jesse Smith, three; J. & M. Prendergast's store, eight. Some of the names were added by the overseer.

From the list I have given, all the houses and buildings I have named, were between Cherry and Pine streets and below Second street, except Messrs. Prendergast's and Forbes'.

Judge P. had laid out his lots of uniform size, 50x120 feet, and they were offered for sale at a uniform price of \$50, without reference to surface or location, and on a credit, if the purchaser desired. Hardly a lot was deeded in 1815. After the lots were surveyed, Mr. Disher drew a plan of the streets, alleys and lots, on a common foolscap sheet of paper, which was kept in the store, and any person desiring to purchase a lot had his name entered on the lot by Mr. Disher, which was a "booking title" to it, and recognized by the proprietor. Those booking title proprietors cleared their lot, or cleared and fenced it, and then sold "their chance" for various prices, while others erected a house without any other than a "booking title." Some young men were in the habit of trafficking in these claims and selling for \$5 or \$10 or an old watch, according to improvements or increased value.

Early in the summer of 1815, Judge P. employed Israel Knight, a carpenter, to erect an academic building, two stories high, on the west side of Main street, near 5th, then entirely out of the village, among stumps and logs, and the streets not cleared. The building was entirely plain, like an ordinary dwelling house, and raised on a block foundation, and enclosed, except glazing, and the lower floor was laid.

Phineas Palmeter, Jr., a joiner, erected a two story dwelling house this summer, at the south-west corner of Main and Third street. In size it was 20x38 feet, the windows were twenty lights of 8x10 glass, it was enclosed and the lower floor laid in 1815. William Clark and Jesse Smith commenced a large, square roofed tavern house on the south-east corner of Main and Third street, but just before it was raised Francis Lamb came from Vermont and purchased of William Clark his share or interest in the building. Smith and Lamb raised the frame and partly completed the outside, when Horatio Dix, a carpenter and millwright, then a resident of the present town of Kiantone, purchased Lamb's interest and Dix and Smith so far completed the building that it was opened as a tavern about the close of the year, and a New Year's ball was held in it, the first ever held in Jamestown. This house was sold to Elisha Allen in 1816, who kept it for a hotel for many years and sold many goods in it. Col. Wm. Hall was a clerk for Allen and can furnish statistics of the amount and kind of business transacted in 1816-17. It was large for those days.

Messrs. Holmes, of the present town of Sheridan, erected a single wool-carding machine, in the attic of Judge P.'s grist mill, leased for that purpose. In July, about the time it was completed, Messrs. Walter Simmons and Horace Blanchard, practical carders, came from Oxford, N. Y. and purchased the machine and run it that season. There were no large flocks of sheep in the vicinity, but small lots were brought from a distance, Brokenstraw, Mayville, Sinclairville &c., enough to make a remunerative business. Simmons returned to his family in the fall and removed then to Jamestown the following Spring. Blanchard was unmarried and remained in the village.

The village began to be called Jamestown in July or August, and the first time I saw it was in a manuscript advertisement of Wool Carding by Simmons & Blanchard at Jamestown, one of which was put up on the front door of J. & M. Prendergast's

store. Judge P.'s intention originally was to have called his village Janesville, but on being reminded that there was a village and Postoffice of that name in this state, he changed his intentions. Still the name of Ellicott or the Rapids was commonly used until 1816 or 1817. The incorporation of a Cotton Manufacturing Company in the village was consummated September 11, 1815, by the name of "The Chautauqua Manufacturing Company" with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 2,000 shares. The object of the company was declared to be "The manufacture of Cotton Cloth and dyeing and coloring cotton yarn and cotton cloth." The manufacturing operations of said company were to be carried on in the town of Ellicott. Jamestown was not mentioned in the certificate, but the papers were dated at Ellicott. I have seen the original papers which I think were drawn by Jacob Houghton Esq., Attorney. The incorporators named, were the following: Jediah Prendergast, Samuel Sinclear, Jacob Houghton, Solomon Jones, Ebenezer Cheney, Nathan Cass, David Boyd, James Prendergast, John Thompson. Judge P. was the Agent & Executive Officer.

In 1816, the factory canal, or present flouring mill or head race was mostly excavated, a very heavy factory frame four or five stories high erected where the present stone grist mill stands and well inclosed with narrow clear stuff clapboards, and the outside finished, except glazing, and a part of the floors were laid with heavy oak plank. The Carpenter and Joiner work was done in a very thorough manner, under the immediate direction of Judge P. Strange as it may now appear, all this was done without any written contract or instrument from Judge P. to convey to the company the requisite land and water power; a mere verbal promise to convey to the company. Capt. Dix who erected the building not having obtained all his pay sued the Company and obtained judgment for about \$2,000 in 1817. It was sold at Sheriff sale with all and every appurtenance, and bid in by Judge P. for less than the cost of the building. Who but Judge P. would buy at the sale under the title? Judge P. converted it into a fine flouring mill under the direction of Elijah Bishop, mill wright, who can give full particulars. The stockholders that were able to pay, lost their stock, and Ebenezer Cheney lost about \$1,000 dollars he lent the company.

John Brewer removed from Dexterville to Jamestown to assist in lumbering in the fall of 1815 and lived in a cabin near the shore of the outlet.

Nicholas Doloff, in the fall erected for himself a small plank house on the Spring lot on the east side of Spring street between Second and Third street where he resided until he removed to Conewango.

But few persons emigrated to Jamestown in 1815, but many visited the village and made arrangements to remove there in the Spring and Summer of 1816. A new era prospectively appeared opening on the village and county, and many were looking for and purchasing land.

Among the emigrants to Jamestown in the fall of 1815, was Dr. Laban Hazeltine and wife who came in October, from Windham Co. Vermont, and settled permanently in Jamestown. He was a respectable citizen and physician and well informed in his profession. He was my first professional competitor. He practised his profession in the village about thirty years, when he removed to Warren County, Penna. He labored faithfully sharing fully the hardships and privations incident to the profession in the wilderness. I wrote a short memoir of him that was published in the transactions of the medical society of the state of New York in 1865.

Abner Hazeltine, now Judge Hazeltine, a recent graduate of Williams College came to Jamestown in Nov. 1815, and opened a school in the Academic building and studied law while teaching. He was active in sustaining morals and "reading meetings" when there was no preaching, and in organizing the first Cong. Church. It does not become me farther to speak of the liv-

The surface of the ground of the village was naturally extremely uneven and no one who did not see it in early days, can now hardly imagine the amount of labor that has been expended in more than half a century, in filling in swamp holes and gulfs, grading streets and cutting down knolls to bring the streets and grounds to their present grades. In the commencement of the village lot surveys no lots were laid out south of First street. Judge P. was extremely cautious in selling lots or grounds that might possibly interfere with the ground required for canals or ground for manufacturing purposes.

All the early buildings erected in the village were on wooden block foundations. When the Allen House was erected, the cellar was walled with hewed pine logs to sustain the sides of the cellar, and the sills of the building. In a few years the cellar became so musty and the air so impure, that the use of the cellar was abandoned, and the severe and protracted sickness of Esq. Solomon Jones' family, who then kept the tavern, was imputed, I think justly, to the state of the cellar. Most of the early small house cellars were made by a mere cellar hole dug with sloping sides and not walled. To the cellar there was a trap door through the floor. When the Cotton factory building was erected a very large deep ditch was dug out and filled with large pine trees flatted and laid two abreast, until filled and a little above the top of the ground, large hewed pine blocks were laid a few feet apart across the foundation timbers on which the sills were laid. Those huge pine logs, partly decayed were taken out, after the building was burned, to give place to a Dexterville stone foundation for the present flouring mill. The first stoned cellar and foundation for building erected in the village was the fine store erected by Silas Tiffany in 1819, where the present Burtch Drug store stands. It was a beautiful two story building in the best style of that day, with green window blinds and the building well painted white, and finished in good style. He obtained his shelly stone mostly from the rivulets south of Warner's steam saw mill. In 1823, I erected my dwelling house, on the site of the Collegiate school. It was the first dwelling house with stoned cellar and foundation in the village. The stone was mostly from the bottoms of spring brooks. At that time the Dexterville quarries were not opened and the people were not aware of their existence or their value to the village, until Col. Dexter opened them and offered stone for sale, when stone cellars and foundations became common.

In early days there was not a professed tailor, dress maker, or milliner in Jamestown, yet the men wore coats, vests and pantaloons, made there unless brought with them, and the women wore dresses, skirts and bonnets of domestic manufacture. Hardly a family that did not make table linen and flannel from yarn spun in the family. Six to seven yards of calico or cloth of similar width, made a fashionable dress. An evening visit to a neighbor opened at early candlelight and broke up at nine o'clock, and all retired for the night before ten o'clock. Arose in the morning about 5 o'clock and ate breakfast by candle light or early day light in the winter.

At first very few lots south of Second street, between Main and Spring street were sold. Second street was not opened between Pine and James street for some six years, owing to a deep gulf, I think not less than ten feet deep commencing at the north-east corner of Pine and Second street, and extending down the hill towards the outlet. Another gulf, not less than six feet deep, formed by the outlet of Palmeter's spring, crossing Second street near where Budlong's first ashery was built. There was another smaller ravine crossing Second street at Mechanic's Alley, which I think was not worked for the passage of carriages under two or more years.

In Third street the tamarack and alder swamp commencing near the confluence of Cherry and Third street and extending west beyond Washington street was not opened for teams under about ten years. On the east side of Main street, in front of Rufus Jones' store, was a deep swamp hole with tall flags, extending into Third street, where cows were often mired and had to be extricated by men to save their lives.

About the south-west corner of Third and Pine street embracing a part of the site of Allen & Hitchcock's flour store, was a knoll that has at various periods been cut down, I think not less than 20 feet. Again on the south side of Third street, near Factory alley was a flag swamp hole embracing the alley, and east end of Breeds cabinet shop lot, that required much filling. The preceding are but specimens of other places requiring large expenditures but I have neither time nor space to enumerate them. To improve those places in early days, mostly by subscription, before the village was incorporated, was a severe tax upon the small population with limited means. What other village I ask has had an equal amount of earth removed in improvements, or as large an amount expended? The people have been heavily taxed, yet there has been an almost constant rise in the value of real estate, that has, in most cases, far more than covered expenses. No city or village can rapidly improve and increase in value and population without heavy expenditures by taxation. There are individuals in every community, and not unfrequently those most able to pay, who are always complaining of taxation, while they hold on to their real estate without improving it and become rich on its increased value by taxation.

I am not insensible that villages sometimes raise money by tax and expend it injudiciously. Do not intelligent men sometimes do the same? Still as a whole the community are well rewarded for their expenditures. Look at the long continued opposition to the erection of the Union School building and its improvements; but what a blessing it has conferred on the youth! What sane man would now be willing to see it annihilated by having his taxes for it refunded? And so it has been for most of the expenditures for public improvements. What an amount has been paid for the churches of the different denominations, and other public buildings. None too much, and the people have been reaping the benefit from them. The Lake View cemetery, if properly managed will be an honor to the village.

Another heavy expenditure is absolutely necessary for water works for fires, manufacturing, and domestic purposes. Self defence demands it, but what will be the plan to introduce it I cannot decide, but the experience of other villages will lead to a judicious decision. In this city, New Haven there was a bitter controversy in the city papers, and public meetings for years, which resulted in the formation of a company that introduced the water works, and all now see the great benefit derived from it; and I have no doubt the city will ultimately purchase the company water works at a large advance. The spring and well water in the densely populated parts of the village is already depreciating; and better drainage or sewerage is already required to save the people from sickness. I have no doubt on this point, and an analysis of the water by a competent chemist would convince any intelligent person.

A good public library in a fire proof building is much needed. Judicious expenditures will be required to make railroad connections. Liberal expenditures by individuals to encourage manufactures will be necessary, still it will be returned and with a large advance on property. The village cannot long advance merely by selling store goods and purchasing butter. A parsimonious course about public improvements will cause the village to retrograde, and when too late the people may realize the truth of Proverbs xi-24.

In every historical communication, I have made the last year, I have been admonished by age, failing health, and memory, and the death of my contemporaneous pioneers, that it might be my last. I now feel it more than ever. I trust my old friends will pardon my digressions in the latter part of this communication. This is the expression of my honest views. In a pecuniary point of view I have but little property in Jamestown, but I have an abiding attachment to the village that will only cease with my life. I hope some one will give an obituary notice of those pioneers, Messrs. Clark, Ross, and Evans, lately deceased. Mr. Clark came to Jamestown first in 1812, Mr. Evans and Ross some five years later. Few of our citizens remember the agricultural improvements made by Mr. Clark on the John Babcock farm in Ellery, Solomon Jones' farm on Stillwater, and on the one he resided at the time of his death. An impulsive, industrious honorable man, he accumulated his property by honesty and frugality. Please pardon this discursive and prolix communication and believe me as ever.

Very Respectfully,
E. T. FOOTE.

Jan 10 1873

Chautauqua Democrat
JANUARY 10 1873
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Golden Wedding.

Wednesday night occurred in our town one of those interesting events that can come but once in a person's life. It was the golden anniversary of the wedding of Mr. Hiram Kinney to Miss Nancy Crapsey, who were married in Jamestown, at the residence of the late Daniel Hazeltine, in a wooden building on the site of the stone factory, January 1, 1823, by Hon. Samuel A. Brown, who was then a young man holding commission from Gov. Dewitt Clinton,—there being no clergyman here at that time. The only persons now living who were present at their wedding are Mrs. Daniel Hazeltine, Mrs. Dr. Laban Hazeltine Mrs. Camp of Ellery, and Alex. Prendergast, then a child. Thus for fifty years have they lived together, rearing a family and reaping golden opinions from community. Night before last about fifty of the older residents and members of the family assembled to give golden type to those opinions on this fiftieth anniversary. There were a good many fine presents, and no one seemed to enjoy the evening better than the venerable couple who thus drew into one happy New Year's the happy greetings of a half century, and reflected from the long past the Happy New Year for themselves and those who thus met with them.

Among other letters received was one from the venerable Judge Foote, which we cannot deny our readers, who are all his friends:

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 27, 1872.

Mr. Hiram and Mrs. Nancy Crapsey Kinney:
My Dear Friends of more than half a Century,
I have just received your kind invitation for me and my wife to join with you in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of your marriage, on the 1st of January, 1873. I should rejoice to attend the joyous occasion, with Mrs. Foote, but the distance, the season of the year, and the infirmities of years forbid our attendance. Permit me to congratulate you on the mercy of God, that has spared you so long in your married life.

Fifty years of wedded life! What a cause of gratitude this is! How very few are permitted so long to enjoy this blessed relation unbroken. Our Lord indicated the pre-eminence which marriage has, and was designed to have, over all other relations of life, when He said, "For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh."

My records show, and I distinctly recollect when you were united in wedded life by Samuel A. Brown, Esq., on New Year's day, A. D. 1823. You were healthy, moral, industrious, and dependent on your united exertions; and with all the good qualities of Yankee and Dutch origin, you started on the voyage of married life, and God has wonderfully blessed you. In early life, you both sought and found your Saviour, and united with the people of God. You were blessed with children; and never shall I forget that beautiful and lovely daughter, Roxey Ann, so full of promise,—taken from you in approaching womanhood, to the spirit land. But God gave you grace to bear your severe affliction, and the community deeply sympathized with you. You have had your share of sickness

and trials yet an all-wise Providence has sustained and carried you through all of them, and given you grace according to your day.

And now, having passed your three-score and ten years, with the temporal comforts of life, derived from honest industry and frugality, with God's blessing; and with a worthy son competent and willing to advise, and on whom you can lean in your declining years if necessary, you have, I trust, well-grounded prospects of a Heavenly home through Christ, and of being reunited with the children of God to the dear ones that have gone before you.

"Loved ones are gone before,
Whose pilgrim days are done;
We soon shall greet them on that shore
Where partings are unknown."

In conclusion, my dear friends: I was married in Jamestown, just six years before you, but my dear wife, with whom you were united in church fellowship, was only spared to me 23 years, when she died in the triumphs of Christian faith,—leaving me with five orphan children.

What changes have we been permitted to witness in Jamestown, in more than fifty years, since we settled there,—it will soon be 58 years since I was there. How changed the village in population, improvements, religious privileges, educational advantages, and pecuniary resources. Then, without a meeting-house, now, eight; and what a multitude through grace and the faithful use of christian labors, have been brought into the Redeemer's kingdom: *To God be all the glory!*

Now dear friends, will you join in singing for me the good old hymn commencing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," in the tune Coronation. Sing it with warm hearts, and with the spirit and understanding.

And may we, my dear friends ultimately be permitted through grace, to join the Heavenly host in ascriptions of honor, glory and dominion unto the lamb forever, is the prayer of your old friend,

E. T. FOOTE.

The Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1873.

Letter from Judge Foote.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Jan. 15th 1873.

To the Editor of the CENSOR:—SIR, I understand that Dr. Taylor of Brocton, has nearly completed his compilation of the history of the town of Portland.

About a year since, I examined his plan, and a portion of his manuscripts, and the pains taking labor he had pursued in collecting authentic materials for his history. I was gratified to see his thoroughness in arresting from oblivion the pioneer history of that excellent town, and its early settlers. It is not a mere compilation from public documents and records, but most of it from the unwritten materials so difficult to be collected in an authentic and reliable form. I hope I may live to peruse the history, and will gladly purchase a copy. Portland, to its honor, was the first town in the county that set the noble example to vote for a publication of its history and an appropriation to commence the work, and selected one so competent as Dr. Taylor to write the history. But the sum voted by the town was entirely inadequate to pay for writing and publishing such a history as the town deserves.

Every intelligent and reflecting person must be convinced that the local history of a town, no matter how meritorious, will command but a limited sale, and be mostly confined to its citizens and the descendants of the pioneer settlers, and if they do not freely patronize the history, the author will receive an inadequate compensation for his arduous labors. It would be a disparagement to the intelligent citizens of that prosperous and thriving town, if they do not generally subscribe for the work. Again, if it fails for want of encouragement to put the history to press, or the author is saddled with a burden, instead of receiving a liberal compensation, who will undertake the history of any other town or the county?

I should be much gratified to see the portraits of some of the most worthy pioneer settlers furnished for the book by their descendants. I would contribute towards one, the earliest pioneer, David Eaton, Esq. if his descendants will not do it. He was a useful, honorable man, a faithful officer and counsellor. I have not time or space to name the Fays and other worthy pioneers deserving of such remembrance, from their descendants. The town or compiler cannot be reasonably expected to furnish the portraits, although it would improve the appearance of the volume.

Our New Haven Colony historical society is engaged among other objects in hunting up the early history of some of the towns and pioneers within that colony set-

led more than 225 years since. But many facts relative to them and their pioneer settlers, are irrecoverably lost. Those of Chautauqua county can now mostly be saved. The last lecture before our colony society was last week on the life and character of Stephen Goodyear, who emigrated from London to New Haven about the year 1639, and was Deputy (Lieutenant) Governor of the colony from 1643 to 1658. He was one of the first citizens of this city to open a trade with the West Indies. In point of talent and enterprise, he no doubt excelled his superior in office, Gov. Eaton, who was his contemporary in London, before they emigrated here. Dept. Gov. Goodyear, and the New York Dutch governor, Stuyversant, were rivals for jurisdiction, that led to frequent negotiations, in which he showed his superior talent and tact in negotiations with the Dutch governor of New York. The history is a most interesting one. I send you a meagre brief of the memoir of Lieut. Gov. Goodyear published in our city papers. It will be published at length in our historical society collections of which I am a director from the organization of the society. I have done much and at considerable expense to save materials for the early history of Chautauqua county, but infirmity of years prevents my pursuing the subject; but I long to see a faithful and reliable history published of that noble county, whose hardy, intelligent, moral and industrious pioneers deserve to be held in grateful remembrance by their descendants and those who are enjoying the fruits of their labors.

We are having a severe winter here, and in my feeble health, I am pretty much confined to my house. With kind regard,

E. T. FOOTE.

70	Wm. G. G. G.
78	William Gebhardt
77	Edwin N. Kimball
76	Edmund Plumb
75	M. Knight
74	Charles Spiegel
73	Charles W. Moughby
72	Levi F. Holt
71	John W. Lane
68	Joanna Gorman
62	Adelia Munson
61	Catharine Murray
60	Eliza Stanley
59	Mrs. Stevens
58	Mrs. Doane
57	Sarah Whittier
56	Mary Coyte
55	Jane Corbin
54	Mary Gorman
53	C. Gardner
52	R. B. Hoyt
51	Mrs. Lane

NAMES.
Week comm

THE JOURNAL

D. H. WAITE - - - EDITOR

Friday, February 14, 1873

THE DAILY COURIER.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1863.

BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to Guy H. Salisbury, Esq., for the following report of the last meeting of the Buffalo Historical Society, held at the rooms of the Society, M. Fillmore, President, in the Chair, and Guy H. Salisbury, Secretary.

Guy H. Salisbury, as Corresponding Secretary, made a written report, embracing the following matters: Letters have been received from A. T. Goodman, Sen of Cleveland, Ohio; Rev. John A. Vinton, of South Boston, Mass.; Maj. I. C. Woodruff, of Washington, D. C.; A. S. Porter, of Niagara Falls; Lucius Storrs, of Homer, N. Y.; F. S. Warner, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Alexander J. Sheldon, of Buffalo. O. G. Steele has likewise placed on file among the letters of the Society several addressed to him, in response to his inquiry for information respecting the old District School, etc., of the village of Buffalo, being from Dr. John W. Clark, Chas. S. Pierce, Noah H. Gardner, A. Moore, and Benj. Hodge.

Geo. R. Babcock has furnished a communication of the origin of the name of "Black Rock," as applied to the early village thus distinguished, on the banks of the Niagara River. The communication was read and filed.

Rev. John A. Vinton, of South Boston, Mass., furnishes a detailed account of the missionary enterprise among the Indian tribes in the western part of this State, commencing in 1801. The letter was read, and the thanks of the Society voted to Mr. Vinton.

Curtis L. Brace has handed in a list of guests at the recent "Golden Wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Brace, and also of those who attended the wedding of half a century previous.

Among the deaths in families of old residents, is noted that of Mrs. Lydia Minerva Emerson, wife of Gen. Chas. D. Emerson, and second daughter of Capt. Stephen Champlin, of this city, which occurred at St. Paul, Minn., March 2d, at the age of 37.

The Club Meetings of the Society, during the past month, have been as follows: Feb. 13th, at Dr. James P. White's; Feb. 27th, at Rev. Dr. Clarke's.

A paper was read before the Society, Feb. 6th, by Guy H. Salisbury, entitled "Buffalo in 1836 and 1862." Also on the 20th, Rev. Walter Clarke read a paper entitled "Buffalo, as seen through old Advertisements." The next paper will be read March 13th, by Wm. Dorshelmer, on the war of 1812. A poem, written for the occasion, will likewise be delivered at the same time, by David Gray—being the termination of the public course. Papers will, from time to time, be read at the rooms of the Society, before its members.

Col. Wm. A. Bird read to the Society an elaborate paper prepared by him, at the request of the President, in relation to the charters and boundaries of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The thanks of the Society were voted to Col. Bird therefor, and the paper directed to be filed.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, it was resolved that the Executor or Attorney of the estate of the late Lewis Lecouteux, be requested to hand to the Secretary of the Buffalo Historical Society a copy of the deeds or bequests made by Mr. Lecouteux, of certain lands and property in this city, to St. Louis church, the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, and any other bequest he may have made for eleemosynary purposes, and the present value of such bequests. Also, that the Executors of the estate of the late Seth Grosvenor, be requested to furnish similar information as to his bequest of the Grosvenor Library Fund, and the value thereof. Also, that the Secretary request Geo. Palmer, Esq., to give a copy of his deed of gift of the Calvary Church and the property connected therewith to the corporation or society of that church, with a statement of the cost or value thereof.

On motion of Lewis F. Allen, a Committee of three was appointed to consider and report as to the amount to be fixed for the annual dues of members, and as to a modification of the terms of Life Membership.

The Secretary read a letter from Maj. I. C. Woodruff, accompanying a number of maps transmitted to the Society by him, from the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, explaining the impossibility of furnishing some of the annual reports of that Bureau in reference to the progress of public works, as there is not a printed copy for distribution.

Hon. Elial T. Foote, of New Haven, Conn., furnishes an account of the early Mail Routes and Postoffices of Chautauqua county, recently published by him in the *Fredonia Censor*. The article is very interesting, bringing up to recollection many of the prominent names of the early citizens of that county, among whom Judge Foote was one of the pioneers, and long an honored and useful resident there. He has for some years been collecting materials for a history of the county, from its first settlement by the whites, and few surpass him in his zeal and enthusiasm for historical researches.

The following gentlemen were elected Corresponding Members: Augustus S. Porter, of Niagara Falls; Seth P. Beers, of Litchfield, Conn.; Rev. Jno. A. Vinton, of South Boston, Mass.; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of Washington, D. C.

The list of donations for the past month will be published to-morrow, space permitting.

History of Chautauqua County.

To the People of the County of Chautauqua:

The undersigned hereby announces his purpose to publish a history of this county. If such a history is ever to appear, the undertaking should be no longer deferred. The early settlers, from whom a large portion of the needed information must be obtained, are passing away, and after the lapse of a few years' time will remain.

The deep interest felt in the early history of the county by one of its earliest settlers and most esteemed citizens, Judge Foote, is generally known. For many years he devoted much of his time to the collection of historical matter, large portions of which appeared at different times, in the county newspapers, and were designed, with additional matter yet to be collected for publication, ultimately, in book form. But his age and infirmities are such as to forbid the hope of his carrying the work to completion. His ardent desire, for its consummation, remains unabated and he freely proffers the use of all his valuable papers in carrying his favorite and long cherished object into effect.

Fortunately much of this matter was collected from the first settlers while occurrences were fresh in their memories. Thus a large amount of interesting matter which could not now be obtained has been secured, and will be made to contribute to the value of the history. The writer will also avail himself of historical matter collected by several other persons in their respective towns.

But the principal part of the labor is yet to be performed. The work will embrace, besides the matter of a more general nature, a historical sketch of every town, each of which must be canvassed for the requisite material, to insure the publication of so large a work, the writer needs the assistance of many settlers; and he respectfully requests them to prepare themselves, by refreshing their recollections, to furnish such information as they may possess when called upon.

It is not only the aim, but the confident hope of the writer to produce a history surpassed by no other of its kind. It will be put to press as soon as it can be done with the care such a work should receive, and when the number of copies necessary to supply the demand shall have been ascertained by a canvass of the county.

A work like the one in view, containing between 600 and 700 large pages of matter, carefully prepared, and of permanent value, and well executed portraits of a large number of citizens, deceased and living, costing upwards of two thousand dollars,—in short, a work which shall be deemed by the people in every respect worthy of being transmitted to their descendants, cannot be written in a few months. Yet, unless delayed by unforeseen causes, it will probably be in press early next year.

A. W. Young.

February, 1873.

We take pleasure in expressing our approval of the intended publication of a history of Chautauqua county. Mr. Young, as the author of works in other departments of literature, is widely and favorably known; and he brings to his aid in his present undertaking a valuable experience in writing books of this kind. We confidently anticipate from his pen a history of which shall fully meet the expectations of our people, and reflect honor upon the county. We earnestly commend the enterprise to the patronage of our fellow citizens.

Geo. W. Patterson,	Benben E. Penton,
T. B. Campbell,	Orsel Cook,
Joshua R. Babcock,	O. R. Lockwood,
Austin Smith,	Robt. Newland,
Alvin Plumb,	E. A. Dickinson,
L. A. Skinner,	Davis H. Waite,
Lorrel Nichols,	A. Hazeltine,
Charles B. Brockway,	Rufus Jones,
Sim on Collins,	J. W. Breed,
John Smallwood,	G. W. Tew, Jr.,
Henry O. Frisbee,	A. F. Allen,
Lorenzo Morris,	John A. Hall,
Emory F. Warren,	J. M. Farham,
George Barker,	Lewis Hall,
Hanson & Riley,	E. H. Tenner,
Benj. Walworth,	A. M. Clark,
William R. Sley,	Edward Anderson.

No.	Names	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Hours
210								
209								
208								
207								
206	J. Ryan,							
205	T. Hackett,							
204	W. Lumbert,							
203	J. Terrell,							
202	P. Powell,							
201	F. Sheridan,							
200	M. D. Hawley,							
199	Geo. W. Howland,							
198	A. Spang,							
197	J. Boyne,							
196	James Coffee,							
195	J. Gore,							
194								
193	E. Williams,							
192	M. Mason,							
191	E. Goodman,							
190								
189	Lee R. Gilson,							
188	G. Keane,							
187	Thomas Ward,							
186	Austin Doane,							
185	Patrick Donnelly,							
184	Patrick Coffee,							
183								
182	Thomas Brown,							
181	John Coffee,							
180	Samuel Lecte,							
179	Edwin D. Tucker,							
178	Patrick Kelley,							
177	Frank William,							
176	William Quinlan,							
175	Charles E. Hayes,							

Amount brought forward,

No.	Hours	Fri.	Thu.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sat.	Names
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continued.

Week ending March

LETTER FROM JUDGE FOOTE.

To the Editors of the Chautauqua Democrat:

GENTLEMEN—"One generation passeth away and another cometh." The recent announcement of the death of Mrs. Fanny Allen the widow of General Horace Allen on the 10th ult., forcibly recalled to my mind my early life and settlement at the Rapids; as she was I apprehend, at the time of her death the last resident in Jamestown, who was a resident adult at the Rapids when I settled there nearly 58 years since. "Thus one generation passes away and another cometh" and so it will be while the earth remaineth. "The earth remains; its ordinances are unchanging and its revolutions go on, but its tenants leave it with all they possess in it." There is a future life, and in that life the fruit of this.

Gen. Allen and Mrs. Allen's parents I knew while residing at Burlington, N. Y., where I had two uncles whom I was in the habit of visiting. Gen. Allen was at one time in the employment of one of those uncles and became well acquainted with him and also with Mrs. Allen. Gen. A. was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1789, and Miss Fanny Fenton in Burlington, N. Y., in 1791. They were well acquainted in childhood. They were married in Burlington by the Rev. Mr. Lord, in January, 1814. Their first child, Dana H. Allen, was born in December, 1814. In the winter of 1814-15 Gen. A. determined to remove to Chautauqua county, and about the first of February he set out with an ox team and covered sled with his family, and arrived at the Rapids, after a tedious journey, the latter part of February or early in March 1815, and immediately engaged as a sawyer to Captain Forbes, the Superintendent of Judge Prendergast's Mills; while he and his family commenced housekeeping in the west front room of Capt. Forbes' house, the present location of Burtch's Drug Store. There I unexpectedly found Gen. A. and family when I arrived at the Rapids, in the spring of 1815; and they were the only persons there or in that vicinity that I had ever seen before. The friendship we had previously formed was renewed and continued through life. I was then a stranger in a strange land and not a relative within two hundred miles of me. How could I but prize such a worthy family of friends?

Gen. A. was then a spare, athletic, tall man, moral and strictly temperate, very stout, and mainly dependent on his labor and not afraid of work. On the saw mills with him, were Nicholas Dolloff, William Clark and Jesse Smith—Allen and Dolloff were married—Clark and Smith were single. Neither of them had much property. Dolloff and Smith were from New Hampshire, Clark from Rensselaer county, N. Y. They were highly esteemed for their faithfulness and integrity. Probably no four men could be found that were more industrious or could accomplish more labor. They worked hard and were on most friendly terms among themselves, and saved their wages with commendable economy. They dealt in village lots on a small scale, and made some money from that source. All of them intended, as soon as they had means to go into the adjacent country and buy farming lands.

Ultimately Mr. Dolloff purchased land and built mills on the forks of the Conewango in Poland. Mr. Smith purchased land and became with his father-in-law, Captain Horatio Dix, the founders of Panama. Mr. Clark purchased land on Still Water and in Ellery. They all made much respected citizens. They were fortunate in their purchases and by persevering industry, with the blessings of Providence, prosperous. Messrs. Clark and Smith both married well. Those four men and their wives all lived to be over three score years and ten, except Mrs. Clark. All are now

deceased except the venerable Jesse Smith, esq., and his amiable wife who still live in Panama enjoying the fruits of their toil and well spent lives, respected by all, and I trust destined to a Heavenly home.

But to return to Gen. Allen; in the spring of 1815 he purchased of Captain Forbes the house in which he resided, and the two lots north of, and adjoining Second St., extending from Main to Pine St.; all for \$200. Capt. Forbes was to remain in the house until he could build a dwelling house for himself further north, on the east side of Main street. Gen. A., after making an addition and some improvements, sold his house and lot to Nathan Cass, of Dexterville, for a good advance. Cass sold the same property to Wm. F. Allen, a merchant, and he to Mr. Bates, and he to Silas Tiffany, esq., who removed the old building, erected a fine store, and made valuable improvements. Gen. A. removed to the "Sawyer's house," on the north side of the mill-race, near the saw-mills, where he resided until he removed from the village. Mrs. Allen was a most amiable woman, and a neat, industrious housekeeper; and seemed intent on not being outdone by her husband in accumulating something for future life; and there not being a tailor or dress or mantau maker in the village, she plied her needle on vests, pants or other needle-work, while she had no female help, and cared for her child. It should, however, be mentioned that women were not then as now, compelled by fashion to spend so much time in something else besides caring for their families. Gen. A. and his wife having been accustomed to singing in church before they came to Jamestown, attended meetings on the Sabbath when there were any, and assisted in singing, and remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

During the summer of 1815, Gen. A. purchased of Nathan Palmer an "Article" for a new farm in Poland, being the south part of lot number 58, town 2, range 10, 188 acres, now owned by his brother, Capt. Sumner Allen. Palmer was from Burlington, in 1814, purchased it and removed there in the time of the war, became homesick, and returned to Burlington. Gen. A. rented the farm to Capt. Elias Tracy, a revolutionary soldier, who cultivated it until he removed on to his land in the forks of the Conewango, in 1816. Gen. A. remained in the village about eighteen months, and in the fall of 1816 removed on to his Palmer farm, which he rapidly improved by clearing more land, erecting good buildings, setting out orchards and purchasing adjoining lands. He aided in opening new roads and building bridges on adjacent streams, which were originally built mostly by subscription. He also manufactured considerable lumber from his own timber, cut in clearing land. He made one of the most productive farms in town, and found a ready sale for all his produce to lumbermen at full prices.

He also purchased of John Silsbe, esq., his farm on the shore of Chautauqua Lake, in the town of Ellery, I think in 1816. To this farm his father, Phineas Allen, and family removed from Burlington, N. Y., and upon it extensive improvements were made, especially in the cultivation of fruit. Mr. Allen was a soldier of the revolution and a worthy man; but after a few years his eye-sight failed him, and from infirmity of years he left the farm. Gen. A. sold the farm, I think, to Mr. David Arnold, and is now owned by Mr. Rush. Mr. Allen came near losing his life in Monmouth battle from the severe hot weather of that day, when so many lost their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Allen united with the Congregational Church in Jamestown, where they were esteemed members. They died at an advanced age on the farm now owned by their son, Sumner Allen, esq. He at 91 years of age.

Col. Nathaniel Fenton, the father of Mrs. Allen, removed with his family to Elliccott, in the fall of 1823, and settled on the "Culbertson place," one of the earliest located pieces of land

along the outlet, where he resided until his death. Messrs. P. Allen and N. Fenton were natives of Mansfield, Conn., and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Col. Fenton related to me the personal appearance of Gen. Andre, the British spy, and his execution. He saw him plainly after his arrest while passing by him, when standing as a sentinel, on his way to head quarters. He was one of the guard near the gallows when he was hung at Toppen, N. J., Oct. 2d 1780. He said Andre was a man of fine personal appearance, with benignant youthful countenance, and a perfect gentleman. He disguised nothing and proudly admitted his crime, but asked the favor of being shot in military form, rather than to die on the gallows as a felon. Washington it was said, was disposed to grant his request, but on consultation on his request, the board of officers that arrested him, among which was Gen. Lafayette and Baron Steuben, was opposed to granting his request, and he was hung. Col. Fenton was a representative in the New York Assembly in 1814, and in 1818 from Otsego county, N. Y., and from Chautauqua Co., in 1828.

Jacob Fenton, esq., that worthy Christian pioneer to the Rapids, and father of William H. Fenton esq., was a brother of Col. N. Fenton, also a native of Mansfield and a revolutionary soldier. He married Lois Hurd, of New Milford, Conn., was first settled in this city in Union street, where he had a pottery, and where Wm. H. Fenton, esq. was born, in 1796, and from whence they emigrated to Burlington, N. Y., and from thence to Mayville, N. Y., in 1813, and to the Rapids early in 1814. He died in Fluvanna Jan. 21, 1822, aged 57. I believe Richard F. Fenton, esq., is the only surviving child of Col. N. Fenton.

Gen. Allen was elected captain in 1820, and a colonel to succeed Col. D. Dexter, in 1824, and a brigadier general in 1826, a major general in 1829, which office he resigned in 1832. As a military officer he was much esteemed by those under his command and was a popular commander.

In 1821 Gen. A. and his wife, having entertained a hope in Christ, united with the Congregational Church of Christ, in Jamestown, where they remained acceptable members until the formation of the Presbyterian Church, in Jamestown, when they united with that Church and remained efficient members while health permitted. He was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church and served in that capacity with general acceptability until his death. He also repeatedly served as a trustee of the Society and was a valuable and efficient officer.

Gen. Allen having resided on his farm some eight or ten years and having brought it to a high state of cultivation, he determined to rent his farm, and return to Jamestown, where he could more conveniently enjoy the religious society of his choice, and better school for his children. He purchased my contract by which I had sold Gen. Harvey and James White, in 1824, on certain conditions of improvement, my water power on the outlet at the east part of the village, with about twelve acres of land on the north shore of the outlet, on which a saw mill and some other machinery had been erected, and still further improvements were required to be made on a condition precedent before deeding.

See my history of Woolen Manufacturers, and memoir of Daniel Hazeltine esq., published in March, 1869. Gen. A. arranged with me to make certain improvements and removed into the dwelling house at the foot of the hill near the saw mill, and engaged in his former occupation with his accustomed habits. He ultimately sold his contract to Col. Budlong and Maj. Fenton. Gen. Allen purchased of me from time to time, by contracts, by the acre, the larger portion of the land on the south shore of the outlet in the village of Jamestown, included in my purchase of the "reserved lands" of the Holland company, through Paul Barte, esq., its head agent at Philadelphia, in the fall of 1822.

Other portions of that land I sold at a later date by the acre, on the south side of the outlet—some which I had cleared in 1822, and onwards, and by an arrangement with the Holland company's local agent, I made a division of the land, by Almon Ives, esq., surveyor; and procured deeds or articles for the purchasers as they desired. Among the purchasers were Rev. Isaac Eddy who took his deed, Deacon Loring Sherman, R. F. Fenton, esq., Phineas Palmiter, esq., and William Rawson—I write from recollection,—and another portion of the same lot to Gen. Allen. I took a deed for a portion along the outlet with reference to the water power, which I retained many years, and sold by the acre to Henry Baker, esq. I never laid out or sold any land south of the outlet in village lots. Gen. Allen laid out portions of the land he purchased of me from time to time in streets and village lots, which he sold on very reasonable terms. He sold some by the acre as the inhabitants desired, and did all in his power to encourage desirable settlers.

Until some years after my purchase of the "reserved land" and my sales of large portions of it by the acre, and in lots, Judge Prendergast had unequivocally declined selling any portion of his large tract, except in village lots, nor would he lease or sell any portion of his water power except one privilege to Daniel Hazeltine, esq.; which the people deemed a mistaken policy and injurious to the growth of the village. He had cleared no more land on his large wilderness tract after 1814, for thirteen or more years. In 1826 he commenced cutting his own timber on the south side of the outlet, nearly opposite the present Kerosene Factories, which he finally cleared.

Gen. Allen deeded most of the land I had contracted to him from the Holland company about A. D. 1832 or 3. The other purchasers of land of me, south of the outlet, or their assigns, took their deeds from time to time as suited their convenience. As an evidence of the great increase of the value of their lands, Major R. F. Fenton's piece that cost him less than ten dollars an acre, he sold it after he had cultivated it many years to Wm. Broadhead, esq., as I am informed, for one thousand dollars an acre, tastefully laid out in lots which were improved and by which the village has been materially benefited and thereby the enterprising purchaser has proved his sound judgment as a financier and judge of property.

Gen. Allen by good and judicious management and accommodating terms for the sale of his lots and lands was a popular landlord and did much to improve the growth of the south part of the village. He also purchased of John Silsbe esq., his improved farm on the north shore of the lake in Ellery, I think in 1816, on which he placed his father where he resided some years and materially improved it, especially in front, until from infirmity of age and failure of eye sight he retired from that farm and I think Gen. A. sold it to David Arnold and I apprehend it is now owned by Mr. Rush.

Gen. A. at different periods held the offices of Commissioner of Highways, Overseer of the Poor, and Assessor of the town of Elliccott, Trustee of the village of Jamestown, and of the Jamestown Academy, and some other offices of trust, in all of which I believed he was invariably an honest, faithful officer.

Gen. Allen and Mrs. Allen were for a long time faithful teachers in the Sabbath school of the Presbyterian Church; even when past the middle age of life; have no doubt many men and women now and I have no doubt many men and women now in active life will remember them as teachers in their childhood. He was always ready to fill his place in the conference or prayer meetings of the church; and if difficulties arose among members, he was ready with his kind and Christian spirit and good judgment to aid in settling the differences. As neighbors, none were more kind,

Ellery

Hoyes or Nais same name

Samuel Nais ^{Say of form} formerly of Ellery was born in Bennington Vermont ^{Nov 9th 1784} His father died when he was in boyhood, he came to

Marcellus Ny where he resided until until manhood when he married Susanna the dau of James Wheeler in Burlington Ny in 1808. They removed to the present town of Ellery

to 1812. where he had a large family. About 1835 he removed to Edwardsburg Michigan, where he died July 6 1840 ~~1856~~

The widow returned to Chautauque County & remained a widow until she died at her son in law Andrew Brown in Janestown south end of Posters Avenue

They had children

Aurelius now 1870 residing in Pompey

Lucina " " married resides in Edwoboy Mich

Catharine " " married Andrew Brown in Janestown

Angelina married Dr Wells of Sugar Grove who died in Colgrove

Olson & Valentine are both residing in Edwardsburg

Benedict, James, & Alon reside in Sugar Grove

Samuel Noe's
- House of Family
- record

1870

1870

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humane, and obliging than Gen. and Mrs. A.

In all cases of contributions for religious and benevolent purposes or public improvements, or individual charity, he seemed ever ready to do his duty and realized that he was a steward of what God had given him.

Gen. A. and his wife lived together most happily and harmoniously, with everything neat about the house and surroundings and there was no family that made visitors more welcome. They had three sons but no daughter, - Dana - H. - born in 1814, Dwight Marshall in 1820, and Albert born in 1828, are all of them married and have families.

It is now more than twenty years since I removed to this city, yet in my annual visit to Jamestown, I did not forget to visit these old friends who always made me heartily welcome. For years before Gen. Allen's death I saw he was gradually failing in health and strength. He had always led an active, laborous life, and it seemed to him a great trial to be compelled to lead a sedentary life, and his failing eye sight prevented his reading much, and he expressed his fear of becoming totally blind as his father was before his death. Still he fully recognized the hand of the Lord in all these and other trials through which he was passing. I had not seen for some time before his decease which occurred Oct. 8d 1862, aged 73 years, but I am informed his christian faith remained abiding and persistent.

The first time I saw Mrs. Allen after her husband's decease, while she fully recognized the hand of God in her bereavement, and earnestly desired a submissive spirit, yet her usual cheerful spirit had entirely departed. As I visited her from year to year, she appeared steadfast in her Christian faith and hope, but it was painfully evident that she was not only physically but mentally failing in health. She avoided society, and sank into dotage. About two years since I saw for her the last time. She had become perfectly imbecile, and did not know me; and although I endeavored to recall to her memory, scenes and incidents of our early lives, yet I could not arouse her faculties to recognize me as one she had ever known. It was truly painful to me to witness her mental powers all blotted out.

Such was her situation for years before her decease, that she had become a stranger to most of the inhabitants of the village of her residence, except those long resident in it where she first came to reside when it was in the wilderness. She died on the 10th day of January 1873, aged eighty-two years.

I have thus mingled a biographical sketch of Gen. Allen and his wife with some facts relative to their progenitors, and settlers in Jamestown or vicinity.

Gen. A. and wife had borne their full share in the settlement and improvement of the village and organization of religious society. I am not insensible that I have not pursued the usual course in writing such memoirs. I am thoroughly convinced from historic investigation of ancient towns in New England, unless more is soon done to preserve the pioneer history of the towns and villages of Chautauqua County and their settlers, much that should be preserved, will soon be irrecoverably lost.

Hence in all memoirs I have written, I purposely entwine in them more or less of early history and pioneer settlers.

Gen. A. and wife procured good painted portraits of their parents and themselves, which hung in their parlor. I hope they will be carefully preserved and framed as they should be, for which I will contribute, if necessary, that they may be preserved with other portraits of pioneers of the village in the Library room of the Collegiate Institute, if that building should ever be so fortunate as to have that much needed, and I might say indis-

ispensable fire-proof addition, to an institution of which the people have so much reason to be proud, and which has already done so much good. I had nearly completed my draft of this communication, when I received the Jamestown Journal containing an obituary of Mrs. Allen. While there is an error in history, yet as a whole the memoir is excellent and truthful, and worthy of the Christian heart that dictated it. I thank him for it.

I have had a feeble but not suffering winter, and for the last ten days mostly in my bed or on the sofa; and I feel more and more that my work is near its close. I write with much difficulty.

I long to see justice done to the memory of such pioneer co-workers in the building of our village as Obandler, Baker and Barrett, and others deceased. We are all rapidly passing away. "Once in thirty years, on the average, the generations of men successively pass away." As a river

"On to the ocean, ever, ever, on."
"The animal nature of man was not created to live forever. Our bodies are composed of materials which in their nature are corruptible. Its organization in relation to the forces which exist on the earth is frail and destructible. The appointment that men should die is made by the Creator in wisdom. Then if he concur with the design of that wisdom, I am perfectly safe, forever happy. If I do not, I am ill, and cannot be either safe or truly happy."

Every article I write for the press, I feel as if it were probably my last. I have now endeavored to discharge a debt of gratitude to worthy, and early and abiding friends. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

I can truly say "I would not live always." What an affliction it was for that good woman to live until her mental faculties were gone? Neither physically or mentally capable of enjoyment.

Very Respectfully,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
E. T. FOOTE.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 25, 1873.

John Scott

DAILY JOURNAL. Friday, July 11, 1873.

Obituary--John Scott.

EDITOR JAMESTOWN JOURNAL:--Sir, in your daily paper of the 27th ult. you announce the death of that most worthy man and venerable citizen, John Scott, Esq. in which you state "he was the first manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds in this village." In this you are mistaken. Messrs. Goodwin, Smith Seymour, unmarried men, and Sedgwick Benham, a married man, with a family, all from Onondaga County, N. Y., had purchased Miner's new patent for making sash, etc., in Jamestown and vicinity; and brought with them from Onondaga County new machines to Jamestown and commenced the manufacture of sash, etc., in 1827. I took a deep interest in starting that new branch of business at the "Lower Village," where I had a personal interest. The advertisements from 1827 to 1829 show the partners as I have stated. Mr. Goodwin sold his interest to Messrs. Benham and Seymour, and returned to Onondaga, where he married and removed to Michigan, where he ultimately died. Messrs. Wm. R. Rogers, John Scott, and Levi Barrows, in turn became partners, but the dates and extent of interest I have not time to examine. I allude to these facts, that the history of improvements in our village, especially in that portion embraced in my purchase, may not be incorrectly stated. By the year 1828, the water power on my purchase gave employment to more hands, and capital than Judge Prendergast's water power, and the increase of population was more rapid on my purchase than west of it, in the then village of Jamestown.

As to Mr. Scott, hardly too much can be said

in his favor as a worthy citizen, correct business man, and a conscientious exemplary christian; and he materially aided in improving that portion of the village. You state correctly that he was born at Harbor Creek, Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of July, 1808, as I have it from him in my autograph book. He first came to Jamestown in the fall of 1827, a single man. He was the son of Robert Scott, a native of Derry, Ireland, who was left an orphan in childhood and raised by his pious uncles, and came to Philadelphia at the age of eighteen, and Isabella Allen who became his wife, was also a native of Ireland, and came to the United States with her parents in childhood. They were married in Lancaster county, Pa., and emigrated to the wilderness shore at Harbor Creek, A. D. 1800, where they suffered in common with other pioneers from controversies about land titles and the privations incident to the early settlements on the shores of Lake Erie. They were educated by Scotch Presbyterian parents or relatives, and were strongly attached to that order of christians. They had seven children that arrived at adult years. They had sons James M., Andrew Jackson, Thos. Jefferson and John. Robert Scott, the father, was a decided christian and died at Harbor Creek about A. D. 1844, aged sixty-three, and his widow at a later date. The family were highly respectable. The eldest son was elected Sheriff of Erie County, and also appointed Post Master of the city of Erie.

John Scott, the deceased, came to Jamestown in the fall of 1827, and may at an earlier day than when he became a partner worked in the sash factory. He subsequently married Miss Elmira, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Eddy, a most excellent woman. They made a profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church--on the organization of the Presbyterian Church they united in forming it; and he was elected one of its ruling elders, and at the time of his decease, was the last surviving member of those originally elected on the organization of the church. He will long be remembered as an exemplary decided christian, of strict integrity, correct business habits, with the entire confidence of business men, and a pillar of the church, and forward in every benevolent work. I trust that one of his brothers-in-law, the Revd's. Drs. H. or Z. Eddy, will furnish for publication, in a religious paper, a more full memoir of him.

Your most obedient,
E. T. FOOTE.
Westfield, July 8, 1873.

It will be seen by the item we copy from the Republican, that Judge Foote is now in Westfield. He intended to remain sometime at Jamestown but his old complaint of asthma set in with such violence that he was compelled to leave. We hope he has experienced some relief at Westfield and that he will be enabled to assist in the preparation of the History of the County by Hon. A. W. Young.

Noyes
This obituary gives a brief of the Noyes, early in this country. In this Jamestown strong is Samuel Noyes an early settler of Ellery Hill whose widow & daughter resided in Foots town in Jamestown.

Obituary.
Doctor Samuel Sherwood Noyes, of New Canaan, Fairfield county, died at his house Monday evening, March 19th, in the 90th year of his age.
Doctor Noyes was a gentleman of the old school, whose urbanity and hospitality were hereditary through a line of ancestry, most or all of whom were clergymen for three or four hundred years in England and this country, the

Noyes
first representative of whom in this country was the first pastor over the church in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. His son, James, became pastor of the church in Stonington, and was one of the founders of Yale College, and his son, Rev. Joseph Noyes, was settled over the first (now Center) church in New Haven, marrying the daughter of his predecessor, Rev. James Pierpont. His homestead here was the former residence of Governor Eaton, now the property of Charles Atwater and Eli Whitney, Esqs., reaching to Wall street, Wall street not being then opened.
The ancestry of Doctor Noyes on the maternal side dates back to John Alden of the Mayflower. His father, Rev. John Noyes, was born on the New Haven homestead, and was the intimate friend and associate of the late Abraham Bishop, whose ancestral homestead, corner of Elm and State streets, adjoined his own father's. He was settled over the church in Weston, marrying the daughter of his predecessor and living on the homestead, which has been in the family from the first ceding by the Indians till the present time. Doctor Noyes was a more than ordinary successful practitioner, and had the confidence of his families to a remarkable degree. He commenced practice in New Canaan in 1811, and devoted himself faithfully to it till 1870, when a severe illness compelled him to retire from active life, and since then he has enjoyed the society of his friends and the oversight of his farm. He raised to maturity a family of nine children, five of whom survive him, two of them citizens of New Haven since 1831, Benjamin Noyes, Esq., formerly Bank and Insurance Commissioner, and Mr. Samuel Noyes of Apothecaries Hall. His wife died about two years ago at the age of 85.

118	James McManis	X
117	E. B. Dibble	X
116	John A. Angus	X
115		X
114		X
113		X
112		X
111		X
110		X
109		X
108		X
107	Pat McWhinney	X
106		X
105		X
104	H. Dickenson	X
103	John Murphy	X
102	Tim Crowley	X
101	John Hissinger	X
100	Cornelius McCusker	X
99	Mike Gallager	X
98	Tom McGinnis	X
97	Anthony Quiser	X
96	Pat O'Brien	X
95	H. E. Smith	X
	Amount brought over	
	NAMES	

Mc
in

use that word passion, because if you knew how I loved him, no other words will suit you. Brother, how far could you go to save a soul? We know how far the Master has gone. We know how far the missionaries have gone. I could tell you one who became a leper, of another who sold himself into slavery, of another who actually starved to death in his earnest endeavor to bring the lost sheep back. And how far dear brethren would you go? Here lies a man who

WOULD HAVE DIED TO SAVE A SOUL, and died for his Master died. I believe that this passion for souls shortened his days. His zeal consumed him. What he thought of those who had been entrusted to his care and for whom he must answer in the judgment he was almost beside himself. He could say with one of old, "give me souls or I die." What shall I say?

THIS BEHEAVED CHURCH.

He was every thing to you, dear friends, that a man could be. everything that an eloquent preacher and a faithful pastor could be. O, it was a great thing for one of his flock, to be under his pastoral care. To have a place in his prayers, to wait on his ministrations; a great thing simply to see from Sabbath to Sabbath, that manly and majestic form. How thankful I am that you appreciate the great gift, that you gave him the warmest place in your hearts, that you loved him as earnestly any man in this Empire State was ever loved. You would not consent to have the tie which bound him to you and you to him severed. You loved him to the end, and more and more to the end. What comfort now to know that he was your pastor to the very last, that he died your pastor, that he is now your pastor, your pastor in heaven, and that as one of you reach your father's house he will be waiting at the door to give you a pastor's welcome. I love you as I do my own dear flock, and because you were so kind and true to him. And may I remind you that the best tribute you can pay to his memory, that which he will feel the most, is to feed his converts, to walk in his steps and become as much like the Master as he sought to make you. No matter how much you may be favored and blest for the time to come, the best part of your patrimony will be the memory of that dear man gone. The mourning for any brother in this congregation and in this community is like the mourning of Hadadrimonda in the valley of Megiddon; like the mourning for the good King Josiah—every family mourns apart, and their wives apart; the eyes of the little children are red with weeping.

I have asked the Lord to give me a word for those who rest under the ministry of that saint made perfect, and are still out of Christ. You, dear friends, have more to meet than most men have. It is the lot of but few to listen to such a preacher; to such the long appeals and those bursts of eloquence which some times almost made you doubt whether it could be a man who brought the message. Shall those words shall those tears, shall those tender tones; shall all those sermons and all the exhortations rise against you in the judgment? Dear friends, next to meeting that rejected sinner of God you have nothing so much to dread, if you die in sin, as meeting that beloved friend, who wore himself out in trying to save you. And how

HE LOVED THIS CITY.

the city of his birth, the city of his childhood, the city of his youth—where he spent the whole of his ministry, which no inducements could entice him to leave—the city for which he had done as much as any other man that God had ever given a home here; the place of his father's sepulchre where his godly mother—how he loved her—sleeps in Jesus, and the boy whose going away all but broke his heart, is waiting until the day dawns. How he loved this city—its very dust was dear to him. Hopkins is gone. Clark is gone. Lord is gone. Heacock is gone! Few cities have had such men to lose. Their lives is the brightest page of your history—their memories the richest part of your patrimony.

I have felt all the way through this discourse, dear friends, as if I could not go too far, as if I could not say too much, as if I could not make him more than he was. If I have gone too far, charge it to the great love which I bore him; say that my heart misled me. "I am distressed for thee, my brother; very pleasant has thou been unto me. Thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of woman. How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished." I cannot say, I will not say—over more shall I take thee by the hand; never more shall I look thee in the face; never more shall I hear the sound of thy clarion voice; never more shall I feel the power of thy magnetic presence. I shall meet thee again, and in a better country and in a fairer climate—in that beloved city through whose streets no funeral procession ever creeps slowly along. But O, it will seem so long first.

And what a going away from the earth! what a "Hug a bit for glory is past. Who calls it death? who says it was dying? I need nothing more now but to see the face of God and be at rest." How characteristic—how much like him! I need nothing more now but to see the face of God and be at rest. Dear, dear brother! Thou hast seen the face of God; thou art at rest. No more wearisome days; no more wakeful nights; no more watchings of the morning; no more conflicts with sin; no more battles with disease; no more doubts that here thou never be dispelled; no more aspirations that here can never be met. Thou shalt hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on thee nor any heat, for the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall feed thee and shall lead thee unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from thy eyes. "The victory is won, the victory is won." Yes, dear brother, the victory is won—the victory over weakness and infirmity; the victory over sin, the victory over death, the victory over the grave, the victory is won. Thou hast received the conqueror's crown and it is doubly dear because the Lord, the righteous Judge, himself gave it to thee. "O Christ, O Christ, thou art all that a dying man wants; thy presence can turn the shadow of death into the morning." Who would not be nailed to the cross, who would not be bound to the stake, who would not be wrapped in a tarred sheet and set on fire if he might only go as he went.

At the close of the sermon, which was listened to with deep interest, the organist played the "Offertoire Funèbre." The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, of Washington, (Chaplain of the U. S. Senate) then delivered an eloquent and touching extemporaneous address, of which we present the following

REMARKS OF DR. SUNDERLAND.

When the tidings of Dr. Heacock's departure came, the speaker resolved that he could not do less than attend the burial. His tribute should be simple but sincere, for the departed was his friend. They began their ministry together, nearly, and the speaker first met him here more than a generation ago, and from that hour had never ceased to admire and love him. The first years of their acquaintance were memorable times, and in those days were formed some of the personal friendships which have been an inspiration through life. There was today in the outskirts of the city a home in which the speaker had spent many happy hours—the home of one whose fame had been so beautifully and truthfully chronicled by another and much loved friend.

Twenty-four years ago he had entered on his present pastorate, and the event was made signal at the time, by the presence of him whom we now mourned, and who came to preach the installation sermon. "O, what a sacred fire was then on those lips now so mute and cold!" There had been times when the speaker had seen him towering in the pride of argument and eloquence and felt, as doubtless his congregation had often felt, that in his majestic presence, his earnest words, his every look and bearing, our common humanity was sensibly enriched and exalted. Such a time was that in the Detroit Assembly of 1852, that conclave of mighty men engaged in debate on the sacred principles of human liberty, the relations of the family, and christian civilization. It was not too much to say that among them Heacock stood first. The last sermon the speaker ever heard him preach was in New-York, at the time of the great Evangelical Alliance. The discourse was on the prophet Elijah, and towards its close, when the audience was wrought up to the highest pitch of feeling, his great grand eyes were filled with tears, and his voice tremulous with emotion, as he described the goodness and care of God to His people in time of trouble.

All remember with what energy and pathos of conviction he espoused the great cause of anti-slavery, and how with resistless eloquence he insisted on the removal of the foul blot on our civilization. He had immense power on the platform, which was freely given in aid of every great moral and social reformation. But his great life-work was preaching God and winning men to the discipleship of Jesus. The stern and stormy points of theology he mainly handed over to others. His own delight was to dwell upon the unspeakable riches of Christ, and his blood as the all-sufficient remedy. He had power to impress human hearts scarcely ever rivalled. There were few men with so large a measure of strength and simplicity, power and modesty. He was no egotist; there was no self-assertion in him, although as we know he had a commanding presence, a magnificent mind and heart, and a majestic manner. But there dwelt in his composition no vestige of malice or bigotry. He was profoundly original, yet he rejoiced in books and revelled in the thoughts of other men. He could not abide anything mean or false, and the sense of justice glowed like a furnace-fire within him. His own has gone down without a cloud; on his life no shadow rests. His two fellow-townsmen come forward to mourn for him, especially the poor and unfortunate, who found in him a friend. His death caused sorrow all over the land to those who had heard his voice. To us God's grace is more or less inscrutable, but we know he was one of God's chosen ones. His end seemed so fitting, so kindly arranged by God himself. It was in the Spring, the prophet of the resurrection, on the first of May Sabbath morning, when people were thinking of worship, and his own family were singing his favorite hymn. "O brother beloved, Ambassador of Christ, what a place thou hast filled, what a work thou hast done."

That we are weak today with tears and sighs in our services is in no way a weakness and sorrow to be regretted. It is the life of the life hereafter. He has gone to the place prepared for him, to enter on a grander ministry on which the sun shall never set. Let us never suppose there is fallacy in the doctrine of the resurrection as brought to light through Christ. Let us know that it shall be as Christ testified and as the Gospel assures us. Yes, we shall see them all again and the tears of earth shall be turned into gladness, and the faith of time find its fruition in joys that never end.

When Dr. Sunderland closed, the chorus offered the "St. Paul, —" "To Thee, O Lord," &c., was sung by the Choral Union. The congregation then rose and joined in the singing of the Doxology, which closed the services. This was about five o'clock.

All who desired were then given an opportunity to view the features of the deceased for the last time. When this ceremony was concluded, the casket was borne to the hearse, and the long funeral cortege then started for Forest Lawn Cemetery.

AT THE GRAVE. It was in "the dusk of evening" that the last rites were performed over the open grave. The brief service was conducted by the Rev. Charles Wood, the Rev. Wolcott Calkins, and the Rev. D. R. Fraser, and the mortal remains of the beloved clergyman were laid to rest.

No.	Names	Amount brought forward,						
		Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Hours
210								
209								
208								
207								
206	J. Ryan,							
205	T. Hackett,							
204	W. Harburt,							
203	J. Terrell,							
202	F. Powell,							
201	F. Sheridan,							
200	M. D. Hawley,							
199	Geo. W. Howland,							
198	A. Spang,							
197	J. Boyu,							
196	James Coffey,							
195	J. Gore,							
194								
193	E. Williams,							
192	M. Mason,							
191	E. Goodman,							
190								
189	Lee R. Gilson,							
188	G. Keane,							
187	Thomas Ward,							
186	Austin Doane,							
185	Patrick Donnelly,							
184	Patrick Coffey,							
183								
182	Thomas Brown,							
181	John Coffey,							
180	Samuel Leets,							
179	Edwin D. Tucker,							
178	Patrick Kelley,							
177	Frank Williams,							
176	William Quinlan,							
175	Charles E. Hayes,							

Week ending

Week ending April 23

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									288 62	258 44	26 18		
95 H. E. Smith,	x	x	x	x	x				4 15	4 15	/		
96 Pat O'Brien,	x	x	/	x	x				5 00	5 00	/		
97 Anthony Quiser,	x	x	x	x	/				3 35	3 35	/		
98 Tom McGinnis,	x	x	x	x	/				7 50	7 50	/		
99 Mike Gallagher,	x	x	x	x	x				7 00	7 00	/		
100 Cornelius McCusker,	x	/	/	x					5 45	5 45	/		
101 John Hiesinger,	x	/	x	x	x				9 85	9 85	/		
102 Tim Crowley,	/	x	x	x	x				7 50	7 50	/		
103 John Murphy,	x								4 88	4 88	/		
104 H. Dickenson,	x	x	/	x	/				2 50	2 50	/		
105	/	2 11							92	92	/		
106	x	x	x	x	x				7 50	7 50	/		
107 Pat McWinney,	x	x	x	x					7 50	7 50	/		
108	x	x	x	x	x				7 07	7 07	/		
109	/	x	x	x	x				6 00	6 00	/		
110	x	x	x	/	x				7 00	7 00	/		
111	x	x	x	x	x				6 00	6 00	/		
112	x	x	x	x	x				6 65	6 65	/		
113	/	x	x	x	x				4 43	4 43	/	26 18	
116 John A. Angus,	x	x	4 30	4 30	4 30				24 00	24 00	/		
117 E. B. Dibble,	x	x	x	x	x				10 00	10 00	/		
118 James McManis,	11x	12x	/	x	x				6 69	6 69	/		
119 Fred Liebe,	x	x	3 30	x	x				4 22	4 22	/		
120									4 43 78	4 43 60	/	26 18	
121 James Kelley,	/	x	/	x	x				7 50	7 50	/		
122 Charles Roder,				3 01	4 01				6 70	6 03	/	67	
123 Edward McGuire,		/	/	/	/				3 78	3 78	/		
124 John Moore,	x	x	x	x	x				7 00	6 30	/	70	
125 Barney Sheridan,	x	x	/	/	x				3 35	3 35	/		
126 Thomas McGuire,	/	/	/	/	x				3 35	3 35	/		
127 M. McGuire,	x	x	x	x	x				5 85	5 85	/		
128 Gustavus Stripp,	3 22	10 10	/	3 04					4 87 06	4 60 51	/	22 55	
129 Jay Peck,	x	x	x	x	x				25 00	25 00	/	10 00	
130 Tom Conary,	/			x	x				12 00	12 00	/		
131	/	/	x	x	x				3 71	3 71	/		
132	/	/	x	x	x				5 26	5 26	/		
133	x	x	x	x	x				5 85	5 85	/		
Amount carried forward,									5 48 88	5 12 33	/	37 55	

90

Week commencing April 16 ending 23

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane,		/		/	/			8.10	8.10				
52 R. B. Hoyt,	x	x	10 1/2	x	x			7.60	7.60				47
53 C. Gardner,	x	x			/			2.43	2.43				
54 Mary Gorman,	/	x	/	x	x			4.52	4.32	x	20		
55 Jane Corbin,		/	/	/	/			4.90	4.70	x	20		
56 Mary Coyle,	x	x	x	/	/			7.45	6.71	x	74		
57 Sarah Whittier,	/	/	x	x				5.21	4.40	x	1.00		
58 Mrs. Doane,	/	/	x	x	x			3.67	3.67	/			
59 Mrs. Stevens,		x	/	/	/			8.77	8.77	/			
60 Eliza Stanley,	/	x	x	x				7.43	6.69	x	74		
61 Catharine Murray,	x	x	x	x	x			6.02	5.42	x	60		
62 Adelia Munson,	x			x	x			7.51	6.57	x	1.00		
63 Joanna Gorman,	x 20	10x	x	x	x			6.77	6.10	x	67		
71 John W. Lane,	x	x	x	x	x			19.56	17.56	x	2.00		46-
72 Levi F. Holt,	x	x	x	x	x			8.33	8.33	x	7.15		
73 Charles Willoughby,	x	x	x		/			8.32	7.49	x	83		
74 Charles Spiegall,	/	x	x	/	x			10.48	8.98	x	1.50		
75 M. Knight,	x	x	x	x	x			9.48	9.48	/			
76 Edmund Plumb,	x	x	/	x	x			8.33	6.83	x	1.50		
77 Edwin N. Kimball,	x	x	x	x	x			8.35	0.00	x	8.35		
78 William Gebhardt,	x	/	x	x	/			11.77	10.00	x	1.77		
79 Jacob Kesler,	x	x	x	x	x			7.85	7.07	x	78		
80 Daniel Frohmeyer,	x	x	x	x	x			11.00	9.35	x	1.65		
81 C. R. Smith,	x			/				4.60	4.60	/			
82 P. S. Morton,	x	x	x	x	x			2.75	1.00	x	2.75		
83 Geo. Dayton,	x	x	10x	x				2.00	4.00	/			
84	x	x	x	x	x			8.78	8.78	/	26 18		
85 John Campbell,	x	x	x	x	x			6.87	6.87	/	26 18		
86 John McCusker,	x	x	x	x				8.66	8.66	/			
87 James Bannon,	x	x	x	x	x			10.00	10.00	/			
88	x	/	x	x	x			10.00	10.00	/			
89 John Munsey,	x	x	x	x	x			9.00	9.00	/			
90 Richard Laby,	x		/	x	x			4.37	4.37	/			
91 Pat Bannon,	x	x	x	x	/			7.00	7.00	/			
92 John Bannon,	/	x	x	x	x			8.33	8.33	/			
93 William McMannis,	/	10x	10x	/	x			7.35	7.35	/			
94 John Dillon,	/	x	x	x	x			8.30	8.30	/			
Amount carried forward,								253.62	258.40	26.18			

Handwritten signature or initials in the bottom right corner.

Week ending Apr 17

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									901 66	805 30	96 36		
175 Charles E. Hayes,	/	x	x	x	x	x			12 00	12 00	X		
176 William Quinlan,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 20	8 00	X	4 20	
177 Frank Williman,	x	x	x	x	/	x			22 29	18 29	X	4 00	
178 Patrick Kelley,	x	/											
179 Edwin D. Tucker,	x	x	x		x	/			14 85	13 05	X	2 80	
180 Samuel Lecte,													
181 John Coffee,	/	x	x	x	x	x			16 45	10 45	X	6 00	
182 Thomas Brown,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	X	75	
183	x		x	x	x ¹⁰	x			7 00	6 30	X	70	
184 Patrick Coffee,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 00	6 30	X	70	
185 Patrick Donnelly,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	X	75	
186 Austin Doane,	/	x	x	x	x	x			18 00	14 40	X	3 60	
187 Thomas Ward,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6 67	6 00	X	67	
188 G. Keane,	/	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	7 50	/		
189 Lee R. Gilson,	x	x	x	x	x	x			13 39	10 79	X	2 60	
190	x								10 49 01	9 25 68	X	12 3 13	
191 E. Goodman,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	X	75	
192 M. Mason,									1 60	1 60	/		
193 E. Williams,	x	x	x	x	x	x			14 04	11 34	X	2 80	
194	/	/	x	/	x	x			3 50	3 50	/		
195 J. Gore,		/	x		x	x			5 00	5 00	/		
196 James Coffee,	x	x	x	x	x	x			9 00	9 00	/		
197 J. Boyn,		/	x	x	x	x			11 20	11 20	/		
198 A. Spang,	x	/	x	x	x	x			10 80	9 30	X	1 50	
199 Geo. W. Howland,	x	x	x	101	x	/			4 00	4 00	/		
200 M. D. Hawley,	x	/	x	x	/	x			6 87	6 19	X	68	
201 F. Sheriden,	x	x	x	/	x	x			6 00	6 00	/		
202 P. Powell,	x	x	/	/	x	x			5 85	5 85	/		
203 J. Terrell,	x	x	x	/	x	x			5 00	5 00	/		
204 W. Hurlburt,	x	x	/						5 00	5 00	/		
205 T. Hackett,	x	x	x	x	/	/			7 50	6 75	X	75	
206 J. Ryan,									1 87	1 87	/		
207 159									11 53 74	10 24 13	X	12 9 01	
208									3 00	3 10	/		
209									11 56 74	10 27 13	X		
210									9 91	9 91	/		
									11 60 05	10 37 04	X		

85

Week ending April 16

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									546.05	535.56	50.47		
134 <i>Outchman</i>									6.00	6.00	/		
135 <i>Jo Brin</i>									6.00	6.00	/		
136 Frederick Butricks,									14.46	14.46	/		
137 John Murphy,	x	/			x	x			7.32	7.32	/		
138 William Ward,	x	x	x	x	x	x			12.00	9.60	x	2.40	
139 Thomas Rochfort,	/	x	x	x	x	x			20.50	17.50	x	3.00	
140 Charles S. Reynolds,									11.40	11.40	/		
141 R. Hamant,									10.00	10.00	/		
142 Alexander Houston,	x	x	x	10.1	x	x			8.00	7.20	x	.80	
143 Alanda Beach,	x	x	x	x	10x	x			7.50	7.50	/		
144 Charles T. Sabin,	x	x	x	x	x	x			15.00	15.00	/		
145 Geo. L. Cook,	x	x	x	x	x	x			12.00			12.00	
146 Benj. Reddie,	x	x	x	x	x	x			2.00	2.00	/		
147									8.00	8.00	/		
148 Geo. Mix,	x	x							14.46	14.46	/		
149									3.20	3.20	/		
¹¹³ ¹²⁴ 150 Barney McLoughlin,	x	x							3.00	3.00	/		
									4.00	4.00	/		
									7.50	6.22	x	1.28	
156 James Burtricks,									12.00	12.00	x		
157 Mike Flanagan,	x	20x	x	x	/	x			9.82	5.00	x	4.82	
158 David Brown,		x	x	x	x	x			4.95	4.95	/		
159 Arthur Smith,	x	x	x	x	x	x			16.34	12.00	x	4.34	
160 James Corcoran,	x	/	x	x	x	x			7.00	3.00	x	4.00	
161 William O'Neil,	/	x	x	/	x	x			9.18	7.83	x	1.35	
162 Edward Dunn,	x	x	x		x	/			4.87	4.87	/		
163 Jeremiah Breen,	x	/	/	x	/	x			13.80	11.20	x	2.60	
164 John Lynch,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.00	6.30	x	.70	
165 James Fitzgerald,									11.12	9.45	x	1.67	
166 Henry Smith,	x	/	x	x	/	x			11.34	8.00	x	3.34	
167 Edward F. Gilson,													
168 Patrick Marr,	x	/	x	x	x	x			6.61	6.61	/		
169 C. Dunn,	x	/				/			2.00	2.00	/		
170 Patrick Cary,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.25	6.53	x	.72	
171 John Quinlan,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.50	6.75	x	.75	
172 Michael Brown,	x	x	x	x	x	x			14.01	11.21	x	2.80	
173 T. Flanagan,	x												
174 Charles Dermant,		x	10x	x30	x	x			6.00	5.40	x	.60	
									901.66	805.50		96.16	
Amount carried forward,													

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Week ending 9/22/16

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									300 94	275 57	25 37		
95 H. E. Smith,	x	x	x	x	x	x		4 57	4 57	/			
96 Pat O'Brien,	x	x	x	x	x	x		7 73	7 73	/			
97 Anthony Quiser,	x	x	x	x	x	x		3 89	3 89	/			
98 Tom McGinnis,	x	x	x	x	x	x		7 50	7 50	/			
99 Mike Gallager,	x	x	x	x	x	x		7 00	7 00	/			
100 Cornelius McCusker,	/	x	x	x	x	x		6 00	6 00	/			
101 John Hiessinger,	/	x	x	x	x	x		10 00	10 00	/			
102 Tim Crowley,	x	/	x	x	x	x		7 37	7 37	/			
103 John Murphy,	x	x	x	/	x	x		7 50	7 50	/			
104 H. Dickenson,	x	x	x	x	x	x		3 00	3 00	/			
105	/	x	x	x	x	x		6 48	6 48	/			
106	/	x	x	x	x	x		7 37	7 37	/			
107 Pat McWinney,	x	x	x	/	x	x		7 50	7 50	/			
108	x	/	x	x	x	x		6 67	6 67	/			
109	x	x	x	x	x	x		5 00	5 00	/			
110	/	x	x	x	x	x		8 40	8 40	/			
111	x	x	x	x	x	x		6 00	6 00	/			
112		x	x	x	x	x		8 00	8 00	/			
116 John A. Angus,	x	x	x	x	x	x		24 60	24 60	/			
117 E. B. Dibble,	x	x	x	x	x	x		12 00	12 00	/			
118 James McManis,	/	/	x	x	10/	1		5 84	5 84	/			
119 Fred Liebe,	x	x	x	10/	x	10x		5 10	5 10	/			
120								468 46	442 09	25 37			
121 James Kelley,	x	x	x	x	x	x		8 00	7 20	x	80		
122 Charles Roder,	/	/	/	/	/	/		6 98	6 98	/			
123 Edward McGuire,	/	x	x					4 62	4 62	/			
124 John Moore,	x	x	x	x	x	x		7 00	6 30	x	70		
125 Barney Sheridan,	/	30x	x	x	10x	/		4 04	4 04	/			
126 Thomas McGuire,	/	/	/	x	x	x		4 00	4 00	/			
127 M. McGuire,	x	x	x	x	x	/		7 00	7 00	/			
128 Gustavus Stripp,	/	/	20/	/	20/			45 50	25 00	x	20 50		
129 Jan Peck													
130 To													
131													
132													
133													

Am

09

Week commencing April 9 ending 16

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane, <i>Sum 2681 Sum 2301</i>	/		X	/	/				518	518			
52 R. B. Hoyt,	/	/	X ⁸⁰	X	/	X			961	961			
53 C. Gardner,	X	X	X	X	X	X			462	462			
54 Mary Gorman,	X	/	/	/	/	/			505	480	X	25	
55 Jane Corbin,	X	/	X ⁸⁰	/	/	X			511	486	X	25	
56 Mary Coyle,	X		X	/	X	/			675	608	X	67	
57 Sarah Whittier,	X	X	X	X	X	/			653	553	X	100	
58 Mrs. Doane,	X	X	X	X	X	/			525	525			
59 Mrs. Stevens,	/	X	X	/					500	500			
60 Eliza Stanley,	X	X	/	/		X			705	635	X	70	
61 Catharine Murray,	X	X	X	X	/	/			446	426	X	20	
62 Adelia Munson,	X	X	/	X	X	/			817	717	X	100	
63 Joanna Gorman,	X	X	X ⁴⁰	X	/	/			659	594	X	65	
71 John W. Lane,	X	X	X	X	X	X			1670	1470	X	200	
72 Levi F. Holt,	/	X	X	X	X	X			1000	850	X	150	
73 Charles Willoughby,	X	X	X	X	X	X			913	778	X	135	
74 Charles Spiegall,	X	X	X	X	X	/			1059	909	X	150	
75 M. Knight,	X	X	X	X	X				793	793			
76 Edmund Plumb,	X	X	X	X	X ¹⁰	X			1000	850	X	150	
77 Edwin N. Kimball,	X	X	X	X	X				900	750	X	150	
78 William Gebhardt,	X	X	X	X	X	X			1258	1018	X	240	
79 Jacob Kesler,	X			/		/			566	366	X		
80 Daniel Frohmeyer,	X	X	X	X	X	X			1200	960	X	240	
81 C. R. Smith,	X	X	X						552	553			
82 P. S. Morton,	X	X	X	X	X	X			568	68	X	500	
83 Geo. Dayton,	X		/						400	400			
84	X	X	/	X	X	X			795	795			
85 John Campbell, <i>Sum</i>		20X	X	X	X	X			215.50 737	14.50 707		23 81	
86 John McCusker,	/	X	X	/		X			1300	1300			
87 James Bannon,	X	/	X	X	X				1000	1000			
88	X	X	X	X	X	X			1000	850	X	150	
89 John Munsey,	X	X	X	X	X	X			900	900			
90 Richard Laby,	X	X	X	/	X	X			728	728			
91 Pat Bannon,	X	X	X	X	X	X			700	700			
92 John Bannon,	X	X	X	X	X	/			1000	1000			
93 William McMannis,	X	X	X	X	X	X			900	900			
94 John Dillon,	X	/	/	/	X				303 30094	303 27557		25 37	
Amount carried forward,													

Week ending April 9

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,					/				842 56	774 09	168 47		
175 Charles E. Hayes,	x			x	x			9 30	9 30	x			
176 William Quinlan,	x		x	x	x			6 00	3 00	x	3 00		
177 Frank Williman,	x	x	x	x	x			21 24	15 00	x	6 24		
178 Patrick Kelley,	x	x	10x	x	x			5 00	5 00	/			
179 Edwin D. Tucker,	x				/			9 23	8 31	x	92		
180 Samuel Leete,													
181 John Coffee,	x	x	x	x	x			12 00	6 00	x	6 00		
182 Thomas Brown,	x	x	x	/	x			7 31	6 58	x	73		
183	x		/					6 00	5 00	x	1 00		
184 Patrick Coffee,	/	x	x	x	x			6 00	5 40	/	60		
185 Patrick Donnelly,	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	x	75		
186 Austin Doane,	x	x	x	x	x			17 45	15 00	x	2 45		
187 Thomas Ward,	x			x				5 32	5 32	x			
188 G. Keane,	x		/	x	x			5 62	5 62	/			
189 Lee R. Gilson,	/	10x	x	x	x			9 00	7 65	x	1 35		
190	/		101					2 92	2 92	x			
191 E. Goodman,	x	10x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	x	75		
192 M. Mason,								17 95	15 69	x	92 26		
193 E. Williams,	x	x	x	x	x			10 00	8 50	x	1 50		
194	x	x	x	x	x			3 90	3 90	/			
195 J. Gore,	/	x	x	x	x			6 00	5 40	x	60		
196 James Coffee,	x	x	x	x	x			9 00	9 00	/			
197 J. Boyn,	x							2 52	2 52	/			
198 A. Spang,	x	x	x	x	/			9 64	8 68	x	96		
199 Geo. W. Howland,	/							3 98	3 98	/			
200 M. D. Hawley,	x	x	x	x	/			7 44	6 70	x	74		
201 F. Sheriden,	x	x	x		/			5 01	4 76	x	25		
202 P. Powell,	/		x	x	y			5 23	5 23	/			
203 J. Terrell,	x	x	/	x	x			5 02	5 02	/			
204 W. Hurlburt,	x	x	x	x	x			5 00	5 00	/			
205 T. Hackett,	x	x	x	/	/			6 81	6 13	x	68		
206 J. Ryan,	/	x	x	x	x			5 95	5 95	/			
207 C. (unclear)								2 25	2 25				
208 # 141								10 60	10 00				
209 # 130								50	50				
210 # 127								75	75				
								1 52	1 52				
								10 60	9 83	46			

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69

THE OLD SETTLERS RE-UNION PICNIC

"SHALL AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE
FORGOT?"

A Grand Time.

OVER 5,000 PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE



Tuesday, Sep. 17th, 1873.

THE HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN
OF HANOVER PRIOR TO 1812, AS READ AT
THE HANOVER RE-UNION, SEPT. 10TH,
BY H. H. HAWKINS, ESQ., OF SIL-
VER CREEK.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens of Hanover:

It is with much trepidation that I appear before you on this joyous occasion, fearing in the first place that whatever I may say will fail to interest, and second that my physical condition will not permit me to speak so as to be heard and understood. But passing these admonitions, I will at once enter upon a brief history of the early times connected with our locality, drawn both from documents of a reliable character as well as from the lips of those who participated in the scenes mentioned.

And here at the outset I would say that it is to be regretted that at this day there should be a question as to the individual who first made his way into Chautauqua county and became an actual settler. Such however is the fact. In the endeavor of those who have been and are to-day engaged in furnishing material which they, I doubt not, desire to be truthful and accurate, a theory has been advanced with much assurance in contra-distinction of the position I have put forth and which I have great confidence I shall be able to maintain. The public have an interest in the matter, and it is but reasonable that they should demand the removal as far as possible at this day of every doubt upon the subject that the honor may be accorded to whom it is due.

Believing as I do the man who felled the first tree and commenced clearing a place for a human habitation was for fifty years a resident of our town, I deem it but just to Amos Sottle to state that he began his improvements in the year 1797 on the rich bottom land of Cattaraugus creek in the town of Hanover.

Sottle was engaged in the surveys for the Holland Land Company in the years 1797 and 1798 in this vicinity and in the spring of 1801 settled down upon his selected piece of land where he lived until 1849 when he died.

Dr. A. R. Avery moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hawkins for his very excellent paper.

Music—Quickstep, by Forestville Band.
The President here rose and after referring to the magnitude of the crowd present, said that while this occasion was intended for a Re-Union of the old folks, it was in reality a re-union of all the folks of the town. He then announced that he had the pleasure to introduce to the audience that venerable and cherished man, the Hon. Elial T. Foote—a man who was for many years closely identified with the history of the county, and who had taken a deep interest in the preservation of its records and earlier incidents.

Three rousing hip-hip hurrahs greeted the venerable Judge as he stepped forward to respond. It was evident that he was deeply impressed; that memory was active in recalling the earlier days, and while his emotions were strong, yet he spoke calmly and clearly as follows:

Friends
You behold before you a feeble old man, whose days on earth are nearly spent. As I cast my mind backward, I am forced to ask where are the Mixers, the Camps, and that pioneer Justice, Deacon Brownell, and many other of the earlier settlers with whom I once mingled and whom I valued as friends? Now peacefully sleeping in your neighboring cemeteries. I know but few who are left—a few like Capt. Pattison here, who is even older than I am. You knew me when I had the honor to sit upon the Bench, when I was in the flush of manhood, weighing 250 lbs. Now I am reduced to 160 lbs. I have always esteemed the citizens of your town; they have stood by me through my official life. I wanted to see you and thank you for your kindness to me, and it gives me great pleasure to be here to-day—perhaps the last time I shall enjoy that happiness. I wish every town in the county had an organization of this kind; glad you have a Hawkins to perpetuate your earlier history. I had contemplated writing a history of the county, but am too old now and have passed the matter over to Mr. Young, who has his history now in preparation. I differ a little from Mr. Hawkins as to the first settler—an honest difference—yet we are friendly, and the public will be the jury and decide which is right. I hope you will furnish to Mr. Young all the true and valuable information you can—incidents of the early days and biographies of the noble pioneers. Preserve your history; keep the names and deeds of your fathers imperishable; your goodly men, as Spencer and Handy and many others—I cannot name them all. This day reminds me that it is the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie 60 years ago. God's providence was in that battle. The changes since then

and preserved a copy in his scrap book which he still has. The very language Mr. Brown used about Sottle in his lecture was taken from Mr. Hawkins' letter to him of Feb. 2d, 1843. Will H. deny it?
In 1846 the Hon. Emory F. Warren wrote his volume, "Historical Sketches of Chautauqua County" which was published by A. Fletcher, printer and bookseller of Jamestown. Judge Warren announced as the result of his investigation, that James McMahan was the pioneer settler of the county. "The first purchase of lands for settlement within the present limits of the county was made by Gen. John McMahan, A. D. 1801, of the present town of Westfield at \$2.50 an acre, on a credit of ten years. About 4000 acres of the present town of Ripley, was purchased soon afterwards by Col. James McMahan. The first attempt to subdue the dense forest that everywhere covered the surface was made in 1802, by the last named individual near where the village of Westfield is now located. On this spot ten acres were cleared, and the first dwelling of the white man erected. Edward McHenry settled on the adjoining tract the same year. These were the first locations of proprietors within the county, with the intention of making it a permanent residence. It should be mentioned however that for nearly four years previous to 1800, Amos Sottle had resided near Cattaraugus Creek in the present town of Hanover: after which he was absent several years and finally returned and became a permanent citizen. Two or three other persons came into the county and located in the same spot about the same period." The entire edition of Judge Warren's history was soon sold and was generally approved, and for about thirty years I never heard his decision about the pioneer settler, Col. McMahan, questioned or condemned. Col. McMahan and Amos Sottle were then living and many early residents about them. I know that the land office records and Judge Peacock were freely consulted and every pains taken to arrive at the truth. How many of the early pioneer residents of the county were then living and approved of Mr. Brown and Judge Warren's histories.

A. W. Young, Esq., was next introduced

Wednesday Morning,

The Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

Who was the first Settler in
Chautauqua County?

REPLY BY HON. E. T. FOOTE

To the Editor of the Fredonia Censor and other papers that have published a communication from H. H. Hawkins Esq., with the above head under date of the 3d of August.

On my perusal of the above article in which I was evidently alluded to, as one who in deciding the above question was governed by "high sounding military titles or influential friends" which I deem a most unkind, untrue and unjust insinuation. I am in feeble health and infirm in years, and it is a burthen for me to write yet self defense leads me to attempt a reply. Samuel A. Brown Esq., in a course of lectures before the students of the Jamestown Academy and others in April and May, 1843, was the first to enunciate that Col. James McMahan was the first settler of Chautauqua county, at the present town of Westfield, A. D. 1802. He stated that "James McMahan visited this county in 1795 and traveled extensively; that Gen. John McMahan purchased of Mr. Busti, the land agent of the Holland Land Company at Philadelphia in 1801, the present town of Westfield at \$2.50 an acre on a credit of ten years. Col. James McMahan purchased of Mr. Ellicott at Batavia, on the same price and credit as his brother, 4,000 acres adjoining his brother's township. In 1802 James McMahan cleared ten acres and Edward McHenry settled on his land. They may with propriety be styled the pioneers of Chautauqua county as they purchased and settled with the intention of making this county their permanent residence, though one Amos Sottle had resided from 1796 to 1800 in Cattaraugus bottoms, and then absent two or three years, but afterwards returned and became a permanent resident. Sottle in 1798 and '99 assisted Joseph Ellicott in running township lines. About 1800, one Skinner from Susquehanna county, Pa., opened a house of entertainment and resided three or four years, since called the Mack Stand. Charles Avery came about the same time and traded with the Indians.

At the time of McMahan's settlement, the nearest settlement on the east was Buffalo, excepting Sottle and Skinner, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek. The facts herein relating to the town of Hanover, have been politely furnished me by H. H. Hawkins Esq."

Mr. Brown stated in his introductory lecture that he had spent all the time he could spare in traveling and conversing with early settlers, in searching public records, and an extensive correspondence that his lectures might have truth for their support. The lectures were very fully attended and published weekly in the Jamestown Journal, as delivered, and I think in some other papers, and were extensively read and approved, and never as I believe contradicted for thirty years, and no other opinion advanced about the first settler of Chautauqua county. Both Col. McMahan and Sottle were then living and many early residents, their neighbors. I know Mr. Hawkins had a copy of the lectures which he highly approved,

and preserved a copy in his scrap book which he still has. The very language Mr. Brown used about Sottle in his lecture was taken from Mr. Hawkins' letter to him of Feb. 2d, 1843. Will H. deny it?

In 1846 the Hon. Emory F. Warren wrote his volume, "Historical Sketches of Chautauqua County" which was published by A. Fletcher, printer and bookseller of Jamestown. Judge Warren announced as the result of his investigation, that James McMahan was the pioneer settler of the county. "The first purchase of lands for settlement within the present limits of the county was made by Gen. John McMahan, A. D. 1801, of the present town of Westfield at \$2.50 an acre, on a credit of ten years. About 4000 acres of the present town of Ripley, was purchased soon afterwards by Col. James McMahan. The first attempt to subdue the dense forest that everywhere covered the surface was made in 1802, by the last named individual near where the village of Westfield is now located. On this spot ten acres were cleared, and the first dwelling of the white man erected. Edward McHenry settled on the adjoining tract the same year. These were the first locations of proprietors within the county, with the intention of making it a permanent residence. It should be mentioned however that for nearly four years previous to 1800, Amos Sottle had resided near Cattaraugus Creek in the present town of Hanover: after which he was absent several years and finally returned and became a permanent citizen. Two or three other persons came into the county and located in the same spot about the same period." The entire edition of Judge Warren's history was soon sold and was generally approved, and for about thirty years I never heard his decision about the pioneer settler, Col. McMahan, questioned or condemned. Col. McMahan and Amos Sottle were then living and many early residents about them. I know that the land office records and Judge Peacock were freely consulted and every pains taken to arrive at the truth. How many of the early pioneer residents of the county were then living and approved of Mr. Brown and Judge Warren's histories.

In 1849 O. Turner Esq. wrote his large octavo volume, "Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase" in which he had the aid of the agent of the general land office at Batavia, and the privilege of examining all the maps, field notes, surveys, accounts of sales and documents in that office under the auspices of the Holland Land Company.

It was evidently a work of much labor and research. It would naturally be expected that some errors might occur relating to the numerous counties, and territory of the entire purchase. It has had an extensive circulation and is much used as a book of reference and reliable authority. Mr. Turner says in his history: "James McMahan, from New York, settled at Chautauqua. He had commenced negotiations for the purchase of a township in a personal visit to this region, soon after the surveying commenced, in 1798. In Sept. 1802, he contracted for the purchase of town 4, range 14, which included the mouth of Chautauqua Creek, and site of the village of Westfield. Although he first settled there and built a mill, it would seem the land was never conveyed to him. His location was changed to town 3, range 15, now Ripley, where he purchased eight or nine thousand acres, and became the founder of McMahan settlement. It has been stated that Edward McHenry was the next settler on the adjoining tract. The author is disposed to conclude that McHenry settled under the auspices of Gen. McMahan, inasmuch as there is no record of any contract with the Holland Company. John McHenry was the first white child born in the county. Edward

McHenry was drowned in Lake Erie in 1803. The first white resident in the county of Chautauqua was Amos Sottle. He had resided near the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek for three years before the sale of the Holland Land Company's land commenced. "The mills of Gen. McMahan were erected on Chautauqua Creek in 1804, but probably not in operation. The settlement of Chautauqua county was rapid almost from the commencement until the war of 1812." As far as I can recollect I had not published my own opinion about the pioneer settler of Chautauqua in 1849, although I concurred substantially with the three preceding writers. McMahan and Sottle were both dead in 1849; yet who, I ask, had advanced the opinion that any other than James McMahan was the pioneer settler? No one as far as I know, on his own responsibility, until 1873, more than seventy years from the date of settlement and more than thirty years since it was publicly announced without contradiction, that Col. McMahan was the pioneer settler.

French's Gazetteer of the state of New York was published at Syracuse, the headquarters of the manufacture of county directories, in 1860. I knew nothing about the book, until I saw its publication announced, when I sought the first opportunity to examine it. I found at page 210 a statement that "Elial T. Foote, now of New Haven, Conn., for twenty years first Judge of Chautauqua county, says that the first settlement was made in 1794 by several persons from Erie, Pa., among whom were the Lowry brothers. These persons had been induced to locate in Pennsylvania by fraudulent representations and were obliged to leave their improvements and commence anew in the wilderness. They settled in the limits of Chautauqua county, but the precise place is unknown." I never made such a statement or authorized it. It is untrue and who should have imposed on the author and given my name as authority I know not. I immediately wrote the author and denied the authenticity. I also wrote the Jamestown Journal denying the statement imputed to me. On page 216, under the head of Westfield, "among the early settlers were Arthur Bell and James Montgomery, from Pennsylvania, who located a little west of Westfield village. Abraham Frederic and Daniel Kinkade in 1802, and Gen. John and James McMahan on the present site of the village in 1803. The first child born was John McHenry in 1802. The first marriage, that of James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor, June 30th, 1805, and the first death, that of Edward McHenry, drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Erie, in 1803. John McMahan erected the first sawmill and grist mill in 1804, on and near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek. Edward McHenry kept the first inn in 1802. The first school was taught by Wm. Murray in 1803, and James Atkins kept the first store in Westfield village in 1808. The first settlement was made by Edward McHenry from Pennsylvania in 1801." There are several errors in not mentioning a number more settlers in 1802, among them Col. James McMahan. McHenry settled on McMahan's land, and was induced by Col. James McMahan to settle there in 1802, and open an inn which was continued by his widow after his death until quite aged; and always a respectable house. I find the following on page 210: "The first settlement in the county was made at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in 1797 by Amos Sottle, who soon after making the first improvement left and returned in 1801, with Sidney and Rosecrantz." This statement is untrue. What correspondent imposed it upon the editor, I know not, but probably the one that basely used my name to propagate a falsehood. I have introduced French's Gazetteer in this case, not as authority, but to publicly contradict its statements about me lest after my decease his statement in regard to the settle

ment of this county should be used to sustain false history. We have quite too many unreliable non resident speculators in subscription books founded on anonymous correspondents.

In addition to the history of Col. McMahan's settlement at the Cross Roads in Westfield, as given by Messrs. Brown, Warren and Turner, I will give additional facts for which I have documentary proof. The McMahan contracts with the Holland Company were wholesale contracts made in manuscript, not one of their printed blank forms, and quite lengthy, with liberal provisions evidently intended to encourage emigration and sales in smaller parcels to actual settlers. John McMahan's contract for the present town of Westfield, town 4, range 14, was for 22,014 acres of land at \$2 50 an acre on a credit payable by installments in ten years. The township had not been surveyed into lots. James McMahan surveyed it into lots in 1802, one mile square instead of three fourths miles square as are all other townships in the county. James McMahan had the entire charge and agency, at discretion, in his brother's township. His brother had not been on the land and did not come on to it until 1803. James McMahan in 1802 selected for himself some of his brother's township some hundred acres for his home and to be added to it from the Holland Land Company, and made ten acres of improvement, built a house on it, and moved his family into it. He also induced Edward McHenry from Pennsylvania to open an inn on John McMahan's land, in the spring of 1802, which was continued by Mrs. McHenry many years after her husband's death, and always a respectable house, and where the town meetings, elections and trainings were held for many years. James McMahan purchased by contract of the Holland Land Company, on the same or similar terms of payment by wholesale contract, as his brother had done, 4,014 acres of unsurveyed land in town 3, range 15 in Ripley, adjoining his brother's land and Lake Erie, which he surveyed into lots, by lines running at right angles, as far as consistent, with the lake shore instead of meridian lines, as in other townships. The present maps show the peculiarities of McMahan's surveys in both tracts.

By the terms of the large wholesale contract, there were three modes provided for purchasing lands of McMahan. I will give the substance of them:

1. By articles between the parties, on such terms as they might agree upon.
2. By moving a family on to the land and erecting a house and residing therein, and paying to the Holland Land Company \$2.75 an acre, he shall have a deed from the company, and the purchase money to be applied on the wholesale contract.
3. By the purchaser clearing and fencing eight acres of his land and erecting a house, and his family living therein, could give bond and mortgage for the amount due on credit with interest at \$2.75 an acre, and receive a deed from the Holland Land Company.

Col. James McMahan managed both tracts as if solely his own in 1802, and in that year sold over 2000 acres to some seven or eight emigrants on the land who settled on it, and ultimately they or their assignees received deeds. In 1803 still more land was sold to emigrants. I believe the books show eight or nine actual settlers in 1802, viz: J. Allen, J. Braunan, A. Frederic, D. Kinkaid, W. and A. Fisher, W. Murray, M. Dickey, A. Bell and C. Dull. James McMahan also made sales of land on his Ripley purchase, but I have not time or space for particulars. John McMahan removed to his land in 1803 and built for himself a house near Chautauqua Creek, where he built first gristmill and sawmill in the county

in 1804. In 1803 Wm. Murray taught a school at the X Roads. Preaching was occasionally enjoyed at Col. McMahan's house, from Connecticut missionaries traveling to and from New Connecticut; and when no preaching, social religious meetings were held at Col. McMahan's on the Sabbath, and a printed sermon read, Deacon James Montgomery about 1803 and onward was an active leader. I have old letters from him with a history of early religious matters in early days.

In 1804-5, the Rev. Robert Pattison, was hired to preach a quarter of the time at the Cross Roads, the balance of the time he preached at North East and Coll's Station, Pa. Both of the McMahans were professedly pious and members of churches in Eastern Pennsylvania. James continued a member of the Ripley Presbyterian church until his death. John McMahan, I think, was not a member of any church, the latter part of his life while residing in Mayville. A large share of the early emigrants to the Cross Roads and vicinity were from Eastern Pennsylvania, and had been acquainted with the McMahans, and were most industrious, hardy, laborious men and many of them professedly pious; a share of Scotch Irish Presbyterians. In 1808 a Presbyterian church was formed by the Rev. John Lindsley, Messrs. McMahans and their wives, and Deacon James Montgomery and wife, Mrs. Arthur Bell and Mrs. D. Kinkaid were the first members. "Father Spencer" commenced preaching to them on his missionary tours in 1808, and he preached to them on his way to Erie and back, going and coming, at least four times a year, says Deacon Montgomery, until they had a settled pastor.

I will now turn my attention briefly to Mr. Hawkins' communication of August 3d, although he having advanced a new historic position, in which a statement of mine is criticised and contradicted, he was bound when called on, as I think, to assume the affirmative and offer his proofs by evidence. He says he has sufficient evidence to "establish every point mentioned." I have called for proof, but as he declines, I will allude to some "points."

Where I concur in any of his points I will admit that we may narrow the discussion. I frankly admit that the date of an emigrant's location on the Holland Land Co.'s lands cannot always be determined by the date of his "article," especially when he locates before the land is surveyed, but as soon as the land was surveyed into lots, he was required to take a deed, or an article, or a booking on the booking register, with terms, &c. I have the original first Register of the bookings of the Holland Land Co. commencing in 1800, and extending onward for years, but Sottle's name is not in it. I admit that Sottle was an axeman under Amzi Atwater, a Holland Land Co.'s surveyor of range and township lines in 1798-9, but not under Mr. Ellicott personally, who never surveyed a mile in Chautauqua county. Sottle's name was recorded by his surveyor as a resident of Chenango Co., N. Y. I admit that a worthless white, drunken, grossly immoral, lazy, bad man, with an African wife, might possibly, but not probably be a pioneer settler; but such a man is not a credible witness in any case, especially in his own case, by reason of which I feel called upon to scan Sottle's character.

Mr. Hawkins says he "has evidence sufficient to establish most conclusively every point or detail mentioned." I call for proof of the following points:

Point 1.—"It was during the early summer of the year 1797 that Amos Sottle, then about twenty-three years of age, turned his face westward from Chenango county, in this State; found himself in the month of August on the rich bottom lands near the mouth of

Cattaraugus creek, in the present county of Chautauqua, and the same fall, 1797, Sottle selected and settled on that lot of land subsequently laid off and numbered as Lot 61* of the Cattaraugus village, and about one and a half miles from the mouth of Cattaraugus creek."

Point 2.—The following years, 1798 and 1799, he assisted in the surveys then being made by the Holland company, as axman and chamman, and had the lot upon which his improvements had been made booked to him on the spot by Mr. Ellicott's writing his name upon the map or field notes. In after years Mr. Ellicott became the general agent for the Holland Land Company, and received payment of Sottle for the piece of land so selected and noted, a nominal sum only being demanded, for reason as stated by Mr. Ellicott, "that Sottle was the first settler, and one of his boys in the surveys."

Point No. 3.—In the fall of 1799, as the cold weather, approached and as the surveys were being closed for the season, Mr. Sottle went to Sandusky, Ohio, where he intended to spend the winter only. Sickness, however, detained him, and in the early spring of 1801 he returned to his home and improvements at Cattaraugus, accompanied by Wm. Sidney, and Capt. Rosecrant's, the latter an officer of Gen. Anthony Wayne's army, (See Irving's History of Gen. Anthony Wayne.) then approaching in the northwest against the hostile Indians. Rosecrant was the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Wayne to the head chief of the Seneca nation of Indians, then residing at Genesee, Buffalo Creek, Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations. Mr. Sottle assisted in the execution of Capt. Rosecrant's mission and at once repaired to his rude home and continued to reside upon the same spot quietly and uninterruptedly until the year 1848 or '49, when he died."

Was not Gen. Wayne's memorable battle and crushing victory over the Indians and their British allies, secretly aiding them, in August, 1794?—Was not Wayne's treaty and the humble submission of the Indians to the United States in 1795?

Did not Gen. Wayne die at the blockhouse in Erie, Pa., where he was interred at the foot of the flagstaff, in 1796? What kind of "despatches were being carried from Gen. Wayne by Rosecrants and Sottle to the Seneca chiefs in the spring of 1801?" I have not been able to refer to Irving's history of Gen. Wayne in this village. Gen. Wayne's victory was of immense importance to the United States, especially to the then Northwestern territory. Gen. Harmar's and Sinclair's armies had been defeated, and there is abundant evidence to show that if the Indians had been victorious over Gen. Wayne the western frontier would have been attacked with the tomahawk and scalping knife but God overruled to save our country from the impending danger.

You say Amos Sottle was "a man remarkable for his eccentricities, acquirements and singular dignity and politeness." It must have been of the Cattaraugus reservation stamp. You state that one Skinner, in the year 1800, opened a small house of entertainment, in after years well known; as the Mack Stand, and that "here we have a clue to the first hotel in the county." Please explain; I have some documentary evidence about that shanty hotel. There never was a comfortable place for a white man to stay over night on the Cattaraugus bottoms, or to cross the creek, until Capt. John Mack removed there. Capt. M. was an honorable man with pecuniary means, and introduced a new era. His "article," I think, bore date in 1804, the year town 6, range 10, was surveyed into lots for sale. Could Capt. M. have had neighbors like himself instead of Sottle, the "bottoms" would have been improved. Instead of that, one-half of that beautiful, rich bottom land composing the Cattaraugus village lots remained in a state of

nature and was sold to Messrs. Morse, Beardsley and Stewart as unimproved in 1828, thirty-one or more years from the date of Sottle's pretended settlement. What a settler that Sottle!!

Mr. Hawkins says: "There is to be sure a difference between a settler and a resident, but the difference in this case is altogether too fine spun to take favorably with an unprejudiced public." I have no doubt that Messrs. Brown, Warren and Turner intended to use words according to Webster's definitions. I do so as far as I am competent, and that there may be no misunderstanding, I here add the definitions of certain words from Webster's quarto Dictionary of 1860, by which I abide:

RESIDENT.—Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continued length of time; fixed; residing, as, *resident* in the city or in the country.

PIONEER.—One who goes before to remove obstructions, or prepare the way for another.

SETTLE.—To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people; as the French first settled Canada; the Puritans settled New England; Plymouth was settled in 1620.

SETTLER.—One who settles—especially one who establishes himself in a colony; as a settler in Oregon.

Up to this point in the discussion, we have the concurrent testimony of all the records relating to the subject of the first settlement of this county; that of the three persons named as historians, who long since, and when no controversy had arisen, investigated the subject with a view to arrive at the truth of history, that Col. McMahan was the pioneer settler of Chautauqua county. This testimony has come down to us unquestioned and uncontroverted, has been accepted as a verity and forms a part of the annals of the county.

By what evidence and to what extent, I ask, have these conclusions, so carefully approved and so deliberately formed, been in any manner weakened? The claim that Amos Sottle was entitled to the honorable distinction so generally accorded to Col. McMahan, rests solely upon Sottle's unsupported statements. Now, who was Amos Sottle? The traces of his early history show that he was a native of Vermont, and in his youth removed to Chenango county in this state; that previous to 1800, he was engaged as a helper to the surveyors of the Holland Purchase, but not Mr. Ellicott in person, and was a while in the same service in 1796 and '97 while the Western Reserve in Ohio was being surveyed. He led a nomadic life and spent several years among the Indians on the Cattaraugus Creek where he acquired their habits of indolence and intemperance, and their general modes of life. In later years he married or lived with a *negress* to the great mortification and grief of his relatives, some of whom at least moved in respectable circles; and from this period seems to have been cut off from all intercourse with his kindred. He had then taken up his residence at Cattaraugus Creek; but there is no evidence contained in the records of the land offices of the Holland Land Company or of the county clerk's office in this county, that he had located or acquired any interest in any real estate, until in the year 1806. From this time, until near the time of his death, he resided on one of the Cattaraugus Village lots with his African wife, who was the "better man" of the two, and raised a family of semi-intellectual unschooled mulatto children.

After the death of his wife in 1811, he led even more than before (if possible) an intemperate, thriftless life after the "whiskey Indian" fashion, and lived in a shanty, and died in 1849. The concurrent testimony of all who knew him, during the last thirty years of his life, was to the effect that he was a man of coarse, brutal passions and instincts, licentious and intemperate to excess, and died as he had lived, a disgusting object of humanity.

To satisfy the candid reader that this description of the life and character of Sottle is not high colored or

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Who the first Settler in Chautauqua County was, still an Open Question!

EDITOR CENSOR:—After a careful reading of the article by Hon. E. T. Foote as published in the CENSOR of 24th inst wherein he reviews my communication of August 13th, I deem it but just toward myself as well as those who entertain views of like import, to comply with his demand and plainly state the evidence to establish & explain every point and detail of importance directly bearing upon the subject in controversy.

And while I am attempting to fortify and sustain the position I have taken, I would here say, that there is no man in this "beloved county" who entertains a higher and more exalted opinion than I do of the personal worth, or deserves better of the people than the venerable and excellent man to whom I reply. I regret that he should deem a remark in regard to "high sounding titles" &c. as personal. I did not so intend it as particularly applicable to him, but to all those who admit that Amos Sottle resided on the Cattaraugus bottoms long before any other white man came into the county, and in the absence of the least evidence to the contrary, persistently insist that he should be regarded only as a resident and not as a settler. It is certainly a great misfortune to be in feeble health and infirm in years, and I am sorry to say, that I can sympathize most feelingly with him as to the feeble health, but this has but little to do with the subject under discussion.

In regard to French's Gazetteer, I would say that I do regard it as authority, notwithstanding there may have been injustice done to Judge Foote in regard to the statement of several persons, among whom were the Lowry brothers settling within the limits of Chautauqua county in 1794. Although I know nothing of its correspondents, or who they were, the statement made by French in regard to the first settlement as hereinafter fully set forth as to Sottle, Sidney and Rosencrantz, and pronounced untrue by the Judge and substantiated most conclusively by several authors; and among the old inhabitants now living in the section referred to, their names are familiar as being among those of the first who settled there. In reply to "You say Amos Sottle was a man remarkable for his eccentricities, acquirements, singular dignity and politeness." I would only reiterate what I have previously said, trusting to those who were well acquainted with him (and they are many) to sustain me. I was glad to notice the admission "that a worthless white, drunken, grossly immoral lazy man, might possibly be a settler;" though the manner of expression is such as to convey the idea that it would be distasteful; then further says "such a man is not a credible witness in any case and especially in his own case." Now please understand me, I am not discussing high toned morality, but would here say that the terms applied to the character of Amos Sottle are in point of severity altogether unjust, and with those who knew him personally will be regarded as such. Reference is made to a certain lawsuit tried in 1855—six years after Sottle's decease—"Wherein a great number of witnesses were examined showing his character, habits and mode of life." This case was indeed a remarkable one. The untiring efforts as well as the perseverance of those who had become interested in its prosecution against the estate of a defenceless old man—his own children hoping for gain by attempting to undo the acts of the parent, and strangers encouraged by a promise of a large share in the event of success, though they may have had just claims of their own, made it remarkable. We are told that the papers containing the evidence are now on file in the clerk's office in this county, and that a perusal of them will satisfy any and every one that in regard to Sottle's character and standing &c., the half has not been told them." Now let us see the other half. It is this: The prosecutions were signally defeated; the conveyances sought to be set aside reestablished, and I have but little doubt that the honorable gentleman named as referee and counsel were entirely satisfied with the result.

Jamestown Daily Journal.

Monday, Oct. 6, 1873.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.—Friday Continued.

FRIDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION. Board met, roll called, and a quorum present.

Mr. Eaton, from the select committee on the early settlement of the county, submitted the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, There have been conflicting views as to who was the first resident of Chautauqua county; now therefore we, the Board of Supervisors, are of the opinion that the early history and records of the county establish the fact that James McMahan was the first resident settler of the county.

EDWIN EATON, A. P. ALLEN, L. B. SESSIONS, Com.

The ayes and nays were ordered on the adoption of the resolution with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Beggs, Belden, Briggs, Birdsall, Batcheller, Brewer, H. C. Clark, Eacker, Eaton, Frost, Fenner, Green, Griffith, Jones, Kimball, Monroe, Ottaway, Palmer, Phillips, Pickard, Seari, Sessions, Wattles.

Excused—Messrs. Smith Clark, and Moss. The Superintendents of the Poor. presented

The First Settler.

"The following is copied from the letter of H. H. Hawkins, Esq., to Samuel A. Brown, Esq., dated Hanover, February 23, 1843:

"Sir—Amos Sottle came on to the Cattaraugus bottoms and settled in the year 1796, being then about twenty-one years old, and has resided here ever since that time, with the exceptions of between two and three years from about 1800 or 1801, which he spent in what was then called the North-western territory.

"He was one who helped make the survey of the whole county in 1798 and 1799, and Joseph Ellicott, surveyor for the Holland Land Company."

Mr. Eaton presented the following preamble and resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Allen and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Hon. E. T. Foote, long a resident of this county and for many years holding high official position among us, has been earnest and indefatigable in preserving the early history from oblivion; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be tendered to him for his untiring efforts in this direction, and for furnishing much valuable information for the forthcoming history of our county, and that the clerk be requested to present him with a copy of this resolution.

On motion of Mr. Beggs, the Board voted to

THE FIRST SETTLER—SETTLED

Friday afternoon the committee on the "first settler" reported to the Board as follows:

Whereas, There have been many conflicting views as to who was the first settler of Chautauqua County: Therefore

Resolved, That we, the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County, are of the opinion that the early history and records of the County, establish the fact that JAMES McMAHAN was the first resident settler of Chautauqua County.

The resolution was adopted without dissent but Mr. Sessions thought a viva voce vote not sufficient. The question might be revived hereafter and somebody say there was not a quorum present or all did not have a chance to vote. He called for the ayes and noes, which being ordered, all present answered aye. Several being absent, Sessions moved a call of the House, and the Janitor was sent for the absentees. All came but the Supervisor of Hanover, who was again sent for and his presence demanded. Clark asked to be excused because he lived in the same village with Mr. Hawkins who rather sensitively held the opposite view, and his request was granted. Moss was also excused on account of ignorance, having never read the arguments; with these exceptions the Board all voted aye; so the question is now officially settled and recorded with the affirmation of 24 of the 26 Supervisors of the County.

overdrawn, I beg leave to refer to the testimony and proceedings in a case in the supreme court in which the late Judge Sackett was plaintiff, and Henry Smith and others were defendants, which involved an inquiry into the validity of the title to a parcel of land conveyed by Sottle in 1847. The action was tried before Judge L. Morris of Fredonia, as referee, in the winter of 1855; several days were consumed in taking the testimony of some 38 witnesses that were called and examined under oath, and a large mass of testimony reduced to writing, showing Sottle's character, habits and mode of life from the earliest recollection of those who were called to testify on the subject. A description of some of his conduct is too obscene and brutal to be read in a family. The case was tried by able counsel and at the time elicited great local public interest. The papers containing this evidence are now on file in the county clerk's office in this county, as a part of its public records, but they are too voluminous to be printed in a newspaper. A perusal of their contents will satisfy any and every one that in regard to Sottle's character and standing and general reputation "the half has not been told them."

In testing the credibility of witnesses the courts have, I believe, adopted and daily enforce the rule that a witness whose general character is bad, is unworthy of belief and his statements not entitled to credit, although testifying under solemnity of an oath.

Will the people who are interested in the truths regarding the history of their own county, accept the unsupported testimony of such a man as Sottle on the subject under discussion, when the contrary has been gathered from public and private sources of information, been accepted as truths, and undisputed for more than thirty years from the time Mr. Brown wrote his history, and about seventy years from the date of the first settlement of the county, and gone into the written history of the past?

Without consulting the following references, and obtaining their liberty, I venture to refer, as to the character of Sottle, by the testimony to which I have referred, to the Hon. Abner Hazeltine, Hon. E. F. Warren, who were counsel with the late Judge Elisha Ward in the trial of the cause, and Hon. Lorenzo Morris, the referee when the foregoing testimony was taken, and to the Hon. R. P. Marvin one of the Judges of the supreme court, on the bench when the cause was finally tried and decided, and to Obed Edson Esq. of Sinclairville, who was familiar with the proceedings in the case, being a partner of Judge Warren at the time the papers were prepared for filing.

I beg pardon of the people for the length of this communication, which has been penned in feeble health, without time or strength to rewrite and condense, and this is probably the last communication I shall ever address to the beloved people of Chautauqua county. My work is done. I have no unkind feeling to any one in this matter, and the people will, I have no doubt, decide this question correctly. I am on the brink of my grave, and all I desire in this matter is the preservation of a true and reliable history of this beloved county, to which I have devoted so much time and expense gratuitously in the past fifty years. E. T. FOOTE.

FREDONIA, Sept. 1873.

REMARKS

For some time past Mr. H. H. Hawkins has been publishing letters in regard to the first settlement of the county, claiming Amos Sottle of Cattaraugus as the first settler. In the last Fredonia Censor Hon. E. T. Foote gives a lengthy letter and reply to Hawkins, which we shall have the pleasure to give to our readers in our next issue. Hawkins' statements are gathered chiefly from what Sottle told him, while Judge Foote gathers his facts from a great number of the early settlers with whom he was well acquainted, as well as from the records of the Holland Land Company's sales and grants of land. Judge Foote has given more time and money toward collecting facts for a good history than any man, living or dead, and it seems very unkind to attack his well authenticated statements for the mere love of controversy. We will have more to say in regard to the parties who are brought to bear in the controversy and the responsibility of their testimony hereafter.

Table with columns for days of the week (Mon, Tues, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat) and rows of 'x' marks indicating attendance or voting records.

Amount of Wages, No. of Hours, Pri., Thu., Wed., Tues., Mon.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including "continued" and "ending spirit of business".

I am asked to explain as to Skinner's house of entertainment established in the year 1800. Mr. Brown in his lectures says: "About the year 1800 one Skinner from Susquehanna county, Pa., came with his family and opened a house of entertainment on the Cattaraugus Creek on the spot more recently known as the Mack Stand and resided there for three or four years." I contributed this matter as stated by Judge Foote, and I understand him as accepting the authority of Mr. Brown. I had this statement and many other items from Ezekiel Lane, Amos Sottle, Hank Johnson, John Mack and others as I was engaged in obtaining facts for Mr. Brown long before his lectures were delivered. The Judge says he has "some documentary evidence about that shanty hotel." I am glad to learn the fact. I never stated that this house of entertainment equaled the noble structures of the Metropolitan or St. Nicholas, but supposed it to be a small primitive affair and answered a purpose in those early times, although perhaps not very comfortable. I am also asked to reconcile my statement of the 18th of August in reference to Sidney and Capt. Rosencrantz coming back from Sandusky with Sottle in the spring of 1801. And here I am frank to admit that as my article was written and printed, an error is manifest, though in point of fact of no importance so far as relates to the question in hand. I should have written Sottle was accompanied by William Sidney and Capt. Rosencrantz; the latter having been an officer of Gen. Wayne's army while operating against the hostile Indians, and had in previous years been the bearer of dispatches to the chiefs of the Seneca nation of Indians, &c. I had this from Sottle, and have often heard the name of Captain, sometimes called Major Rosencrantz mentioned among the old men residing at Irving, as a resident of an early day. I did not state that Sottle assisted Mr. Ellicott personally in the surveys. My language is, "he assisted in the surveys then being made by the Holland Company, as axeman and chairman and had the lot upon which his improvements had been made booked to him on the spot by Mr. Ellicott writing his name upon the map or field notes." This does not imply that Mr. E. was there in person. The note made was done by the surveyor in charge. It is a maxim in law that "What any body does by another he does himself," and no one knows this better than the Judge. These field notes went to the chief's office and were recognized. Mr. Sottle was under these circumstances certainly justified in saying as he did, that he secured his premises in the manner stated.

Time and space will not permit me to attempt an answer to the many irrelevant matters referred to in the communication to which this is a reply, and which have no bearing upon the question. Neither is it important in this connection whether "preaching was occasionally enjoyed at Col. McMahan's house from Connecticut missionaries travelling to and from New Connecticut; and when no preaching, social religious meetings were held at Col. McMahan's," all of which is very creditable to Col. McMahan. Nor is it of any consequence to reply to point No. 1 in which I am asked for proofs, as the Judge himself answers by saying "the traces of his (Sottle's) early history show that he was a native of Vermont (just as Sottle informed me) and in his youth removed to Chenango county in this state; that previous to 1800 he was engaged as a helper to the surveyors of the Holland Purchase &c." Nor will the sentence following, beginning thus: "The concurrent testimony of all who knew him, during the last thirty years of his life, was to the effect that he was a man of, coarse, brutal habits, passions and instincts, licentious and intemperate to excess, and died as he had lived a disgusting object of humanity," help the question as to who felled the first tree, cleared a few acres of land, built a log house and continued on the same premises from 1797 with a short interruption occasioned by sickness of a little, one year, for more than fifty years. We who know the naked truth as to these hard sayings, feel the injustice of them. I do not claim that Mr. Sottle was a model man, but I do assert most decidedly and calmly that he in many respects had but few

equals in his dealings and every day intercourse with men, many of whom were not of the "Cattaraugus Reservation stamp." As to the charge of his leading "an intemperate, thriftless life after the whiskey Indian fashion &c.," I have this to say "The concurrent testimony of all who knew him revolts at the picture so uncharitably drawn. He was not so thriftless but friends in need could and did in many instances loan of him such sums of money as they were in need of ranging from \$50 to \$200, and perhaps larger amounts. His veracity was never questioned while living, and as an old resident of Hanover now 80 years of age expressed himself last evening after reading Judge Foote's five column article, "This is all news to me; I never heard of Sottle's bad character, and I knew him well for thirty years."

Having thus briefly and I trust fairly, and in the spirit of kindness, replied to the general topics as set forth in the communication of our venerable and estimable friend Judge Foote, with no other object than that the truth of our county history may be vindicated, I will now address myself to an article of semi editorial character as published in the CENSOR of the 24th inst.

Your article of the 5th inst., being of a semi editorial character, permits me in reply to address myself to you, as well as to my most estimable and venerable friend Judge Foote. I do not however admit, that I hold the affirmative of the question involved, but waiving all formality, I re-enter the discussion trusting I shall be able to clear away the dust so artfully thrown around it, by presenting such "further proofs" in support of my position as to lead an unprejudiced mind to a correct conclusion. The authorities referred to by you, upon an examination are quite sufficient for my purpose, and I shall not attempt to torture the meaning of them, so that my views may be accommodated, but will here present them as they are printed in the books referred to.

In his Historical Lectures about thirty years since Samuel A. Brown says: "In 1802 Col. James McMahan cleared ten acres of land about a half a mile west of the present village of Westfield. In the spring Edward McHenry with his family settled adjoining Col. McMahan. McMahan and McHenry both from Pennsylvania, may with propriety, I think, be styled the pioneers of Chautauqua County, as they were the first who purchased and settled with the intention of making this County their residence. Though one Amos Sottle had resided from 1796 to 1800 on the Cattaraugus bottoms in the present town of Hanover and was then absent two or three years, but afterwards returned and became a permanent resident. Sottle in 1798 and '99 assisted Joseph Ellicott in running the township lines. About the year 1800 one Skinner from the Susquehanna county Pennsylvania, came with his family and opened a house of entertainment on the Cattaraugus Creek, near the spot more recently known as the Mack Stand, and resided there for three or four years."

In the fall of this year 1802 Mr. Bell and one or two other families came and settled near McMahan. At this time the nearest settlement on the east was Buffalo (excepting Sottle and Skinner at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek) Erie Pa., on the west.

In the spring of 1803 Col. McMahan moved his family to this county. So much for Mr. Brown's lecture.

You say further, "In 1849 O. Turner Esq., published his history of the Holland Purchase in which he fully sustained the position of Messrs. Brown and Judge Warren, as to the Pioneer settler of Chautauqua County." Now, Sir, Mr. Turner says just this: "Col. James McMahan from Northumberland Co. Pa., was the pioneer settler of Chautauqua county. He commenced negotiations for the purchase of a township in a personal visit to this region soon after the surveying commenced. In Sept. 1802, he contracted for the purchase of T. 4. R. 11 which included the present mouth of Chautauqua Creek and the site of the village of Westfield. Edward McHenry came in the spring of 1802" Again, on the following page in continuation, he says, "The first white resident of Chautauqua was Amos Sottle. He had resided near the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek for three years before the sale of the Holland Land Company commenced.

We will now introduce I. H. French. In his Historical and statistical Gazetteer of the State of New York published in 1860 says, "The documentary history and the state Geology of the State of New York, general and local histories, biographies, sketches, essays, reports, newspapers, manuscripts and all other available authorities, that were likely to contain any information of value were collected, and in their turn consulted and their accuracy and value tested as the work progressed." Further on page 210. "The first settlement in the county was made at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek in 1797 by Amos Sottle. Soon after making the first improvements Sottle left and returned in 1801 with Mr. Sidney and Capt. Rosencrantz." On page 213 says, "Amos Sottle settled at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek in 1797," and in a note at foot of same page says: "Among the first settlers were Wm. Sidney and Capt. Rosencrantz in 1801."

The Gazetteer and Business Directory of Chautauqua county, published by Hamilton Child, Esq., 1873, says on page 79: "The first settlement was made near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek in 1797 by Amos Sottle who came through the wilderness from Chenango county and built a log hut near the village of Irving." On the same page in a note he ventilates the whole question involved thus: "It is proper to state that there is a conflict of authority among local historians as to when and where and by whom the first settlement was made. The only respectable authority conflicting with the above data which has come to our notice is that of Judge E. T. Foote, of New Haven, Conn., formerly an honored resident of this county. But as his information, like our own, and that of our predecessors, is derived from tradition, at least to a very great extent, his opinion must be fallible and is entitled to credence only in the degree that it is supported by collateral evidence. But as far as our observation extends the weight of evidence is against him. Our position is supported by French in his New York State Gazetteer; by Warren in his historical sketches of Chautauqua county, who though he says Col. James McMahan made "the first attempt to subdue the dense forest" in 1802 near the village of Westfield, and "on this spot ten acres were cleared and the first dwelling of the white man erected," also says on the same page (36), "It should be mentioned however that for nearly four years previously to 1800 Amos Sottle had resided near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek in the present town of Hanover, after which he was absent for several years and finally returned and became a permanent citizen. Two or three other persons came into the county and located near the same spot about the same period."

Also by O. W. Johnson, Esq. in a memoir of Judge Zattu Cushing delivered before the Scientific and Historical Association of Fredonia Jan. 8th, 1864, where he says (page 8) speaking of Judge Cushing's journey to Erie, Penn. in 1799. "At that time the only inhabitant of the county was Amos Sottle, located near Irving; his log cabin was the only habitation of a white man between Buffalo and Erie." Mr. Child further says "The date given by Warren relative to McMahan's settlement agree substantially with that of Judge Foote, but his assertion that Sottle was absent an indefinite period of "several years" is evidently incorrect." With the foregoing historical data—the most of it drawn from the identical authorities which you use (only by reference, for I am sure you could not have read them carefully) in attempting to discredit my view of the case, I should not hesitate to leave the subject. But we will briefly "sum up the case" as it stands.

1st. McMahan and McHenry could not have been the first who purchased and settled, for the reason that Sottle selected his premises before the surveying commenced and built a log house, and at the time of the survey his name was noted on the field notes.

2d. Mr. Brown says "Skinner came in the year 1800 and Sidney in 1801," while McMahan did not commence improvements until 1802 and moved his family in 1803. Now what do you propose to do with Skinner and Sidney?

3d. Turner says "Sottle was the first white resident, having settled near the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in 1797—three years before the sales of the Holland Land Company commenced."

4th. French says "The first settlement in the county was made by Sottle in 1797, and in 1801 Mr. Sidney and Capt. Rosencrantz came as settlers."

5th. Mr. Child seems to have understood the whole matter, and his deductions as well as the construction given to the language of the several authorities appears to me impartial and conclusive.

In conclusion I would say that very soon after Judge Warren published his history I had an interview with Mr. Sottle and stated to him in substance what Judge W. had said bearing upon the matter of early settlement. Sottle was greatly excited and appeared much grieved that such statements should be made and added that it was several years after he began his improvements that Col. McMahan commenced at Westfield. I am glad to be able to state that an individual now here, was present at this conversation and remembers it distinctly. Having thus given the further proofs in support of my views, as stated in the CENSOR, Aug. 13th, I leave the subject for the present, trusting the public in the use of the terms "settler" and "resident" as intended by the several authorities mentioned. Respectfully yours,

H. H. HAWKINS.

The Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1873.

AMOS SOTTLÉ'S character seems now to be the principal bone of contention between the venerable disputants who have been settling who was the first settler, and Mr. Hawkins publishes in the last Advertiser a number of certificates from respectable citizens of Hanover, which make Sottle almost a saint. Judge Foote has handed us the following rejoinder:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CENSOR:—Sir: In my reply to H. H. Hawkins Esq., in the CENSOR of the 24th ult., on his claim of Amos Sottle as a pioneer settler, I stated it was probably the last communication I should ever write for the public. I was willing to leave it with the public. The testimony I gave of Sottle's character was not from my own knowledge, but the testimony of witnesses on oath in open court, and I referred to the testimony as a public record in the county clerk's office, and to the recollection of the attorneys who tried the cause for Sottle's grantees, and to two of the judges who decided the cause. Mr. Hawkins replied to my objections against Sottle's claim to be the first settler, and there I supposed the subject would remain for the public decision. But now it appears by the Advertiser of the 10th inst. in a second reply of Mr. Hawkins that he complains of my injustice against Sottle as a "respectable" man, accompanied by certificates of citizens, as to Sottle's excellent character. I am feeble and unable to write but if Mr. Hawkins desires, I will join him in the expense of publishing without note or comment, the testimony relating to Sottle's character given under oath, in open court; and also the certificates he has published, and where they had been witnesses in court, to publish their testimony side by side with their certificates. I have no taste or strength for controversy, nor is it any pleasure to me to expose the corruptions of a bad man unless imperative duty demands it. The controversy was not one of my seeking, and I here leave it, unless Mr. Hawkins desires a full exposure of the testimony. If he does, I will find one who will join him in the publication and further discussion. I again repeat I have no strength or desire for controversy. "Peace is the blessing I seek." I am about to leave for home. Very respectfully &c., E. T. FOOTE.

Oct. 14th, 1873.

THE FIRST SETTLER.—CERTIFICATE OF Co. CLERK.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY SS. —I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the plots, maps and field notes of the Holland land Company Surveyors of the county of Chautauqua, deposited in the office pursuant to law and by a vote of the board of supervisors of said county in 1836, which had been duly copied from the original by William Peacock, jr., for Chautauqua county, and the only entry I find relating to Amos Sawtle or Sottle is that said Sawtle was employed as a hand in the capacity of axeman under Amzi Atwater, one of the surveyors of the Holland Company in surveying the range and township lines in Chautauqua county in the years 1798 and 1799, who returned to land Office at Batavia with plots and field notes of his own residence, and the names and residence of each of his hands in surveying, and that Amos Sottle's name was returned as axeman and a resident of Chenango county N. Y. I further certify that I have not been able to find, on diligent search, any entry on said maps, plots or field notes of any land to said Sottle or any claim to any in any form whatever.

J. R. ROBERTSON, Clerk. Mayville, Oct. 3, 1873.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, POMFRET, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1873.

I hereby certify that I have examined the assessment rolls of this town, now remaining in this office, from the organization of the town up to 1813, when the town of Hanover was organized; and find that lot sixty-one in the 6th town 10th range in Cattaraugus village was not assessed to Amos Sottle but to Benjamin Kenyon. Rolls of 1809 and 1810 are missing.

GEO. N. FRAZINE, Clerk.

DAILY JOURNAL.

Friday, July 10, 1874.

Portraits of Chautauqua County Superintendents of the Poor.

Judge Foote was present at the late meeting of County Superintendents, and suggested that the walls of the office be ornamented with portraits of all the Superintendents. The suggestion was favorably received and the superintendants would be pleased to have the old superintendants if living and their relatives, and friends, if dead, furnish pictures with suitable frames for suspending and also short biographical sketches. They will be awarded permanent locations on the walls of the office, and will be valuable mementoes and records of the past.

The following is a list of these officers from 1830 when the present poor system was adopted:

- Abiram Orton, Wm. Prendergast, Solomon Jones, Thos. B. Campbell, Jonathan Hedges, Henry Bosworth, John Chandler, Daniel Hazeltine, Wm. M. Waggoner, Abram Dixon, Jonathan Cass, Sam'l A. Brown, David J. Matteson, Wm. Gifford, Wm. T. Howell, David Eaton, Pearson Crosby, Edmund Mead, Joseph Waite, Josiah Palmiter, Morris Norton, Henry Baker, Alvah H. Walker, Mosely W. Abell, Benj. Douglass, Stephen May, Chas. A. Spencer, Charles Brightman, H. B. Pulman, Luke Grover, Nicholas Kessler, Walter Moore, John Bookey, Francis French, H. C. Taylor.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

JAMESTOWN, JULY 10, 1874.

A Good Suggestion.

It has been suggested that the portraits of the various Superintendents of the Poor of our county be obtained, and hung on the walls of the Poor House building. It is a good idea, and one that can be successfully carried out. Judge Foote has interested himself in the matter, and upon his authority we state that the friends of the former Superintendents from this part of the county have agreed to furnish a framed picture. Of course the expense, although but small, will have to be borne by those sending the pictures, as no authority is held by the present officers to appropriate money for such a purpose. They agree, however, to properly care for and preserve the portraits that may be furnished. We hope in time a complete set of faces of those who have filled the positions of Superintendents may grace the walls of the fine building occupied by our unfortunate poor. It is a timely and good suggestion, and should be carried out.

Foot's Allotments.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., January 22, 1875.

H. Sixby, Esq. Clerk, Mr. Williams, Dep. Clerk: As I intimated to both of you last fall, my purpose to deposit in your office copies of my allotment maps of my Jamestown village lots, I have in my feeble health so prepared them that I mail for the County Clerk's office to-day five maps, viz.:

First, A map of the boundaries and location of my five allotments with the names and locations of the streets and changes of names made by the proprietors or Trustees of the village, which I trust will facilitate your searches. On this map you will find an abstract of my title to the lands on which my allotments were surveyed, giving not only date of deed from the H. L. Company but the volume and page of its record, and also date of old articles from the H. L. Company.

Second, My first four allotments, A B C D just as they were surveyed, and on them I have given the changes of the names of the streets; the remaining allotment E will be sent you in a few days, which will complete the whole, and that I trust will be satisfactory to you and all concerned. I have also given the names of the surveyors, and dates, and brief sketches of each surveyor, who were well known, in their day, as highly respected citizens and surveyors.

I had owned the land and resided on it about eight years before I laid or sold a lot. I had no intention of laying a village when I bought the land, for Judge Prendergast had an abundance of village lots for sale, but would not sell any land of his nearly 1,000 acre tract, except in village lots, and he had only 50 or 60 acres cleared, nor would he sell or lease his water power, which was, with the exception of a grist mill and cloth dressing, confined to manufacturing boards. I desired to bring the water power on the Judge Peacock's "reserve land," into active operation for manufactories, which we much needed, and also to have the wild land cleared up around our village. In this I was successful. I have my correspondence with Mr. Busti, the head agent of the H. L. Company, showing my struggle with Judge Peacock. After my water power was in full operation and much of my land cleared, then I was prepared to lay out and sell lots. I laid out a few and more were being called for, until my homestead was swallowed up. Before I laid out any lots Judge Prendergast had laid out his village and had lots on sale 16 years; and the public roads had been laid out from his village through my lands, which constituted most of my East and West streets and shaped my Allotments. Now my "Reserve land," purchase contains about one-half the village, and a majority of the churches. When I proposed filing maps with you for the convenience of the office, and of the owners of the land to whom I had conveyed, I thought I would have a new map of the Allotments; but I concluded it might be best to file the originals where I had them, in case there should be any dispute about original boundaries as surveyed. The Allotments I send are originals with one exception, C, and that an exact copy. E from necessity will be copies from 3 surveys as you will observe there is no Third street in my Allotment A. There was none laid out by me, nor any one else on that allotment, until I had sold every lot and nearly all built upon; nor until I had removed from the village. Third street has since been forced with much controversy, and enters Second street near its confluence with Chandler street. See large map. Third street on Prendergast's Survey commences at the angle of the road near the steamboat landing and runs easterly past the Presbyterian Church, Gifford House, Allen's Opera House and the brick Congregational Church, which is near my original line, and thence into East Second street near its confluence with Chandler street. I think this new Third street might have interfered with the Mrs. Westcott lots, of which I furnished her a draft, at the request of Sheriff Smith last fall, to make a search. I see by Jamestown papers, Orsino Jones has obstructed Third street, claiming a part of it as private property. Can I do any thing more to make all plain to you? If so, command my services. The uniform kindness of Mr. Williams and all the old clerks is gratefully remembered by Your friend and most obedient E. T. FOOTE.

Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors.

[Continued from yesterday.] FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Brewer moved to take from the table a bill of D. A. Young of \$60, for lithographs of court house for insertion in the history of Chautauqua County. Carried.

Mr. Brewer stated that Mr. Young was engaged in the preparation of a history of the County to be compiled largely from notes made by Hon. E. T. Foote during his life in this county, and many citizens were anxious to have a lithograph of the court house appear upon its pages. The history would contain all interesting statistics of the county from its organization, both civil and political, and Judge Foote furnishing the data for much of the history, and having been superintendent of the building of the court house, such lithograph should be published as a matter of history. He moved that the account be allowed as claimed.

The ayes and nays were called, resulting as follows:

- Ayes—Messrs. Bennett, Briggs, Chairman, Cranston, Dean, Frost, Hale, Hall, Jones, Moss, Ottaway, Wells, Wilson—16. Nays—Messrs. Fox, Pickard, Warren—3. Absent—Messrs. Brown, Case, Ewell, Lawson, Richmond, Russell, Wattles—7.

THE ADVERTISER AND UNION

Dunkirk and Fredonia, September 25, 1874

AN INTERESTING REPORT OF THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE AND ASYLUM BY THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

In compliance with the request embodied in Section 8 of "The terms and regulations prescribed by the State Board of Charities for the guidance of visitors," we herewith submit a brief statement of noteworthy incidents and statistics gathered during the few hours spent at the Poor House establishment of Chautauqua county. Outside of the great cities of New York and Brooklyn there are but two poor house establishments in the state equal in value to that of Chautauqua county. While the institutions of New York and Brooklyn aluded to are classified as city Almshouses, they are in a general statement undoubtedly entitled to precedent mention. Albany county and Erie county have each expended larger sums in the erection of buildings, and St. Lawrence has a larger acreage connected with her county house, but the value of her establishment is less than that of Chautauqua.

The county farm lies within a few miles of Mayville—the county seat of

The full capacity of the building is estimated at two hundred. It will be seen, therefore, that Chautauqua's accommodations for her poor are ample for many years to come. Religious services are held in both institutions every two weeks. The mortuary record of the establishment registers within the year eighteen deaths at the county house and two at the asylum.

On ascending to the upper hall, ones' eyes are greeted by the pleasant sight of a snug book case containing about three hundred volumes of religious and miscellaneous books, mostly a contribution from the venerable Judge E. T. Foote, who has for sixty years been identified with the county, and though advanced in years, still manifests by good works and kind offices affectionate regard for all that concerns the welfare of Chautauqua county and the memory of its early settlers. In addition to this supply of reading matter, the newspapers of the county, some ten in number, are furnished gratis by the publishers. In making the rounds, we met with an old soldier of the war of 1812, who is the recipient of a pension from the Government of ninety-six dollars a year. His wants are few

and simple, and the county is quite sufficient to supply him with 'pin money' and still leave a handsome margin to the poor fund of the county.

The capacity of the asylum cannot be said to exceed sixty-eight—the number now provided for. The Supts. of the Poor will in their forthcoming annual report to the Board of Supervisors embody an urgent recommendation to that body to make immediate provision, by levy or otherwise, for the building of an addition to the asylum on a scale commensurate with the increasing demand of this class of poor. The Superintendents are alive to the fact that if the permission granted to Chautauqua in common with only five other counties in the State [under Chap. 713, Laws of 1873] to retain at home their chronic pauper insane be rescinded and this class be ordered to Ovid, the expense incurred would very soon amount to a sum sufficient to erect the requisite accommodations. The nominal sum charged the counties for the board of this class is three dollars per week, but including transportation, breakage and other incidental expenses, the annual cost of keeping a single patient cannot be estimated at much less than \$250. Considerations both of humanity and economy therefore urge an enlightened and liberal policy.

GEO. W. PATTERSON, C. G. MAPLES, FRANKLIN BURRITT, "Visitors."

Table with columns for names and checkmarks. Names include: Fred Liebe, James McLans, E. B. Dible, John A. Angus, Pat McWinnery, H. Dickenson, John Murphy, Tim Crowley, John Messinger, Cornelius McCusker, Mike Gallagher, Tom McGinnis, Anthony Quiser, Pat O'Brien, H. E. Smith. Includes a section for 'Amount brought over' and 'NAMES'.

W. C. C. C.

Week ending March 26.

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									813 33	713 50	99 83		
175 Charles E. Hayes,	✓	x	x	10x	x	10x			11 20	9 60	1 60		
176 William Quinlan,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6 66	3 00	3 66		
177 Frank Williman,	x	x	x	x	x	x			19 14	15 00	4 14		
178 Patrick Kelley,	x	x	x	x	x	x			3 92	3 92			
179 Edwin D. Tucker,	x	x	x	x	x	x			14 25	12 00	2 25		
180 Samuel Leete,									1 00	1 00			
181 John Coffee,	x	x	x	x	x	x			12 00	8 00	4 00		
182 Thomas Brown,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 00	6 30	70		
183	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 00	6 30	70		
184 Patrick Coffee,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6 00	5 40	60		
185 Patrick Donnelly,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6 00	5 40	60		
186 Austin Doane,	x	x	x	x	x	x			12 00	9 60	2 40		
187 Thomas Ward,	x	x	x	x	x	x			8 00	7 20	80		
188 G. Keane,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	75		
189 Lee R. Gilson,	/			x	x	x			5 10	4 85	25		
190	x	x	x	x	x	x			5 77	5 77			11
191 E. Goodman,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 50	6 75	75		
192 M. Mason,		/	/						1 00	1 00			
193 E. Williams,	x	x	x	x	x	x			10 00	8 50	1 50		
194									964 57	839 84	124 53		
195 J. Gore,	x	x			x	/			5 00	5 00			
196 James Coffee,					/	x			3 00	3 00			
197 J. Boyn,	x	x	/	x	x	x			8 30	7 47	83		
198 A. Spang,	x	x	10x	x	/	/			10 62	9 12	1 50		
199 Geo. W. Howland,	/	x	x	x	x	/			3 50	3 50			
200 M. D. Hawley,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7 00	6 30	70		
201 F. Sheriden,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6 00	5 40	60		
202 P. Powell,	x	/	x	x	/	/			5 20	5 20			
203 J. Terrell,	x					x			1 66	1 00	66		
204 W. Harlourt,	x	x	x	x	x	x			4 95	4 95			
205 T. Hackett,	x	x	x	x	x	/			7 00	6 30	70		
206 J. Ryan,	x	10x	x	x	x	/			5 96	5 96			
207 # 105									103 2 56	9 03 70	12 5 86		
208									8 00	7 20	80		
209									10 40 56				
210													

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OK

Week ending March 26 - continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									517.76	461.47	56.29		
134													
135													
136 Frederick Butricks,									12.50	10.00	X 2.50		
137 John Murphy,		x	x	x	x	x			8.00	8.00	/		
138 William Ward,		x	x	x	x	x			12.00	9.60	X 2.40		
139 Thomas Rochfort,		/	/			/			19.50	16.30	X 3.20		
140 Charles S. Reynolds,			x						9.45	9.45	/		
141 R. Hamant,									6.00	6.00	/		
142 Alexander Houston,		x	x	x	x	x			8.00	7.20	X .80		
143 Alanda Beach,		x	x	x	x	x			7.50	7.50	/		
144 Charles T. Sabin,	x	x	x	x	x	x			15.00	15.00	/		
145 Geo. L. Cook,	x	x	x		x	x			12.00		X 12.00		
146 Benj. Reddie,	x	x	x	x		x			8.00	8.00	/		
147									8.00	8.00	/		
148 Geo. Mix,	x	x	x	x	x	x			9.00	9.00	/		
149 <i>of record</i>									4.00	4.00	/		
150 Barney McLoughlin,									65.71	574.52	77.19		
156 James Burtricks,	/								12.00	7.00	X 5.00		
157 Mike Flanagan,	x	x	x	x	x	x			9.30	9.30	X		
158 David Brown,	x	x	x	x	/	x			6.10	5.49	X .61		
159 Arthur Smith,	x	x	x	x	x	x			17.26	12.00	X 5.26		
160 James Corcoran,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.00	6.30	X .70		
161 William O'Neil,	x	x	x	x	x	x			9.94	8.59	X 1.35		
162 Edward Dunn,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6.00	6.00	/		
163 Jeremiah Breen,	x	x	x	x	x	x			11.95	10.17	X 1.78		
164 John Lynch,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6.00	5.40	X .60		
165 James Fitzgerald,	x	x							11.62	9.88	X 1.74		
166 Henry Smith,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.80	7.02	X .78		
167 Edward F. Gilson,	/			x	/	x			8.75	7.88	X .87		
168 Patrick Marr,	x	x	/	x	/	x			7.00	7.00	X		
169 C. Dunn,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6.00	5.40	X .60		
170 Patrick Cary,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.50	6.75	X .75		
171 John Quinlan,	x	x	x	x	x	x			7.50	6.75	X .75		
172 Michael Brown,	x	x	/	x	x	x			8.00	7.00	X 1.00		
173 T. Flanagan,	x	x	x	x	/	x			5.90	5.65	X .25		
174 Charles Dermant,	x	x	x	x	x	x			6.00	5.40	X .60		
Amount carried forward,									513.33	213.50	99.83		

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Week ending March 26 continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									292 90	254 86	38 04		
95 H. E. Smith,				X	X	X			2 67	2 67	/		
96 Pat O'Brien,	X	X	X	X	X	X			4 00	4 00	/		
97 Anthony Quiser,	2 1/2	/	2 1/2	X	2 1/2	1 1/2			3 00	3 00	/		
98 Tom McGinnis,		X	X	X	X	X			7 50	7 50	/		
99 Mike Gallagher,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00	/		
100 Cornelius McCusker,	X	X	X	X	X	X			5 00	5 00	/		
101 John Hiesinger,	/	X	X	X	X	X			10 00	10 00	/		
102 Tim Crowley,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 50	7 50	/		
103 John Murphy,									6 25	6 25	/		
104 H. Dickenson,	/	X	X	X	X	X			3 00	3 00	/		
105	X	X	1 1/2	1 1/2	X	X			3 00	3 00	/		
106									6 43	6 43	/		
107 Pat McWinney,	X	X	X	X		X			6 00	6 00	/		
108													
109									4 00	4 00	/		
110													
111									6 00	6 00	/		
112									37 25	33 21	38 04		
116 John A. Angus,	X	X	/	X	X	X			18 00	18 00	/		
117 E. B. Dibble,	X	X	X	X	X	X			12 00	12 00	/		
118 James McManis,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	70		
119 Fred Liebe,	X	X	1 1/2	X	X	X			4 56	4 36	20		
120													
121 James Kelley,	X	X	X	X	X	X			8 00	7 20	80		
122 Charles Roder,					1 1/2								
123 Edward McGuire,	X	X	X		X	/			5 00	5 00	/		
124 John Moore,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	70		
125 Barney Sheridan,	X	/	X	X	2 1/2	/			3 50	3 50	/		
126 Thomas McGuire,	X	X	/			/			4 00	4 00	/		
127 M. McGuire,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00	/		
128 Gustavus Stripp,	3 0 X			5 1/2	5 0	1 1/2 X			37 75	25 00	12 75		
129 Jay Peck,	X	X	X	X	X	X			12 00	9 60	2 40		
130 Tom Conary,	2 1/2	/	/	X	X				3 70	3 70	/		
131	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	70		
132	X	X	X	X	X	/			7 00	7 00	/		
133									51 76	40 47	56 29		
Amount carried forward,													

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Week commencing March 19 ending 26

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane, ^{211 1/2} ^{m 8} ¹⁷⁷ ⁴³²	X		/	/					9 84	9 84			
52 R. B. Hoyt,	X	X	X	3 1/2 X	3 1/2 X	/			6 46	6 46	/		
53 C. Gardner,	X	X	X	X	X	X			4 35	4 35	/		
54 Mary Gorman,	12 X	8 1/2 X	/	X	/	X			5 67	5 47	X	20	
55 Jane Corbin,	20 X	X	2 1/2 X	3 1/2 X	5 1/2 X				3 80	3 80	X		
56 Mary Coyle,	X	X	X	X	X	X			9 30	7 95	X	1 35	
57 Sarah Whittier,	X	X	X	X	X	/			7 15	6 15	X	1 00	
58 Mrs. Doane,	/	X	10 X	X	X	/			4 47	4 47	/		
59 Mrs. Stevens,	X	X	/	X	X	X			10 00	4 00	X	6 00	
60 Eliza Stanley,	X	X	/	X	X	/			7 07	6 37	X	70	
61 Catharine Murray,	X		X	X	X	X			5 34	5 14	X	20	
62 Adelia Munson,	X	X	X	X	X	X			8 12	7 12	X	1 00	
63 Joanna Gorman,	10 X	20 X	2 1/2 X	X	X	X			8 62	7 76	X	86	
71 John W. Lane,	X	X	X	X	X	X			15 58	13 58	X	2 00	
72 Levi F. Holt,	X	X	X	X	X	X			10 11	8 61	X	1 50	
73 Charles Willoughby,	X	X	/	X		X			9 19	7 84	X	1 35	
74 Charles Spiegall,	/	X	X	X	X	X			11 23	9 55	X	1 68	
75 M. Knight,	/		/	X	X	X			7 80	7 80	/		
76 Edmund Plumb,	X	X	X	10 X	X	X			10 11	8 60	X	1 50	
77 Edwin N. Kimball,									9 00		X	9 00	
78 William Gebhardt,	X	X	X	X	X	X			10 48	10 48	X		
79 Jacob Kesler,	X	X	X	X	X	/			9 27	7 92	X	1 35	
80 Daniel Frohmeyer,	/	X	X	X	X	X			10 80	9 30	X	1 50	
81 C. R. Smith,	/	X	X	X	X				5 50	5 50	/		
82 P. S. Morton,	X	X	X	X	X	X			5 25	1 25	X	4 00	
83 Geo. Dayton,	X	X	X	X	X	/			3 50	3 50	/		
84									21 10	17 91		35 19	
85 John Campbell,		X	X	/	/				5 00	5 00	/		
86 John McCusker,	/	X	X		/	/			10 83	10 83	/		
87 James Bannon,	X	X	X	/	X	X			10 00	10 00	/		
88	X	X	X	X	X	X			10 00	8 50	X	1 50	
89 John Munsey,	X	X	X	X	X	X			9 00	9 00	/		
90 Richard Laby,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 50	7 50	/		
91 Pat Bannon,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00	/		
92 John Bannon,	/	X	X	X		/			7 17	7 17	/		
93 William McMannis,	X	/	X	X	X	X			9 00	7 65	X	1 35	
94 John Dillon,	X	X		5 1/2 X	X	X			3 30	3 30	/		
Amount carried forward,									292 90	254 86		38 04	

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Week ending March 19

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									760.40	676.19	84.21		
175 Charles E. Hayes,		20	X	X	X	X			12.00	9.60	2.40		
176 William Quinlan,		/	X	X	/	X			6.60	3.50	3.60		
177 Frank Williman,		/	X	X	X	X			19.35	15.00	4.35		
178 Patrick Kelley,		X	X	/		X			2.90	2.90			
179 Edwin D. Tucker,		X	X	X	X	X			13.40	11.00	2.40		
180 Samuel Leete,													
181 John Coffee,		X	X	/		/			10.00	8.00	2.00		
182 Thomas Brown,		X	X	X		X			6.25	5.63	.62		
183		X	X	/	X	X			5.00	4.75	.25		
184 Patrick Coffee,		X	X	X		X			5.00	4.75	.25		
185 Patrick Donnelly,		X	X	X	X	X			6.00	5.40	.60		
186 Austin Doane,		X	X	X	/				10.10	10.60			
187 Thomas Ward,		X	X	X		X			6.65	6.99	.65		
188 G. Keane,			X	X					4.37	4.37			
189 Lee R. Gilson,		X	X	X	X	X			9.00	7.65	1.35		
190			X	X	/	X			5.34	5.09	.25		
191 E. Goodman,		/	X	X	X	20 X			7.50	6.75	.75		
192 M. Mason,		X							2.00	2.00			
193 E. Williams,		X	X	X	/	X			10.00	8.50	1.50		
194									92.36	79.18	10.51		
195 J. Gore,		/	X	X	X	X			6.00	5.40	.60		
196 James Coffee,													
197 J. Boyn,		X	X	X	/	X			7.70	6.90	.70		
198 A. Spang,			X	X	X	X			9.00	7.65	1.35		
199 Geo. W. Howland,		X	X	X	X	X			3.45	3.45			
200 M. D. Hawley,		X	X	X	/	X			6.25	5.63	.62		
201 F. Sheriden,		X	X	X	/	10 X			5.50	5.25	.25		
202 P. Powell,		X	X	X	X	X			6.00	6.00			
203 J. Terrell,		X	X	X	/	X			4.17	4.17			
204 W. Hurlburt,		X	X	X		X			4.15	4.15			
205 T. Hackett,		X	X	X		X			6.25	5.63	.62		
206 J. Ryan,		X	X	X		X			3.75	3.75			
207									964.61	855.29	109.32		
208													
209													
210													

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Week ending

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,													
134													
135								492.91	437.51	55.10			
136 Frederick Butricks,								11.82	10.00	X 1.82			
137 John Murphy,								5.98	5.98	/			
138 William Ward,								12.00	9.60	X 2.40			
139 Thomas Rochfort,								16.12	13.72	X 2.40			
140 Charles S. Reynolds,								9.90	9.90	/			
141 R. Hamant,								6.00	6.00	/			
142 Alexander Houston,								2.55	2.55	X			
143 Alanda Beach,								7.37	7.37	/			
144 Charles T. Sabin,								15.00	15.00	X			
145 Geo. L. Cook,	X	X	X		X	X		12.00	9.00	X 3.00			
146 Benj. Reddie,	X	X	X	X		X		6.00	6.00	/			
147								8.00	8.00	/			
148 Geo. Mix,								7.80	7.80	/			
149								613.45	542.73	64.72			
150 Barney McLoughlin,													
156 James Burtricks,								12.00	7.00	X 5.00			
157 Mike Flanagan,			X	X		30X		6.64	6.64	X			
158 David Brown,		/	X	X		/		5.00	5.00	X			
159 Arthur Smith,		X	X	X		X		15.79	12.00	X 3.79			
160 James Corcoran,		/	X	X	/	/		5.80	5.50	X 25			
161 William O'Neil,		/	X					5.00	5.00	X			
162 Edward Dunn,		X	X	X		/		4.90	4.90	X			
162 Jeremiah Breen,		/	X	X		X		7.50	6.75	X 75			
164 John Lynch,		/	X	X	X	X		6.00	5.40	X 60			
165 James Fitzgerald,								11.37	9.67	X 1.70			
166 Henry Smith,		/	X	X	X	X		9.00	7.65	X 1.35			
167 Edward F. Gilson,			X	X	X	X		17.25	14.00	X 3.25			
168 Patrick Marr,		/	X	X		X		5.80	5.80	X			
169 C. Dunn,		X	X	X	/	X		5.00	4.75	X 25			
170 Patrick Cary,		/	X	/				4.75	4.55	X 20			
171 John Quinlan,		X	X	X	/	X		7.50	6.75	X 75			
172 Michael Brown,		/	X	X		X		6.65	5.65	X 1.00			
173 T. Flanagan,		/	X	X	X	X		6.00	5.40	X 60			
174 Charles Dermant,			X	X	10X	X		5.00	5.00	X			
Amount carried forward,								760.40	676.19	84.21			

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Week ending March 19

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									280 69	248 93	88 76		
95 H. E. Smith,													
96 Pat O'Brien,		X	10X	X	/	10X			3 15	3 15	/		
97 Anthony Quiser,		30	/	10X	/	X			2 69	2 69	/		
98 Tom McGinnis,		/	/						6 25	6 25	/		
99 Mike Gallagher,									7 00	7 00	/		
100 Cornelius McCusker,									3 68	3 68	/		
101 John Hiessinger,		X	X	X	X	X			8 00	8 00	/		
102 Tim Crowley,			X	X	/	X			5 85	5 85	/		
103 John Murphy,									4 77	4 77	/		
104 H. Dickenson,									3 00	3 00	/		
105		30	X	X		X			2 50	2 50	/		
106									7 00	7 00	/		
107 Pat McWinney,		/	X	X		X			6 00	6 00	/		
108									7 73	6 95	X	77	
109									3 68	3 68	/		
110									351 98	312 45		39 53	
111									5 43	5 42	/		
112													
116 John A. Angus,									12 00	12 00	/		
117 E. B. Dibble,		/	/	/					12 00	12 00	/		
118 James McManis,									6 79	6 12	X	67	
119 Fred Liebe,									4 87	4 67	X	20	
120													
121 James Kelley,									8 00	7 20	X	80	
122 Charles Roder,				311					3 27	3 27	/		
123 Edward McGuire,		/	X	X		/			4 20	4 20	/		
124 John Moore,		X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	X	70	
125 Barney Sheridan,				X		30X			2 95	2 95	/		
126 Thomas McGuire,			X	X		/			3 33	3 33	/		
127 M. McGuire,									7 00	7 00	/		
128 Gustavus Stripp,		1101			20X	491			35 10	25 00	X	10 10	
129 Jay Peck,		X	X	X	X	X			12 00	9 60	X	2 40	
130 Tom Conary,		X	X	X					3 00	3 00	/		
131		/	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	X	70	
132		X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00	/		
133									492 91	437 81		55 10	
Amount carried forward,													

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Week commencing March 12 ending 19

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane, ^{Mar 5 - 2.00 ✓} _{110 ✓} _{257 ✓}		/	X	X	X	X			6.67	6.67			
52 R. B. Hoyt,		X		X					8.10	8.10 ✓			
53 C. Gardner,		X	X	X	X	X			4.00	4.00 ✓			
54 Mary Gorman,		30/	X	X	20/	20x			5.73	5.48 X		25	
55 Jane Corbin,		30/	/	30x	10/	X			6.15	5.54 X		61	
56 Mary Coyle,		X	X	X	/	X			9.07	7.72 X		1.35	
57 Sarah Whittier,		X	X	/	/	X			6.15	5.19 X		1.00	
58 Mrs. Doane,				/	/	30x			1.71	1.71 ✓			
59 Mrs. Stevens,		X	X	X	X	X			10.00	4.00 X		6.00	
60 Eliza Stanley,		X	/	60x	/	X			7.41	6.67 X		74	
61 Catharine Murray,		X	X	X	/	X			5.53	5.27 X		25	
62 Adelia Munson,		X	X	X	/	X			7.44	6.44 X		1.00	
63 Joanna Gorman,		X	X	X	20/	30x			7.57	6.82 X		75	
71 John W. Lane,		X	X	/	X	X			12.81	10.81 X		2.00	
72 Levi F. Holt,		X	X	X	/	X			10.00	8.50 X		1.50	
73 Charles Willoughby,			/	X	X	/			8.07	7.37 X		80	
74 Charles Spiegel,		X	X	X	X	X			11.59	9.87 X		1.72	
75 M. Knight,		X	X	X	/	X			8.70	8.70 ✓			
76 Edmund Plumb,		X	X	X	X	X			10.00	8.50 X		1.50	
77 Edwin N. Kimball,		X	X	X	X				9.97			9.17	
78 William Gebhardt,		X	X	X	X	X			11.82	10.05 X		1.77	
79 Jacob Kesler,		X	X	X	/	X			9.11	7.76 X		1.35	
80 Daniel Frohmeyer,		X	X	X	X	X			10.80	9.30 X		1.50	
81 C. R. Smith,									4.93	4.93 X			
82 P. S. Morton,		X	10x	/	X	X			5.05	1.05 X		4.00	
83 Geo. Dayton,			/	X	X	/			2.90	2.90 ✓			
84									21.042	17.310		37.26	
85 John Campbell,		/	10x	X	/	/			6.87	1.87 ✓			
86 John McCusker,		/		X	/				8.33	8.33 ✓			
87 James Bannon,		X	X	X	X	X			10.00	10.00 ✓			
88		X		X	X	X			10.00	8.50 X		1.50	
89 John Munsey,		X	X	X	X	10x			10.00	10.00 ✓			
90 Richard Laby,		X	X	X		X			6.25	6.25 ✓			
91 Pat Bannon,		/	X	/	/	/			6.67	6.67 ✓			
92 John Bannon,		X	X	X					6.50	6.50 ✓			
93 William McMannis,						X			3.00	3.00 ✓			
94 John Dillon,		X	X	X		/			2.75	2.75 ✓			
Amount carried forward,									28.69	24.93		38.76	

LL

Week ending March 12

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									803 30	714 21	89 09		
175 Charles E. Hayes,									12 00	9 60	X 2 40		
176 William Quinlan,									7 40	3 00	X 4 40		
177 Frank Williman,									20 85	15 00	X 5 85		
178 Patrick Kelley,									3 50	3 50	X		
179 Edwin D. Tucker,									13 37	10 77	X 2 60		
180 Samuel Leete,													
181 John Coffee,									12 00	6 00	X 6 00		
182 Thomas Brown,									7 50	6 50	X 1 00		
183									5 00	4 75	X 25		
184 Patrick Coffee,									6 00	5 40	X 60		
185 Patrick Donnelly,									6 50	5 85	X 65		
186 Austin Doane,									12 00	9 60	X 2 40		
187 Thomas Ward,									8 00	7 20	X 80		
188 G. Keane,									7 50	6 75	X 75		
189 Lee R. Gilson,									7 95	7 16	X 79		
190									7 14	6 43	X 71		
191 E. Goodman,									7 50	6 75	X 75		
192 M. Mason,									4 00	4 00	X		
193 E. Williams,									10 00	8 50	X 1 50		
194									961 53	840 97	120 54		
195 J. Gore,													
196 James Coffee,													
197 J. Boyn,									7 00	6 30	X 70		
198 A. Spang,									10 80	9 30	X 1 50		
199 Geo. W. Howland,									3 50	3 50	/		
200 M. D. Hawley,									7 50	6 75	X 75		
201 F. Sheriden,									6 00	5 40	X 60		
202 P. Powell,									6 00	5 40	X 60		
203 J. Terrell,									3 50	3 50	/		
204 W. Hurlburt,									5 00	4 75	X 25		
205 T. Hackett,									7 50	6 75	X 75		
206 J. Ryan,									4 12	4 12	X		
207									10 22 43	896 74	125 69		
208													
209													
210													

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Week ending March 12 continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,													
134													
135								514 07	457 69	56 38			
136 Frederick Butricks,								12 37	10 00	X 2 37			
137 John Murphy,			X	X				8 00	8 00	X			
138 William Ward,								12 00	79 60	X 2 40			
139 Thomas Rochfort,				/				14 33	12 00	X 2 33			
140 Charles S. Reynolds,								10 57	10 57	X			
141 R. Hamant,								4 45	4 45	X			3 40
142 Alexander Houston,			/	X				8 00	7 20	X 80			
143 Alanda Beach,								7 37	7 37	X			
144 Charles T. Sabin,								15 00	15 00	X			
145 Geo. L. Cook,								12 00	9 00	X 3 00			
146 Benj. Reddie,	X	X	X	X				6 00	6 00	/			
147								8 00	8 00	/			
148 Geo. Mix,								8 17	8 17	/			
149								6 40 33	5 73 05	67 28			
150 Barney McLoughlin,													
156 James Burtricks,								12 00	7 00	X 5 00			
157 Mike Flannagan,								10 00	10 00	X			
158 David Brown,								5 00	4 75	X 25			
159 Arthur Smith,				/				11 91	9 00	X 2 91			
160 James Corcoran,				/				7 00	6 30	X 70			
161 William O'Neil,			/	X				8 37	7 54	X 83			
162 Edward Dunn,								5 00	5 00	X			
163 Jeremiah Breen,								9 00	7 65	X 1 35			
164 John Lynch,								5 90	5 40	X 50			
165 James Fitzgerald,								7 45 1	6 35 69	70 82			
166 Henry Smith,								11 37	9 67	X 1 70			
167 Edward F. Gilson,								8 55	7 00	X 1 25			
168 Patrick Marr,								16 97	13 00	X 3 97			
169 C. Dmn,								7 00	7 00	X			
170 Patrick Cary,								5 20	4 95	X 25			
171 John Quinlan,								7 50	6 75	X 75			
172 Michael Brown,								7 20 80	6 47 00	46 74			
173 T. Flanagan,								7 50	6 75	X 75			
174 Charles Dermant,								8 00	7 00	X 1 00			
Amount carried forward,								6 00	6 00	X 0 00			
								5 00	5 00	X 0 00			
								6 00	5 40	X 60			
								8 03 30	7 12 21	79 09			

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Week ending March 12

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									287 22	255 17	32 05		
95 H. E. Smith,													
96 Pat O'Brien,									4 50	4 50	/		
97 Anthony Quiser,				/					3 00	3 00	/		
98 Tom McGinnis,									7 50	6 75	X	75	
99 Mike Gallagher,									7 00	7 00	/		
100 Cornelius McCusker,													
101 John Hiessinger,									8 25	8 25	/		
102 Tim Crowley,									7 00	7 00	/		
103 John Murphy,				/					7 50	7 50	/		
104 H. Dickenson,													
105									3 00	3 00	/		
106									4 44	4 44	/		
107 Pat McWinney,									6 00	6 00	/		
108									7 33	6 60	X	73	
109									4 00	4 00	/		
110									3 00	3 00	/		
111									6 00	6 00	/		
112									365 74	332 21		33 53	
116 John A. Angus,									12 00	12 00	/		
117 E. B. Dibble,									12 00	12 00	/		
118 James McManis,				X					7 00	6 30	X	73	
119 Fred Liebe,				/					5 00	4 75	X	25	
120													
121 James Kelley,									8 00	7 20	X	80	
122 Charles Roder,			X	10X					7 00	6 30	X	70	
123 Edward McGuire,									5 00	5 00	/		
124 John Moore,				/					7 00	6 30	X	70	
125 Barney Sheridan,				20X					3 50	3 50	/		
126 Thomas McGuire,				/	/				4 00	4 00	/		
127 M. McGuire,				/					6 83	6 83	/		
128 Gustavus Stripp,									42 00	25 00	X	17 00	
129 Jay Peck,									11 82	9 82	X	2 00	
130 Tom Conary,									3 75	3 75	/		
131				/					7 00	6 30	X	70	
132				/	/				6 43	6 43	/		
133									514 07	457 09		56 38	
Amount carried forward,													

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Week commencing March 12 ending 19

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane, ^{From 200} ^{Row 356} ^{Lane 384}									10 40	10 40			
52 R. B. Hoyt,				/	/				8 27	8 27			
53 C. Gardner,									1 42	1 42			
54 Mary Gorman,									5 66	5 46 X	20		
55 Jane Corbin,				/					5 68	5 43 X	25		
56 Mary Coyle,									9 00	8 10 X	90		
57 Sarah Whittier,									6 37	5 37 X	1 00		
58 Mrs. Doane,									8 59	8 59			
59 Mrs. Stevens,									2 34	2 34			
60 Eliza Stanley,									7 61	6 85 X	76		
61 Catharine Murray,									5 00	4 75 X	25		
62 Adelia Munson,				/					7 28	6 28 X	1 00		
63 Joanna Gorman,									7 62	6 86 X	76		
71 John W. Lane,				X	/				13 06	11 06 X	2 00		
72 Levi F. Holt,				X					9 91	8 56 X	1 35		
73 Charles Willoughby,				/					9 24	7 89 X	1 35		
74 Charles Spiegel,				/	X				9 48	8 13 X	1 35		
75 M. Knight,									8 25	8 25 X			
76 Edmund Plumb,									9 91	8 56 X	1 35		
77 Edwin N. Kimball,									9 00	0 00 X	9 00		
78 William Gebhardt,				10 X	/				11 20	9 52 X	1 68		
79 Jacob Kesler,				/	X	/			9 09	7 74 X	1 35		
80 Daniel Frohneyer,					X				10 80	9 30 X	1 50		
81 C. R. Smith,					/				5 30	5 30 X			
82 P. S. Morton,					/				4 75	1 75 X	4 00		
83 Geo. Dayton,				X	X				2 00	3 00			
84									28 30 8	27 3 40	25 68		
85 John Campbell,									7 75	7 75			
86 John McCusker,									13 00	13 00			
87 James Bannon,				/	/				10 00	10 00			
88					X				9 97	8 47 X	1 50		
89 John Munsey,					/				9 25	9 25			
90 Richard Laby,									7 50	7 50			
91 Pat Bannon,					X				6 00	6 00			
92 John Bannon,									8 67	8 67			
93 William McMannis,					X				8 70	7 83 X	87		
94 John Dillon,									8 30	3 30			
Amount carried forward,									287 22	255 17	32 05		

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Week ending March 5th continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									763 03	667 80	98 23		
175 Charles E. Hayes,	/	+						12 00	9 60	X 2 40			
176 William Quinlan,	+	+						7 80	3 00	X 4 80			
177 Frank Williman,	+	+						17 71	14 00	X 3 71			
178 Patrick Kelley,	+	+						3 50	3 50	X			
179 Edwin D. Tucker,	+	+						15 25	12 00	X 3 25			
180 Samuel Leete,													
181 John Coffee,	+	+						12 00	6 00	X 6 00			
182 Thomas Brown,	+	+						7 50	6 50	X 1 00			
183	+	+						5 00	4 75	X 25			
184 Patrick Coffee,	+							6 00	5 40	X 60			
185 Patrick Donnelly,	+	+						6 00	5 40	X 60			
186 Austin Doane,	+	+						12 00	9 60	X 2 40			
187 Thomas Ward,	+	+						8 00	7 20	X 80			
188 G. Keane,	/	/						7 50	6 75	X 75			
189 Lee R. Gilson,	+	+						9 00	7 65	X 1 35			
190	+	+						6 00	5 40	X 60			
191 E. Goodman,	+	/						5 50	5 25	X 25			
192 M. Mason,	+	/						4 50	4 50	X			
193 E. Williams,	+	+						10 00	8 50	X 1 50			
194													
195 J. Gore,								3 60	3 60	/			
196 James Coffee,													
197 J. Boyn,	+	+						6 72	6 72	X			fr. sub
198 A. Spang,		/						8 38	7 55	X 83			
199 Geo. W. Howland,	/	+						3 50	3 50	/			
200 M. D. Hawley,	+	+						7 50	6 75	X 75			
201 F. Sheriden,	+	+						5 00	5 25	X 25			
202 P. Powell,								3 00	3 00	X			
203 J. Terrell,	+	+						3 50	3 50	X			
204 W. Hurlburt,	+	+						5 00	4 75	X 25			
205 T. Hackett,	+	+						7 50	6 75	X 75			
206 J. Ryan,	+	+						4 50	4 50	X			
207 J. Dunham								976 99	545 67	431 32			
208 165								20	20	/			
209								11 37	9 67	X 1 70			
210								456 56	456 56	/			

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Week ending March 5 — continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,													
134													
135								488 98	429 44		59 54		
136 Frederick Butricks,								12 49	10 00	X	2 49		
137 John Murphy,	X	7						7 80	7 80	+			
138 William Ward,	X	+						12 40	19 00	+	2 40		
139 Thomas Rochfort,	/	/						17 05	12 00	X	5 05		
140 Charles S. Reynolds,	/	+						10 32	10 32	X			
141 R. Hamant,		/						6 00	5 40	X	60		
142 Alexander Houston,	X	X						8 00	7 20	+	80		
143 Alanda Beach,	X							7 50	7 50	X			
144 Charles T. Sabin,								15 00	15 00	X			
145 Geo. L. Cook,								12 00	9 00	X	3 00		
146 Benj. Reddie,	X							6 00	6 00	/			
147								8 00	8 00	/			
148 Geo. Mix,	/							9 00	9 00	/			
149								20 54	5 40		7 88		
150 Barney McLoughlin,													
156 James Burtricks,								12 00	7 00	X	5 00		118
157 Mike Flanagan,	+	+						10 00	5 00	X	5 00		
158 David Brown,	X	X						4 77	4 77	X			
159 Arthur Smith,	/							7 82	7 82	X			
160 James Corcoran,	/	X						4 53	4 53	X			
161 William O'Neil,	/	+						9 10	8 73	X	97		
162 Edward Dunn,	/	X						6 00	6 00	/			
163 Jeremiah Breen,	X	X						9 00	7 65	X	1 35		
164 John Lynch,	X	X						6 00	5 40	X	60		
165 James Fitzgerald,													
166 Henry Smith,	X	X						9 00	7 65	X	1 35		
167 Edward F. Gilson,	+	X						16 50	13 30	X	3 20		
168 Patrick Marr,	X	X						7 00	7 00	X			
169 C. Dunn,	X	X						6 00	5 40	X	60		
170 Patrick Cary,	X	/						6 87	6 19	X	68		
171 John Quinlan,	X	X						7 50	6 75	X	75		
172 Michael Brown,	X	X						8 00	7 00	X	1 00		
173 T. Flanagan,	/	+						6 00	5 40	X	60		
174 Charles Dermant,	X	+						5 80	5 55	X	25		
Amount carried forward,								76 35 3	66 7 80		9 5 23		

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Week ending March 5th continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									272 72	239 39	33 33		
95 H. E. Smith,													
96 Pat O'Brien,	x	x							3 50	3 50			
97 Anthony Quiser,	+	/							2 75	2 75			
98 Tom McGinnis,	+	+							7 00	6 30		70	
99 Mike Gallagher,	+	+							7 00	7 00			
100 Cornelius McCusker,	+												
101 John Hiessinger, ^{n o strings 8.00}		+							8 50	8 50			
102 Tim Crowley,	/	/							6 43	6 43			
103 John Murphy,	+	x							7 00	7 00			
104 H. Dickenson,	+												
105	+	+							3 00	3 00			
106	+	x							7 00	7 00			
107 Pat McWinney,	+	+							6 00	6 00			
108	+	x							8 00	7 20		80	
109	+	x							4 00	4 00			
110	+	x							4 50	4 50			
111	+	+							3 33	3 33			
112									350 23	315 40		34 83	
116 John A. Angus,													
117 E. B. Dibble,	x	+							12 00	7 00			
118 James McManis,	+								7 35	6 63		73	
119 Fred Liebe,	x								4 90	4 70		20	
120													
121 James Kelley,	+								8 00	7 20		80	
122 Charles Roder,									6 82	6 14		68	
123 Edward McGuire,	x	x							5 00	5 00			
124 John Moore,	+	/							7 00	6 20		70	
125 Barney Sheridan,	+								2 50	2 50			
126 Thomas McGuire,	+								4 00	4 00			
127 M. McGuire,	+								7 00	7 00			
128 Gustavus Stripp,		+							43 50	25 00		18 50	
129 Jay Peck,		+							12 11	9 60		2 40	
130 Tom Conary,	x	+							3 62	3 62			
131	+								7 00	6 30		70	
132									7 00	7 00			
133									48 92	42 44		59 34	
Amount carried forward,													

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Week commencing February 26 ending March 1

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
<i>New Hire</i>									3 00	3 00			
51 Mrs. Lane,	x	x							10 00	8 50	x	1 50	
52 R. B. Hoyt,	x	x							7 32	7 32	x		
53 C. Gardner,	/	/							6 33	6 33	/		
54 Mary Gorman,	/	/							5 35	5 10	x	25	
55 Jane Corbin,	/	/							4 13	3 93	x	20	
56 Mary Coyle,	x	x							9 40	8 05	x	1 35	
57 Sarah Whittier,	x	x							5 66	5 41	x	25	
58 Mrs. Doane,									4 00	4 00	/		
59 Mrs. Stevens,									2 34	2 34	/		
60 Eliza Stanley,	/	/							7 03	6 33	x	70	
61 Catharine Murray,	x	x							4 02	3 82	x	20	
62 Adelia Munson,	x	x							6 83	5 83	x	1 00	
63 Joanna Gorman,	/	/							6 51	5 86	x	65	
71 John W. Lane,	x	x							14 23	12 23	x	2 00	
72 Levi F. Holt,	x	x							10 11	8 61	x	1 50	
73 Charles Willoughby,	x								9 80	8 82	x	98	
74 Charles Spiegall,	x	x							11 75	10 00	x	1 75	
75 M. Knight,									1 50	1 50	/		
76 Edmund Pluub,	x	x							10 11	8 61	x	1 50	
77 Edwin N. Kimball,									9 00		x	9 00	
78 William Gebhardt,	x	/							12 02	9 62	x	2 40	
79 Jacob Kesler,	x	x							4 73	4 53	x	20	
80 Daniel Frohneyer,	x	x							10 80	9 30	x	1 50	
81 C. R. Smith,	/	x							5 01	5 01	x		
82 P. S. Morton,	x	x							2 82	1 82	x	4 00	
83 Geo. Dayton,									2 45	3 75		20 93	
84													
85 John Campbell,	x	x							6 57	6 87	/		
86 John McCusker,	x	x							13 00	11 30	/		
87 James Bannon,	x	x							10 00	10 00	/		
88	x	x							10 00	8 50	x	1 50	
89 John Munsey,	x	x							9 00	9 00	/		
90 Richard Laby,	/	x							6 00	6 00	/		
91 Pat Bannon,	x	x							6 00	6 00	/		
92 John Bannon,	x	x							10 00	10 00	/		
93 William McMannis,	x	x							9 00	8 10	x	90	
94 John Dillon,	x	x							23 30	23 30	/		
Amount carried forward,									222 72	219 39		33 32	

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Week ending February 26

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									263 72	239 15	24 57		
95 H. E. Smith,													
96 Pat O'Brien,	+	+	+	7/10	+	10 1/2			3 19	3 19			
97 Anthony Quiser,	+			+	+	10 30			1 50	1 50			
98 Tom McGinnis,	1	1	+	+	+	+			7 00	6 30	X	70	
99 Mike Gallagher,	+	+	+	+	+	+			6 90	6 90			
100 Cornelius McCusker,		+	+	+	+	+			4 69	4 69			
101 John Hiessinger,	+												
102 Tim Crowley,	+	+	+	+	+	+			6 02	6 02			
103 John Murphy,	+	+	+	+	X	+			6 43	6 43			
104 H. Dickenson,	+	20	+	7/10	+	+			3 00	3 00			
105	+	+	+	1	+	+			2 25	2 25			
106	+	+	+	+	+	+			6 31	6 31			
107 Pat McWinney,	+	+	+	+	+	+			6 00	6 00			
108		+		+	+	+			6 67	6 00	X	67	
109		1	+	+	+	+			3 34	3 34			
110	+	+	1	+	+	+			3 68	3 68			
111	+	+	+	+	+	+			5 68	5 68			
112	+	+	+						2 00	2 00			
113													
114 John A. Angus,									5 32	5 32			
117 E. B. Dibble,	X	X	X	X	+	+			12 00	12 00			
118 James McManis,	X	7/10	+	+	+	10 X			5 72	5 49	X	25	
119 Fred Liebe,	X	100	+	7/10	7/10	+			4 86	4 66	X	20	
120													
121 James Kelley,	X	+	+	X	+	+			8 00	7 20	X	80	
122 Charles Roder,	X	+	20		00	+			6 52	5 87	X	65	
123 Edward McGuire,	+		+	+	+	+			5 00	5 00			
124 John Moore,	+	+	+	+	+	+			7 00	6 30	X	70	
125 Barney Sheridan,	+	+	+	7/10	+	+			3 50	3 50			
126 Thomas McGuire,	1	+	+	+	+	+			4 00	4 00			
127 M. McGuire,	1	+	+	+	+	+			7 00	7 00			
128 Gustavus Stripp,	+	20 20	10	10	+	10 10			39 00	25 00	X	14 00	
129 Jay Peck,	1	+	+	+	+	1			72 00	9 60	X	2 40	
130 Tom Conary,	1			7/10	1	1			3 72	3 72			
131	+	+	+	+	+	+			7 00	6 30	X	70	
132									3 50	3 50			
133									472 52	426 88		45 64	

Amount carried forward,

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Week commencing February 19 ending Feb 26 1887

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
51 Mrs. Lane, <i>Lane</i>						X		6 00	6 00				
52 R. B. Hoyt,	X	X	X	X	X	X		7 34	7 34	X			
53 C. Gardner,		30 30	7 30	1	X	1		6 09	6 09				
54 Mary Gorunan,	7 50	7 20	30 30	30 3	X	1		5 84	5 59	X	25		
55 Jane Corbin,		30 7	7 20	30 30	X	30 40		4 40	4 20	X	20		
56 Mary Coyle,	X	1	X	X	X	X		7 00	6 30	X	70		
57 Sarah Whittier,	X	X	X	X	X	X		6 07	5 47	X	60		
58 Mrs. Doane,								4 01	4 01				
59 Mrs. Stevens, <i>Stevens</i>								1 16	1 16				
60 Eliza Stanley,	1	7 20	X	X	X	X		6 75	6 08	X	67		
61 Catharine Murray,	X	X	X	X	X	X		4 49	4 29	X	20		
62 Adelia Munson,	1	1	X	X	X	X		6 38	5 38	X	1 00		
63 Joanna Gorman,	7 50	7 10	7 30	7 10	7 20	30		6 98	6 29	X	69		
71 John W. Lane,	X	X	X	X	X	X		13 85	11 85	X	2 00		
72 Levi F. Holt,	X	X	X	1	X	X		10 00	8 50	X	1 50		
73 Charles Willoughby,	X	X	1	1	1	1		9 49	8 14	X	1 35		
74 Charles Spiegal,	X	X	1	X	X	X		10 37	8 80	X	1 57		
75 M. Knight, <i>Benny</i>								3 37	3 37				
76 Edmund Plumb,	X	X	X	7 10	X	1		9 93	8 43	X	1 50		
77 Edwin N. Kimball,								9 00	7 50	X	1 50		
78 William Gebhardt,	X	X	X	X	X	X		12 34	9 94	X	2 40		
79 Jacob Kesler,	X	X	X	X	X	X		9 11	7 76	X	1 35		
80 Daniel Frohmeyer,	X	X	X	X	X	X		10 80	9 30	X	1 50		
81 C. R. Smith,	1	1	1	X	X	1		5 00	5 00	X			
82 P. S. Morton,	X	X	X	7 20	X	30		5 71	1 71	X	4 00		
83 Geo. Dayton,	X	1						3 45	3 45				
84								18 8 27	16 5 29		22 98		
85 John Campbell,		X	X	7 10	X	1		6 35	6 25	X			
86 John McCusker,	1	1	X	X	X	X		10 88	10 83				7 25
87 James Bannon,	X	X	X	X	X	X		9 85	9 85				
88	X	X	X	X	X	X		8 00	7 20	X	80		
89 John Munsey,	X	X	1	X	X	X		9 00	9 00				
90 Richard Laby,	X	X	X	X	X	X		5 20	5 20				
91 Pat Bannon,	1	X	X	X	X	X		5 50	5 50				
92 John Bannon,	X	X	X	X	X	X		9 85	9 85				
93 William McMannis,	X	X	X	7 10	X	1		7 95	7 16	X	79		
94 John Dillon,	X	X	X	X	X	X		3 02	3 02				
Amount carried forward,								263 7 2	239 1 5		24 57		

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Week ending July 19

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,									736 37	602 47	43 90		
175 Charles E. Hayes,	X	X	10 7/10	+	+	+		12 00	9 60	X	2 40		
176 William Quinlan,	+	X	+	1	+	X		7 20	3 00	X	4 20		
177 Frank Williman,	X	+	+	+	+	+		17 67	14 00	X	3 67		
178 Patrick Kelley,	X					X		58	58	X			
179 Edwin D. Tucker,	X	X	X	+	X	+		13 08	10 48	X	2 60		
180 Samuel Leete,													
181 John Coffee,	+	+	+	+	+	+		12 00	6 00	X	6 00		
182 Thomas Brown,	+	+	+	+	X	1		6 88	5 88	X	1 00		
183 Richard Nesbitt 1/5			+	+	+	+		3 74	3 74	/			
184 Patrick Coffee,	+	X	+	+	+	+		6 00	5 40	X	60		
185 Patrick Donnelly,	+	X	X	+	+	+		6 00	5 40	X	60		
186 Austin Doane,	+	+	+	+	X	+		12 00	12 00	X			
187 Thomas Ward,	+	+	+	+		X		8 00	7 20	X	80		
188 G. Keane,	+	X	+	20+	X	+		7 50	6 75	X	75		
189 Lee R. Gilson,	X	X	+	+	X	+		9 00	7 65	X	1 35		
190 Martin Reynolds 3/6		1	+	+	X	+		11 50	4 30	X	20		
191 E. Goodman,	X	X	+	+	+	+		6 00	5 40	X	60		
192 M. Mason,	X		+	+				3 00	3 00	X			
193 E. Williams,	X	X	+	+	X	+		8 97	8 08	X	89		
194								181 49	7 60	9 30	12 00	56	
195 J. Gore,													
196 James Coffee,	+												
197 J. Boyn,	+	X	X	+		+		8 40	7 56	X	84		
198 A. Spang,	+	X	+	+	+	+		10 50	9 30	X	1 20		
199 Geo. W. Howland,	+	+	+	+	+	+		3 50	3 50	/			
200 M. D. Hawley,	1	X	1	+	X	+		7 50	7 50	X			
201 F. Sheriden,	+	+	+	+	1	+		6 00	5 40	X	60		
202 P. Powell,	+	7/10	+	+	+	+		6 00	5 40	X	60		
203 J. Terrell,	+	X	+	+	+	+		3 50	3 35	X	15		
204 W. Hurlburt,	+	X	+	+	+	X		5 00	4 75	X	25		
205 T. Hackett,	+	+	+	+	X	X		7 56	6 81	X	75		
206 J. Ryan,	+	X	+	+	+	+		11 50	21 30	X	20		
207								4 00	4 00				
208								50	50				
209 11 19 3								1 00	1 00				
210 Et								1 00	1 00				
to Demmond								1 00	1 00				
or								2 26	2 26				
Mr S								40	40				
R.S. Boy								1 50	1 50				

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R.S. Boy
 Demmond
 Mr S
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Week ending February 19

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,													
134													
135								449 72	449 72	405 45	44 27		
136 Frederick Butricks,								17 11	12 00	X 5 11			
137 John Murphy,	7 20	X	7 20	+	X	7		7 50	7 50	X			
138 William Ward,	X	X	7	+	1	X		12 00	9 60	X 2 40			
139 Thomas Rochfort,	1	1	1		1	1		30 62	15 00	X 15 62			
140 Charles S. Reynolds,	X	X	X	+	+	7		12 90	12 90	X			
141 R. Hamant,	1	X	X	+	X	7		11 00	8 40	X 2 60			
142 Alexander Houston,	X	7 10	X	X	7 10	7		8 00	7 20	X 80			
143 Alanda Beach,													
144 Charles T. Sabin,								15 00	15 00	X			
145 Geo. L. Cook,								12 00	9 00	X 3 00			
146 Benj. Reddie,	X	X	+	+	+	X		6 00	6 00	/			
147 Sabin								8 00	8 00	/			
148 Geo. Mix,	X	X	7	+	X	7		9 00	9 00	/			
149								583 85	522 05	61 80			
150 Barney McLoughlin,													
156 James Burtricks,	1	1			1			12 00	7 00	X 5 00			
157 Mike Flannagan,	X	+	+	+	X	7		10 00	5 00	X 5 00			
158 David Brown,	7	X	X	X	X	X		6 00	5 00	X 1 00			
159 Arthur Smith,	7	X	X	7	X	7		17 93	12 00	X 5 93			
160 James Corcoran,	X	+	1	+	X	+		6 05	3 00	X 3 05			
161 William O'Neil,	X	1	+	7	X	+		10 00	8 50	X 1 50			
162 Edward Dunn,	7 30	1	1	7 30	X	+		5 00	5 00	X			
163 Jeremiah Breen,	7 10	X	X	7	+	X		9 00	7 65	X 1 35			
164 John Lynch,	X	X	X	7	X	+		6 00	5 40	X 60			
165 James Fitzgerald,	7 1							11 37	9 67	X 1 70			
166 Henry Smith,	X	X	X	+	X	1		8 25	6 00	X 2 25			
167 Edward F. Gilson,	7 10	X	X	7	X	7		10 80	9 30	X 1 50			
168 Patrick Marr,	X	X	X	+	X	X		7 00	7 00	X			
169 C. Dunn,	X	X	+	+	+	7		6 00	5 40	X 60			
170 Patrick Cary,	X	X	X	+	X	+		7 50	6 75	X 75			
171 John Quinlan,	X	+	1		X	+		5 62	5 00	X 62			
172 Michael Brown,	X	X	X	7	+	+		8 00	7 00	X 1 00			
173 T. Flanagan,	X		1					1 00	1 00	X			
174 Charles Dermant,		X	+	+	+	+		5 00	4 75	X 25			
Amount carried forward,								736 37	642 47	93 90			

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Week ending February 19

continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									249 94	226 04	23 90		
95 H. E. Smith,									3 50	3 50	/		
96 Pat O'Brien,	L	X	T	T	X	X			3 00	3 00	/		
97 Anthony Quiser,	X	T ²	T	T	T	T ²⁰			7 00	6 30	X	70	
98 Tom McGinnis,									7 00	7 00	/		
99 Mike Gallagher,									5 50	5 50	/		
100 Cornelius McCusker,									7 00	7 00	/		
101 John Hiessinger,		T ²	X	T ²⁰	T	T			7 00	7 00	/		
102 Tim Crowley,									7 00	7 00	/		
103 John Murphy,									4 69	4 69	/		
104 H. Dickenson,									3 00	3 00	/		
105									5 84	5 84	/		
106									6 00	6 00	/		
107 Pat McWinney,									8 00	7 20	X	80	
108									4 00	4 00	/		
109									2 67	2 67	/		
110 Patrick Brown ^{4.00}									1 33	1 33	/		
111 John Looney ^{4.00}									1 33	1 33	/		
112 Joseph Godcal ^{4.00}									3 01 40	2 50	X	10	
116 John A. Angus,									12 00	12 00	/		
117 E. B. Dibble,									7 00	6 30	X	70	
118 James McManis,									4 89	4 69	X	20	
119 Fred Liebe,									8 00	7 20	X	80	
120									6 20	5 58	X	62	
121 James Kelley,									4 00	4 00	/		
122 Charles Roder,									7 00	6 30	X	70	
123 Edward McGuire,									3 00	3 00	/		
124 John Moore,									4 00	4 00	/		
125 Barney Sheridan,									7 00	7 00	/		
126 Thomas McGuire,									27 75	25 00	X	2 75	
127 M. McGuire,									12 00	9 60	X	2 40	
128 Gustavus Stripp,									3 08	3 08	/		
129 Jay Peck,									7 00	6 30	X	70	
130 Tom Conary,									449 72	405 45	X	44 27	
131													
132													
133													

Amount earned forward,

06

Western New-Yorker.

H. A. DUDLEY, Publisher.

WARSAW, N. Y.

Death of Hon. A. W. Young.

Our citizens were greatly startled and surprised on Saturday morning at the sudden death of Hon. Andrew W. Young. He retired on Friday night in apparently fair health, but was found in the morning to have died so quietly as not to have moved from his position while asleep. Mr. Young's health had not been good for several months past, but he had kept about his usual occupations, and was much interested in preparing an Appendix to his "American Statesman." The following extract from his History of Warsaw, will show his life to have been a busy and useful one:

ANDREW W. YOUNG was born in Carlisle, Schoharie Co., N. Y., March 2, 1802. His ancestry on the paternal side is traceable to Holland. His mother was a native of Ireland, though reared from early childhood in this country, and was one of those people who are often distinguished as the "Protestant" or "Scotch Irish." His vernacular language was that which had been introduced in this country by the Van Winkles, the Diedricks, and the Knickerbackers, and their fellow immigrants; though, from its having been for two centuries in contact with other languages, it had suffered material adulteration. His educational course comprised a few years' instruction in common schools, at the age of nineteen, a half term in Middlebury Academy. His youth was spent in farm labor and teaching. He closed his first term of teaching at the end of his thirteenth year. Without any knowledge on his part, consent had been given by his father, and, it is believed, without any specific agreement as to wages. The people of the district acknowledged themselves satisfied with their teacher, for whose three months' services and board, his father received the sum of \$15! The teacher himself felt amply compensated by the pleasure of participating, as usual, with his former school-fellows in their plays, and the pride of having so early attained to the honors of the school master's degree, the highest object of his youthful ambition. He ended his labors as a teacher at the age of twenty-one. After this, he was engaged for several years as clerk and as principal in the mercantile business. In May, 1830, he commenced the publication of the Warsaw Sentinel, which he continued nearly two years, when he purchased the Republican Advocate, at Batavia, in which the Sentinel was merged, Jan. 1, 1832. He continued the publication and editorship of the Advocate until April, 1835, when he sold his interest in it to D. D. Waite, its present proprietor. In the course of his editorial labors in Batavia, he became deeply impressed with the importance of a more general diffusion of a knowledge of the principles of government, which he deemed essential to the national prosperity and the security of our liberties. Since that time his labors have been directed to this object. In October, 1835, was issued from his press in Warsaw the first edition of his "Science of Government." The book was literally an article of "home manufacture." It was written, printed, and bound in Warsaw. The type setting was done chiefly by Seth Lewis, since a partner in the publication of a paper in Perry, and for more than twenty-five years proprietor and publisher of the Marshall Statesman, in Marshall, Mich. Among those who for short periods assisted in this work, was the Hon. William H. Kelsey, now of Geneseo, a representative in the present and former Congresses. Assistance at press work was rendered by Levi Spencer, without any previous experience in the business, who since became a devoted minister of the Gospel, and died in Illinois. The "Science of Government" was the first work of the kind brought into general notice in this state and several other states. Though coarse in its appearance, it met with a favorable reception. Its defects, more apparent, perhaps, to the author than to others, induced him to re-write and thoroughly revise it. It appeared in an improved form early in 1840. This work was followed, in 1843, by "First Lessons in Civil Government," adapted to the capacities of younger learners, and designed especially for use in the state of New York. In 1845, he wrote a similar work, adapted for use in the state of Ohio, of which many thousand copies were sold. About this time his labors in his chosen pursuit were temporarily suspended. By successive elections he was chosen to represent the county of Wyoming in the Legislatures of 1845 and 1846, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1846. The happiest reflection associated with this brief public service is, that these offices were spontaneously bestowed. In 1852, he commenced the "American Statesman," a Political History of the United States, which appeared in the spring of 1855. This is believed to be only

of its kind, being a purely political history, or history of government in this country, during the whole period of our colonial existence, of the government under the Confederation, and of the government under the Constitution. In 1858, appeared his "Citizen's Manual," containing a compendium or digest of constitutional law, designed more especially for adults; and in 1860, his "National Economy." His latest works for schools are the "Government Class Book," first issued in 1859; and in 1867, "First Book on Civil Government," being a simplified abridgment of the former work, and intended for younger learners. A controlling motive to these labors has been a desire to be in some degree instrumental in preparing American citizens for a more intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship. This end will be secured when political knowledge in this country of free institutions shall be duly appreciated by the people generally, and when those to whom the interests of education are especially committed shall have a proper sense of their official responsibilities. There are other objects to which the subject of this sketch has not been indifferent. Impressed with the sentiment that virtue is essential alike to the happiness and well-being of society and the safety of the state, he has given his encouragement and aid to measures for the suppression of immorality and vice, in its various forms, and for the promotion of what the founders of our free institutions deemed of vital importance in a community—"True religion and good morals."

He came to Warsaw with his father and family in 1816, and, with the exception of two brief intervals, resided in this town until 1856, when he removed to Ripley, Chautauqua Co., and in 1868 to Red Wing, Minn.

Mr. Young resumed his residence in this village about a year ago, and seemed very happy to be again surrounded by his old friends and neighbors. During his absence he had written and published a History of Wayne County, Indiana, and also a History of Chautauqua County, New York. Mr. Young was also a frequent and acceptable contributor to the newspapers. The readers of the New-Yorker have often read his articles with profit. His character was that of a truthful and honest man and he has left a name which will remain as a legacy to his children. His son and three daughters are now residing in this village. His wife died about a year ago at Red Wing, Minnesota.

The funeral was largely attended at the Presbyterian church on Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Dudley and Rev. Mr. Cardus took part in the services, and Dr. Nassau preached an impressive and appropriate discourse.

A Christian found Dead in his Bed.

No one can tell of the conflict
That passed in that solemn hour,
When body and soul were sundered,
By a sudden relentless power.

No one can tell of the hour,
When the angel of death drew nigh;
And laid his finger of silence,
On the heart, the pulse, the eye.

Or whether he found him sleeping;
Mid dreams of fancy blest;
So he hushed the weary slumberer,
To an everlasting rest.

Or whether he found him waking,
With lamp all trimmed and bright;
And ready to meet the Bridegroom
Alone in the solemn night.

For none but the Savior saw him;
The Friend of the friendless was nigh;
And the secrets of that death-chamber,
Were hidden from mortal eye.

But there, in the last long slumber,
He was found in the early day;
For angels had come in the darkness,
And borne the freed spirit away.

The Western New-Yorker.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

WARSAW, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1877.

ADDRESS

AT THE

Funeral of Hon. Andrew W. Young

IN WARSAW, N. Y., FEBRUARY 20, 1877,

By Rev. J. E. Nassau, D. D.,

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

AN OLD DISCIPLE.—Acts 21: 16.

How blest the righteous when he dies! Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace. He shall come to the grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in, in his season.

So has our friend and well known townsman, Hon. Andrew W. Young, after a pilgrimage of nearly seventy-five years, entered into the rest that remains for the people of God.

His removal from the cares and followings of this life was so sudden, so quiet and unobserved by any human watcher, that it is hardly a figure to say, that he fell asleep. Retiring in ordinary health, on the night of the 16th inst., he wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and lay down to pleasant dreams, not expecting it would be his last repose; yet ere the morning came his spirit had passed to a better world. And so he sleeps the sleep of the just.

At what hour his Lord came we know not, whether at midnight, cock-crowing or in the morning. But he was not deaf to the voice of the heavenly messenger; and being ready went out with joy to meet the bridegroom. Ere those on earth knew that one lay dead in the house, the ransomed spirit, absent from the body, was present with the Lord; at home in the house not made with hands, satisfied because awake in the likeness of Immanuel. So He giveth his beloved sleep.

In vain we seek to follow the soul released from its trembling house of clay and flying upwards to the bosom of its father God.—Mortal feet cannot pass the threshold of the unseen world. Could the sons of the prophets find Elijah, when the heaven-sent chariot had caught him away from terrestrial scenes?

Yet in the light of revelation, we can forecast the soul's supreme satisfaction, when realizing that heaven at length is gained:—Here am I at last, he sings,—safe in the arm of Jesus; safe on the evergreen shore,—breathing the air of Paradise and thrilled by its sweetest music. This indeed is life—this is victory—this is joy unspeakable and full of glory. The fight is fought, and triumph assured; the warfare of time is over—this is the dawn of immortality.—Here I am, saved beyond a peradventure, happy in the presence and likeness of my Lord.

"And sin, my worst enemy before
Shall vex my eyes and ears no more
My inward foes have all been slain
Nor shall Satan break my peace again."

And so, one after another, the disciples of our absent Lord are passing into that within the veil, whither Jesus has for us entered;—going up to higher seats and nobler activities in the church above. This process of removal is all in accordance with our Lord's wish and purpose to have his followers with him forever. "Father," he prays, "I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me that they may behold my glory." As though he felt the separation! He means it shall not continue always. He desires them to be near him. And so He comes for them and calls them to himself. So death to them is great gain. It is going home—going into the presence of Immanuel, to behold, admire and share in his eternal glory.

In this instance how kind was the Savior's call for our departed friend! How gentle the approach of the Son of man! He came, as he had a right, for his own,—for one of those given him in the covenant; one for whom he died and intercedes, one who had been led and taught by his Spirit, one whom he had by his own grace, made meet for a heavenly mansion. Wherefore comfort your hearts with these words.

Mr. Young's life has been spread before this community for years; and you have read it not only as sketched in the History of Warsaw but as outlined in his daily walk and conversation.

He was a native of Carlisle, N. Y., being born March 2, 1802. He was of Scotch Irish descent, and when but a lad came with the family in 1816 to Warsaw, and here resided the greater portion of his life. His educational advantages were slender, but he had an active mind and studious habits; so that at an age when most lads are still scholars he was a teacher. Into the particulars of his subsequent life I need not enter. He early became a member of this church and so remained until a few years ago he removed to Ripley, N. Y., and subsequently to Red Wing, Minn., taking his letters with him. But in the providence of God he came back to spend the evening of his days, in the place where his boyhood, youth and manhood were passed, in the region where most of his works and memorials are to be found, and where live many friends who have long esteemed him for his character and work's sake.

His life was busily occupied with various beneficent labors, as those of teacher, merchant, editor and author, and as the representative of this county in the Legislature of 1845 and 1846, and in the Constitutional Convention of 1846. His pen was a weapon he loved to wield and he handled it to some good purpose. His literary productions are of especial repute and value. And in these congenial labors he was still engaged, when the summons came to drop the pursuits of earth for the activities of heaven.

Mr. Young was a useful man, diligent and faithful in the daily endeavor to bless his generation. As a citizen he was public spirited, taking an earnest, active part in the general interests of social order, public improvements, patriotism and religion. Those who knew him in the intimacies of friendship and home-life can testify to the gentleness, purity and unselfishness of his character. And as to his religious standing, let me sum it up in the clause quoted as the text: *An old disciple.*

This is a happy description of a veteran christian. It was applied first to a

primitive believer, one Mnason of Cyprus, who dwelt at Jerusalem;—who was one of the early converts to the christian faith, who, when the apostle Paul and his companions in travel reached that city, received them courteously as his guests, and gave himself to their entertainment. And they found his abode a sunny lodging place. An "old disciple" describes a believer of adult years but not necessarily an aged person. It means that he had been a good while a christian, was long since a convert, perhaps from the season of Pentecost,—was a pioneer disciple, an early active well-known friend and confessor of Jesus. You perceive that such a definition paints a beautiful life and a shining character. It is an honorable endorsement.

To be a disciple of the Son of God from the beginning, habitually and to the end of life, and to be recognized as such by all observers is great distinction. Such a title befits our departed friend. Aside from his personal qualities and characteristics, men took knowledge of him that he had been with Jesus—that he had gone to school to the great teacher, had sat at his feet and learned of him,—confessed his name and grew in resemblance to that matchless exemplar. He was a living epistle of the Lord. His christianity was not a sham. There was nothing equivocal in his religious life. Of this old disciple, I remark:

(a.) That he had been many years a student of the Bible, and a professed believer in Jesus. Early taught the truth he loved it and grew up in the faith and practice of God's word. He held to the faith once delivered to the saints—the faith of the Abrahamic covenant—the faith of the new testament of our Lord. He was well versed in the Scriptures—understood and loved the doctrines of the cross. They were spirit and life to him. He held them above all price. And since he first found the Lord as his savior and king, he has steadfastly walked with the people of God—has been in formal union with the visible church. From the commencement then of his religious life he had been a student in the school of Christ. He was one of the oldest members of this particular church—and always felt an interest in it—was an example in regular and devout attendance upon the ordinances and in his active efforts and counsels. He being dead will yet speak to us. As the younger members of a school look up and defer to their seniors, so have we for years revered this old disciple of Christ.

(b.) Allied to this phase of his character, and resulting from it, is another thought.—He was a steadfast, consistent and growing disciple. He was not a spiritual dwarf, but grew in knowledge and graces. His christian life developed. He was a better, riper christian in his advanced years than when he first professed his faith. He made the most of the means of grace. And the effect appeared in his holy living. He was a busy man in all his occupations. And he carried these traits of diligence and steadfastness into his religious life. So that he was not a shallow, variable, whimsical christian, but stable in his beliefs and principles, reflecting day by day much of his savior's image. The walk with God was in his case a shining light, shining more and more to the perfect day.

(c.) Hence he has long ranked as an advanced learner, a mature disciple, a ripe christian. He came to be a guide and example to others, a prop upon which they loved to lean. Without assumption, without any desire to appear conspicuous, his influence and example were gladly recognized.—And he might always be found in his lot, ready to do his part.

(d.) So again, as an old disciple he was a prominent member in the school of Christ. Such characters must always be influential. They will lead. I love to think how many lessons in the word and providence of God "an old disciple" has mastered! How many problems he has solved! How many difficulties he has overcome! How varied and solid his attainments! If the record of that life which is hid with Christ in God, were, page after page, opened to our inspection, how much it would disclose of religious struggle, discipline and attainment—of faith and patience, knowledge and hope! How rich in experience, in stores of acquisition, in the spoils of the spiritual conquest! What histories of conflict and trial, of wanderings and recovery, of doubt and hope, of endurance and faith. What clusters of the gracious fruits of the divine spirit in the heart and life of an old disciple!

Long fellowship with the divine teacher made him wise unto salvation, christlike and meet for an immortal, blessed life above. And so it happened, as the years passed on, and bowed by their weight his human form, that the inward man was renewed day by day; the spiritual man grew in stature and went from strength to strength, till in the view of the Master it was time for the culture of earth to cease and the life of glory to begin. Then it was that he heard the voice of the shining One in the silent night saying, Friend, come up higher. Then nothing could detain him in this earthly department of the savior's school. It was Commencement Day with him. For the hour of graduation had come. And taking with him whatever was precious and deathless of his christian

acquisitions and experience he went on high to sing and learn and love and minister as angels do in the presence of God and the Lamb. There were no chords of affection or of skill, no finite force that could stay his upward flight. But the loss to friends and the church below is gain to "saints made perfect" and the church above.

"Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

When an artist has put the finishing touches to a portrait, upon which he has exerted his skill, it is lifted to its appointed niche, where its beauty and value may appear, as a specimen of that artist's handiwork. And as the years pass by, age imparts to it a completeness, a lustrous, a blending of excellences, the counterpart of the original design. Such is the picture of a life long saint, where grace has finished its work, and the old disciple made perfect in holiness does immediately pass into glory. The measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ is reached. The portrait is complete, and transferred to the skies, while the impression it left on earth does not fade away.

To those who survive, very pleasant and precious are the memories linked with the name and life of an old disciple. What instructive reminiscences are crowded into that well rounded life and those long busy useful years!

And what a blessed argument for christianity, what a convincing witness for Jesus is such a disciple! He was "in Christ" years before many here present had being. Before we began to live at all, he was living anew, studying Jesus and preparing for heaven. Does that thought quicken us in the studies of the christian life? What lessons we have yet to master! If they engaged the energies of an old disciple so long certainly we may not leave them to the last days or hours of mortal life. Only an old disciple adequately gleans the field. Only an old disciple becomes mature and proficient in the distinctive tuition of the earthly church. How invaluable the culture and discipline enjoyed through the years of so lengthened a tuition! How admirable a preparation for the studies of eternity is a long and faithful discipleship on earth! And what precious memories it will furnish for review in the world to come! What treasures of faith and knowledge, love, experience and gracious attainment does the old disciple take with him to the eternal home! He brought nothing into this world, yet more than most mortals is he able to carry something of undying value out of it. When an old disciple, who has long escaped the shaft of the insatiate archer, is removed, to the eye of sense it may seem like a triumph for the King of Terrors. But that is a hasty judgment. Wait a little and we shall see the explanation. Instead of being hurt by the last enemy the believer really overcomes and is more than conqueror. The grave is despoiled of its victory, and becomes the gateway to immortal life and glory. It is a blessed triumph for the follower of Jesus; who enters upon a higher service and is introduced to discoveries, to which all his earthly learning is but the alphabet. And the day cometh, when all the disciples of Jesus will be together, gratefully reviewing the past, living over again the happy memories of time, ranging the spacious libraries of heaven in quest of immortal lore, and entering with quenchless ardor and relish and with tireless activity upon the endless joyous studies of the reunited soul and body in glory. Then that which is perfect will have come and that which is in part vanish away. We shall know even as we are known,—and Range the best fields on the banks of the river. And sing hallelujah for ever and ever.

Let the example of life-long experienced disciples have its weight with us who remain. Let us follow them as they followed Christ. Let us be quickened thereby to learn more of him whom to know is eternal life.

The great teacher ever lives, though his disciples old and young leave us for a little while. He is ever accessible. We may tell him our sorrows and our joys—may cast on him our cares and troubles—may hear his comforting instructive words, may lay hold of his supporting hand and may find his grace sufficient for our time of need. He knows our frame and remembers that we are dust. He is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. He will not leave us comfortless, or orphans in this world, though earthly parents may be taken away. His presence will go with us, and he will show us the path of life.

Dear friends, fear not as you pass under the rod. The best service I can render you is to commend you to the divine and ever-present friend. Carry your griefs to Him and He will change them into blessings. May you each know what it is to sit submissively, trustfully, gratefully even happily at his feet and receive his gracious words and his wondrous peace. Let his love draw you very near to him. And if, indeed, you love him lean hard on his unchanging arm and unfailling grace.

The Westfield Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 21, 1877.

DEATH OF AN HONORED MAN.

On Monday intelligence was received of the death of one of the most gifted men who have ever made a residence in this vicinity. Hon. Andrew W. Young—who for the past three years has been engaged in publishing a history of Chautauqua County—died, on the 18th inst. at Warsaw, his old home. He was born in Carlisle, Schoharie County, March 2, 1802, and came to Warsaw with his father's family when fourteen years old. He commenced the publication of the *Warsaw Sentinel*, in 1830, and in a few years it was merged with the *Republican Advocate* at Batavia, and he was the proprietor and editor.

He published the "Science of Government," "First Lessons in Civil Government," "The American Statesman," "The Citizens' Manual," "National Economy," "Government Class Book," "First Book on Civil Government." His last publication was the "History of Chautauqua County." He represented Wyoming County in the Assembly in 1845 and 1846, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention the latter year. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for more than fifty years, and was a truly honorable man.

In all these positions as editor, author, legislator, and as an earnest, Christian gentleman, Mr. Young showed himself a man of unusual ability. The tenacity of his memory was wonderful, and up to within a few years of his death he was able, without the slightest assistance in the way of reference, to give a complete sketch of the public acts of nearly all of our principal public men, including their votes on measures of importance. Mr. Young was extremely philanthropic, and much of his life was spent in inculcating gratuitously, through the press and otherwise, those principles of right with which he was thoroughly imbued. His wife, whose death occurred about one year since, was a daughter of Hon. Elizur Webster. He had five children, all of whom are now living, except one son, who died in infancy.

Mr. Young never realized, largely from his literary productions, although others have. Especially is this true of his work "The American Statesman," from which his publishers have made a handsome fortune. His physical endurance was wonderful. He doubtless worked more hours and slept less than with the most of men would have been possible to have done, and during his last visit to this place he remarked that although at times he felt he had not long to live, yet he felt "as able for his work as he had ever been, and the intelligence of his death was a surprise to his many friends in Westfield.

His exemplary Christian life, and his many published works all bear witness to his head and heart, and although dead he yet speaks.

12 85	18 65	18 85	18 85
12 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
12 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
12 00	18 00	18 00	18 00
12 00	18 00	18 00	18 00

Amount Earned

Amount Paid

Amount Stated

Additional Savings

The Fredonia Censor.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1877.

DEATH OF HON. A. W. YOUNG.

Mr. Young, the historian of Chautauqua and Wyoming counties, and the author of the *American Statesman* and other popular works, died suddenly at Warsaw on Saturday morning. He was found dead in his bed, without premonition to the family. He was born in Schoharie Co. March 2, 1802, and was now nearly 75 years of age. Mr. Young was in early life engaged on the farm and in teaching. In 1830 he commenced publishing the *Warsaw Sentinel*, and in 1832 purchased the *Republican Advocate* at Batavia, which he continued three years, when it passed into the hands of D. D. Waite, the present publisher. He published the "American Statesman" in 1855, a political history of the U. S. which became a text book in schools. His "Civil Government" and other works on political economy, etc., are also well known.

In 1845 and 1846 he represented Wyoming county in the Assembly, and in 1846 in the Constitutional Convention.

He came to Ripley in 1856. About three years ago he commenced preparing the history of Chautauqua county, which was completed last year. He bestowed a large amount of labor on this work, and a debt of gratitude is due to his memory in preparing this valuable history of the county while so many of the participants in the early settlement and their immediate descendants are still alive. Mr. Young was a pure and upright Christian gentleman, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. His wife, who died at Red Wing, Minn. last year, was a sister of Gideon Webster of this village.

The Mayville Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28.

Death of Hon. A. W. Young.

To the surprise of many friends of the deceased comes the news from Warsaw that Hon. A. W. Young died suddenly in that city last Saturday morning.—From the *Fredonia Censor* we take the following notice of the man.

Mr. Young, the historian of Chautauqua and Wyoming counties, and the author of the *American Statesman* and other popular works, died suddenly at Warsaw on Saturday morning. He was found dead in his bed, without premonition to his family. He was born in Schoharie county, March 2d, 1802, and was now nearly 75 years of age. Mr. Young was in early life engaged on the farm and in teaching. In 1830 he commenced publishing the *Warsaw Sentinel*, and in 1832 purchased the *Republican Advocate* at Batavia, which he continued three years, when it passed into the hands of D. D. Waite, the present publisher. He published the *American Statesman* in a political history of the U. S., which became a text book in schools. His "Civil Government" and other works on political economy, etc., are also well known.

In 1845 and 1846 he represented Wyoming county in the Assembly and in 1846 in the Constitutional Convention.

He came to Ripley in 1856. About three years ago he commenced preparing the history of Chautauqua Co., which was completed last year. He bestowed a large amount of labor on his work, and a debt of gratitude is due to his memory in preparing this valuable history of the county while so many of the participants in the early settlement and their immediate descendants are still alive. Mr. Young was a pure and upright christian gentleman, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances. His wife, who died at Red Wing, Minn., last year, was a sister of Gideon Webster of this village.

- 210
- 209
- 208
- 207 #190-178
- 206 J. Ryan,
- 205 T. Hackett,
- 204 W. Harburt,
- 203 J. Terrell,
- 202 P. Powell,
- 201 F. Sheridan,
- 200 M. D. Hawley,
- 199 Geo. W. Howland,
- 198 A. Spang,
- 197 J. Boyan,
- 196 James Coffey,
- 195 J. Gore,
- 194
- 193 E. Williams,
- 192 M. Mason,
- 191 E. Goodman,
- 190
- 189 Lee R. Gilson,
- 188 G. Keang,
- 187 Thomas Ward,
- 186 Austin Doane,
- 185 Patrick Donnelly,
- 184 Patrick Coffey,
- 183
- 182 Thomas Brown,
- 181 John Coffey,
- 180 Samuel Leete,
- 179 Edwin D. Tucker,
- 178 Patrick Kelley,
- 177 Frank Williams,
- 176 William Quinlan,
- 175 Charles E. Hayes,

Amount brought forward

NAMES.

Week ending Feb 21 1877

3 1 2 1 3 7

Week ending February 12 continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought forward,													
134													
135									428 27	368 10	40 17		
136 Frederick Butricks,									19 57	14 00	X 5 57		
137 John Murphy,	20 X	X	X	X	X	X			7 10	7 10	X		
138 William Ward,	1	X	X	1	X	X			12 00	9 60	X 2 40		
139 Thomas Kochfort,	X	X	1		1	1			17 23	12 00	X 5 23		
140 Charles S. Reynolds,	X	X	1	X	X	X			11 10	11 10	X		
141 R. Hamant,	X	X	X	X	X	X			5 80	5 55	X 25		
142 Alexander Houston,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	X 70		
143 Alanda Beach,													
144 Charles T. Sabin,									15 00	15 00	X		
145 Geo. L. Cook,									12 00	9 00	X 3 00		
146 Benj. Reddie,	X	X	X	X	X	1			6 00	6 00	✓		
147													
148 Geo. Mix,	X	10 X	20 X	X	X	X			9 00	9 00	✓		
149									520 07	492 75	57 32		
150 Barney McLoughlin,													
156 James Butricks,	1		1	X	X	1			12 00	7 00	X 5 00		
157 Mike Flannagan,	X	X	X	X	X	X			18 00	5 00	X 13 00		
158 David Brown,	1	1	X	X	X	X			5 00	4 00	X 1 00		
159 Arthur Smith,	X	X	X	X	X	X			15 16	7 00	X 8 16		
160 James Corcoran,	X	1	X	X	X	1			6 60	3 00	X 3 60		
161 William O'Neil,	X	X	X	X	X	X			8 24	7 51	X 33		
162 Edward Dunn,		1	X	10	70	X			3 97	3 97	X		
163 Jeremiah Breen,	X	10 X	X	X	X	1			9 00	7 65	X 1 35		
164 John Lynch,	X	X	X	X	X	X			6 00	5 40	X 60		
165 James Fitzgerald,									11 88	10 00	X 1 88		
166 Henry Smith,	X	X	X	X	X	X			9 00	6 00	X 3 00		
167 Edward F. Gilson,	X	X	X	X	X	X			16 00	9 30	X 6 70		
168 Patrick Marr,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00	X		
169 C. Dunn,	X	X	X	X	X	X			6 00	5 40	X 60		
170 Patrick Cary,	1	X	X	X	X	X			6 88	6 30	X 68		
171 John Quinlan,	X		X	X	X	X			6 25	5 63	X 62		
172 Michael Brown,	X	X	X	X	X	X			8 00	7 00	X 1 00		
173 T. Flanagan,	X	X	X	X	X	X			6 13	5 27	X 86		
174 Charles Dermant,	1	1							697 90	604 21	93 69		
Amount carried forward,													

96

Week ending February 12 continued.

NAMES.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	No. of Hours.	Amount of Wages.	Amount Earned.	Amount Paid.	Stated Savings.	Additional Savings.	REMARKS.
Amount brought over,									2 33 49	2 11 01	2 22 48		
95 H. E. Smith,		X 120							90	90			
96 Pat O'Brien,	1	1	X	X	X	X			2 90	2 90			
97 Anthony Quiser,	X	X ²⁰	X ²⁰	X	X	X			3 00	3 00			
98 Tom McGinnis,	X	X	X	X	X	1			7 00	6 30	70		
99 Mike Gallagher,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00			
100 Cornelius McCusker,	X	X	X	X	X	X			4 00	4 00			
101 John Hiesinger,	1	1							1 00	1 00			
102 Tim Crowley,	1	X	X	X	1	X			7 00	7 00			
103 John Murphy,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	7 00			
104 H. Dickenson, <i>C. Jones</i>				X	X	X			2 68	2 68			8/4.
105		X	X	X	1	X			2 00	3 00			
106	1	X							3 83	5 83			
107 Pat McWinney,	X	X	X	X	X	X			6 00	6 00			
108		X	X	X	X	X			8 50	7 20	80		
109	1	X	X	X	X	X			4 00	4 00			
110									302 80	276 82	23 98		
111													
112													
116 John A. Angus,													
117 E. B. Dibble,	X	X	X	X	X	1			12 00	12 00			
118 James McManis,	1	1	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	70		
119 Fred Liebe,	X	X	X ¹²⁰	X ²⁰	X	X			5 68	5 48	20		
120													
121 James Kelley,	X	X	X	X	X	X			8 00	7 20	80		
122 Charles Roder,	30	X ²⁰	11	X ²⁰	1	1			6 97	6 38	69		
123 Edward McGuire,	X	X	1	X	X	X			4 00	4 00			
124 John Moore,	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	70		
125 Barney Sheridan,	X	X	X	X	1	X			3 00	3 00			
126 Thomas McGuire,	X	X	X	X	X	X			4 00	4 00			
127 M. McGuire,	X	X	X	X	1	X			6 97	6 97			
128 Gustavus Stripp,	20	30	20	10	40	40			38 75	28 75	10 00		
129 Jay Peck,		X	X	X	X	1			10 00	9 60	2 40		
130 Tom Conary,	1	1	X	X	1	1			3 10	3 10			
131	X	X	X	X	X	X			7 00	6 30	70		
132									428 27	318 80	40 47		
133													

Amount carried forward,

776

Senior member of my Assembly by date of service in the year 1820 or any previous year, living in January 1874

Journal and Courier

NEW HAVEN, CONN.: Thursday Morning, March 5, 1874. The Oldest Ex-Member.

The letter of Thurlow Weed to the Speaker of the Assembly, and the general comment that he was probably the oldest ex-member of Assembly, has brought out the following very interesting letter. It is addressed to the Hon. F. B. Brewer, of Chautauqua county, by Judge E. T. Foote, a member of Assembly from that county in 1820, and who was re-elected in 1826 and 1827.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., Feb. 10, 1874. Hon. F. B. Brewer: My Dear Sir—I have just read the following in a newspaper to-day: "The veteran Thurlow Weed was in Albany last week, and on motion of Mr. Batcheller was tendered the privileges of the floor. Forty years ago Mr. Weed was a member of the Assembly from the county of Monroe, and is probably the oldest ex-member of the Assembly in this State."

You know I go against false history. Will you look at your civil list under the old constitution, for members of the Assembly in 1820, from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Niagara, which then included Erie, and see if you do not find the names of Elisha T. Foote, of Jamestown) also of Herman Camp of Trumansburg, Tompkins county. I have not heard of my friend Camp's death. He is my senior in years, but in his last letter, a little over a year since, he wrote he was in good health. Will you ask the Tompkins member if he is yet living? In April, 1819, under the old constitution, we were elected to the Legislature that assembled January 4th, 1820. In that year Monroe county was a part of old Ontario county, and Elisha B. Strong, of Rochester, one of the nine Ontario members and John C. Spencer, another of the Ontario members from Canandaigua, was Speaker of the House.

Monroe county was formed A. D. 1821, and Mr. Weed, I think was elected in 1825, five years after Mr. Camp and myself. I do suppose Mr. Camp, if living, and myself, are the oldest ex-members of the New York Legislature. I mean of either house. Mr. Camp and I have supposed for some years we were the senior ex-members. If I am mistaken I would be glad to be apprised of it.

This is not given you for publication as coming from me. But false history in an intelligent body like the New York Assembly, should not pass uncontradicted. Stand up for our beloved Chautauqua and her pioneers. What a change since 1820. No stage west from Buffalo, and a miserable stage wagon from Buffalo to Genesee river. I rode on horseback from Jamestown to Buffalo, and then by stage to Albany, five days on the way, including most of the nights, and fare about twenty-five dollars, and similar travelling in returning in April. We then had two page boys in the Assembly, and apparently all that were necessary with our 128 members. We then had five dollars a day, and the same for every twenty miles of travel. I then boarded in one of the best houses in Albany at six dollars a week, and lived well. Lobby not then known. I did not visit my family during the session.

I am feeble, but not suffering, if I avoid going out in the severe cold. With thanks for past favors, and with kind regards, your most obedient, E. T. FOOTE.

—Albany Evening Journal.

print. Mr. Weed promptly and honorably admitted the error, and stated he should not be surprised if our letters should wake up some legislative Rip Van Winkles, and so they did. I have just received letters apprising me that the Hon. David L. Judson, banker, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., a native of Litchfield County, Conn., and a pioneer settler of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was a member of the Assembly in 1818, and is now a healthy, active man, and honored citizen of Ogdensburg. Also, that the Hon. Levi Robbins, a member of Assembly from Lewis County in 1819, is now living in Denmark, N. Y., in good health and active life, at the age of 93. I have also just seen a communication in *The Albany Evening Journal* of the 7th inst., informing me that the Hon. John J. Van Valkenburgh, a fellow-member of 1820, was still living at his residence, in Columbia County, N. Y., hale and hearty, at 92 years of age. I am rejoiced to learn the fact. I recollect him well as a fellow-boarder at Dunn's, a most genial man, of good sense and judgment, and a worthy member. I should be gratified to take him by the hand once more. It may be that there are still earlier ex-members than I have named. If so, I should be gratified, as I said in my letter to Mr. Brewer, "to be apprised of the fact."

Now as to "pricking bubbles," or "taking wind out of sails," I claim no honor from priority of membership, but desire true history, and wish to thankfully acknowledge my gratitude to Him who has spared us so long and permitted us to enjoy so many mercies. I believe we have all led active, temperate lives and are still its advocates. Why not have the annual civil list record the deaths of deceased members in figures opposite their names, as the triennial catalogues of our colleges do of deceased graduates? It would be an item of interest in history and to survivors.

The session of 1820 was to me the most interesting year of my legislative experience. I was among the youngest members. I served on the Committee on Canals, of which the Hon. George Huntington was Chairman. I also served on the Committee on Roads and Bridges. The Canal Committee met frequently, and their sessions were often long, and a number of the Committee were among the most talented members of the House; and the whole State, especially the West, took a deep interest in their labors. The testimony and plans of Messrs. Holley, Geddes, and other able men were highly interesting. That session the Legislature contained a greater array of talent than I ever saw in the Assembly, and questions of great importance and producing much excitement were before them. The choice of a United States Senator (the Legislature at the previous session having failed to elect), the attempt to impeach Judge Van Ness, the settlement of Gov. Tompkins's accounts, the construction of the grand canal, were all prominent and exciting questions, and led to much discussion, and I do verily believe "that in great skill in argument, parliamentary tact, pungency of wit, and clear, sound, logical powers of mind, few men of the age would have excelled Messrs. Oakley, E. Williams, E. Root, J. C. Spencer, Uishoeffler, Romaine, and McKown." In the Senate, too, were Messrs. G. Granger, Martin Van Buren, and other talented men. I earnestly recommended public men of the present day to read their arguments. The argument of Mr. Emmet, the counsel of Judge Van Ness, before the Legislature, was a masterly effort, which I never shall forget. I never was so deeply affected by any legal argument, and when he alluded to the British precedents on trials in Parliament which had been quoted by the prosecution, and made his criticism on them, I was involuntarily brought to tears, as were some other members.

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 28, 1874. E. T. FOOTE.

OLD LEGISLATORS.

The following letter from Judge E. T. Foote, who was a member of the State Assembly from Chautauqua County in 1820, to Hon. F. B. Brewer, a present member from that county, though not intended for publication, will be found suggestive. We copy it from the Albany Express:

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10, 1874. Hon. F. B. Brewer: My DEAR SIR: I have just read the following in a newspaper to-day: "The veteran Thurlow Weed was in Albany last week, and on motion of Mr. Batcheller, was tendered the privilege of the floor. Forty years ago Mr. Weed was a member of the Assembly from the County of Monroe, and is probably the oldest ex-member of the Assembly in this State. You know I go against false history. Will you look at your Civil List under the old Constitution for members of the Assembly in 1820, from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Niagara, which then included Erie, and see if you do not find the names, Elisha T. Foote, of Jamestown, also of Herman Camp, of Trumansburg, Tompkins County. I have not heard of my friend Camp's death. He is my senior in years, but in his last letter, a little over a year since, he wrote he was in good health. Will you ask the Tompkins member if he is yet living? In April, 1819, under the old constitution, we were elected to the Legislature that assembled Jan. 4, 1820. In that year Monroe County was a part of old Ontario County, and Elisha B. Strong, of Rochester, was one of the nine Ontario members, and John C. Spencer, another of the Ontario members from Canandaigua, was Speaker of the House. Monroe County was formed A. D. 1821, and Mr. Weed, I think, was elected in 1825, five years after Mr. Camp and myself. I do suppose Mr. Camp, if living, and myself, are the oldest ex-members of the New York Legislature. I mean of either house. Mr. Camp and I have supposed for some years we were the senior ex-members. If I am mistaken, I would be glad to be apprised of it. This is not given you for publication, as coming from me. But false history in an intelligent body like the New York Assembly should not pass uncontradicted. Stand up for our beloved Chautauqua and her pioneers. What a change since 1820! No stage west of Buffalo, and a miserable stage wagon from Buffalo to Genesee river. I rode on horseback from Jamestown to Buffalo, and then by stage to Albany, five days on the way, including most of the nights, and fare about \$25, and similar travelling in returning in April. We then had two page boys in the Assembly, and apparently all that were necessary with our 128 members. We then had five dollars a day, and the same for every twenty miles of travel. I then boarded in one of the best houses in Albany at six dollars a week, and lived well. Lobby not then known. I did not visit my family during the session. I am feeble, but not suffering, if I avoid going out in the severe cold. With thanks for past favors, and with kind regards, your most obedient, E. T. FOOTE.

THE ASSEMBLY OF 1820.

Who is the Oldest Ex-Member—Interesting Reminiscences of John J. Van Valkenburgh—Letter from Herman Camp.

We append two interesting letters respecting the Assembly of 1820, and its living members: LETTER FROM SAMUEL WILBOR, JR.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1874. To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

Having noticed some articles or communications lately published in the Journal relative to the oldest ex-member of Assembly now living, I venture to send you the following sketch of one, who, I think, has a just claim to the championship, so far as age, at least, is concerned.

If I mistake not it was stated first, that Thurlow Weed enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest ex-member. Subsequently a letter was called forth from Judge Foote, of New Haven, Conn., but then of Chautauqua county in this State, claiming that Herman Camp of Tompkins county, and himself, were the oldest, by several years, having been in the Legislature of 1820, while Mr. Weed was not a member until 1825, thus pricking his bubble most effectually. Now I dislike very much to take the wind out of Judge Foote's sails, but as he says he goes against "false history," and as it were, throws down the gauntlet by way of challenging the State of New York to produce any other or older ex-members than those mentioned above, I shall have to enter the field in behalf of the champion, and state the facts as they are.

And first of the Legislature of 1820. It was in many respects one of the most remarkable ever convened in this State. De Witt Clinton was then Governor, and he had such a large majority of the members who were personal friends of his and pledged to support his usual policy, that it was familiarly called the "Clintonian House."

Additional interest is also attached to this Legislature from the fact of the impeachment, trial and triumphant acquittal of Judge Van Ness, of Claverack, Columbia county, in the conduct of which the names of Erastus Root, Thomas J. Oakley and Elisha Williams figure conspicuously, and which called out the famous mathematical speech of Mr. Root, as well as some of the most brilliant speeches ever heard in the old Assembly Chamber. Such was the situation at the time the subject of this sketch was a legislator.

In the quiet little village of Chatham Centre, Columbia county, in this State, there resides in the enjoyment of a green old age, John J. Van Valkenburgh. For something over sixty years he has lived in the same house and the same town, and now, at the ripe age of ninety-two years, still rests in the full possession of all his faculties, under "his own vine and fig tree."

By reference to the Civil List it will be seen that Mr. Van Valkenburgh was a member of the Legislature of 1820, from Columbia county, which then sent four members. His colleagues were Dr. Thomas Brodhead, Azariah Pratt and the once famous Elisha Williams, justly styled the "Curran of America," the charm of whose eloquence still lingers about the Court House in Hudson, and the memory of whose remarkable powers as an advocate still serves as an incentive to many a poor student, as he pores over the legal lore of Blackstone and Chitty.

He was born in the year 1782, while this great Republic was yet rocked in its cradle. He and Martin Van Buren, the "sage of Kinderhook," were born in the same year, and were very nearly the same age. They were always the best of friends, personally, and whenever "Matty Van" would return to his quiet home to rest awhile from the cares of office, would always seek out his old companion. At such times Mr. Van V. would jokingly ask him how it happened that although they both started at the same time they were now so far apart? (alluding to his position). To which Mr. Van Buren would reply, that he supposed it was the way with all great men. The winter that he was in the Assembly he boarded on Green street, just out of State, at what was then known as Dunn's eating-house, which seemed to be a favorite resort at that time for members. It was famous for its chops and steaks. The price for board was only six dollars a week, with no allowance for absence, a system of charging which seems to have inspired all inn-keepers from a very early period. He thinks Judge Foote boarded at the same place. He was always at his post, and although not famous for making long speeches, accomplished quite as much in the way of quiet legislation. He was a member of the Committee on Towns and Cities, and also took a deep interest in the case of Judge Van Ness. He was a warm personal friend of Gov. Clinton, and in this connection I must relate a little anecdote which is said to have been characteristic of the Governor, and which has never before been published.

It seems that a man named Smith, from Columbia county, had been sent to State prison for ten years, on account of some supposed murderous assault. Mr. Van Valkenburgh, coming from the same town, knowing the cir-

cumstances in the case and believing the man unjustly punished, undertook to secure a reprieve. He called on Gov. Clinton and stated the case.

"For how long did you say the man was sentenced?"

"Ten years." "Ten years! That's a d—n long time, isn't it?" He then took up a scrap of paper, wrote the man's name upon it, and underneath these words: "A pardon wanted." This was handed to the pardon clerk, and in a short time Mr. Van Valkenburgh went out with the document in his pocket.

Mr. Van Valkenburgh is a fine type of a self-made man. In early life he was "a son of a gun," and belonged to the ancient and honorable order of "Patrons of Husbandry," but having no sympathy with the modern offshoot. His inclination was to the law, and at one time he figured in the Justices Court. He has always been looked up to as a counsellor and advisor, and to-day his opinion is as much sought as that of the first lawyer in the county. In many particulars he is one of the most remarkable men now living. Though his early education was limited to the common school, still by reading and studying he has acquired a fund of information that would astonish many of our latter day college bredlings.

His recollection is something wonderful. It stretches over nearly all the space from the birth of the nation to the present. He well remembers Washington, and that it was common talk among the people when he was elected President, that "they would give anything if their name was only Washington." He was personally acquainted with Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, Wm. H. Marcy, Clinton, Wright, Seward, and a host of other illustrious names which are identified with the history of the nation. He has seen the Republic pass through two gigantic wars successfully, and come out each time stronger and brighter. He has seen the first steamboat navigate the water, the first cotton factory spin, the first iron plow, and the first railroad. He has witnessed the progress of nearly a century, and seen all that is great and noble in the development of the nation.

In politics he was first a Federalist, and always afterward a Whig, until that grand old organization crumbled, since which he has been a staunch Republican. He has voted eighteen times for President of the United States, and seldom or never missed a town or state election.

In 1860 he celebrated his golden wedding. Himself and wife are now both in the enjoyment of ordinary good health, having lived together nearly sixty-four years. Such, in brief, is a sketch of one of the old landmarks of the country, whose memory should be transmitted as a precious legacy to posterity. If there are any others who can make out a better claim to the honor of being the oldest ex-Assemblyman, let them make themselves heard now, or else "forever after hold their peace." Yours, &c., SAMUEL WILBOR, JR.

LETTER FROM HON. HERMAN CAMP. TRUMANSBURG, Feb. 20, 1874. Hon. Wm. L. Bostwick, Member of the Assembly of the State of New York:

Dear Sir—I thank you for the copy of the letter of the Hon. Thurlow Weed, in response to the complimentary resolutions of your honorable Assembly, tendering him the privileges of the floor of the House.

This correspondence is pleasant and honorable to both parties; especially Mr. Weed's profound impression of his sense of the Divine favor in being among the very few members elected to the Legislature in 1824, spared to become the recipient of such flattering recognition by the Legislature of 1874.

There are others (although not honored as has been,) who have occupied some of the seats in the old Capitol, that you and your peers now occupy, at an earlier date, viz.: 1820, when should, and perhaps do, feel the same grateful sense of the Divine favor. That was a time that most emphatically "tried men's souls."

De Witt Clinton and "his big ditch," (as General Root derisively styled our glorious Erie canal,) were on trial for their lives politically. Governor Tompkins was then on trial as a financial defaulter! Judge Van Ness was on trial, and a most vigorous effort was made to impeach him. He was defended before the Assembly by the famous Irish Emmet. The Hon. John Duer, of Orange county, was prosecuting Attorney. Probably there never has been at any time so much excitement and talent displayed as in the memorable session of the Legislature of 1820! The result is now history. I know of but two living members of the Legislature of 1820, viz., the Hon. E. T. Foote, of Chautauqua county, (now in New Haven, Conn.,) and my-

self. In a recent letter from my honorable friend, Judge Foote, to Hon. F. B. Brewer, of your House, I notice he cautions the members to "stand up for their beloved Chautauqua and her pioneers." May I not pattern after him, and say to you, "stand up" for our beloved Tompkins county, and say, "as goes Tompkins so goes the State." Always right in her policy and politics. In the War of 1812, we volunteered

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

THE LEGISLATURE IN 1820.

LETTER FROM EX-ASSEMBLYMAN E. T. FOOTE—A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF 1818 STILL LIVING—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE LEGISLATORS OF HALF A CENTURY AGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your paper early in this month I saw in the proceedings of the New-York Assembly that the Hon. Thurlow Weed was acknowledged to be the oldest living ex-member of that body, having been a member in 1825. Recollecting that the Hon. Herman Camp of Trumansburg, New-York, and myself had been members in 1820, and that he was still living, I wrote a confidential letter to the Hon. B. F. Brewer of the Assembly, from Chautauqua County, apprising him of the fact, that the error might be corrected, as I supposed that we were the oldest ex-members of that body, but saying that "if I was mistaken I should be glad to be apprised of the fact." My letter, contrary to my expectation, was published, as I have been informed, in Albany, and transferred into other papers, where I first saw it in

ed our services to our country to sustain the wholesome doctrine of "Free Trade and Sailors' rights." In the war of 1820, we fought for our glorious Erie Canal. The same year we made speeches and fought for free suffrage for "all who bore arms to defend their country's rights and worked on highways." In that session we amended and improved our laws regulating the sales of land for debts on executions and mortgages, so that all creditors may have a chance in the debtor's estate. In our late war our sons and brothers freely volunteered their services, and we furnished our full quota of soldiers to save our government.

And now, what county in our State can boast of more railways, and a larger and better University than the county you have the honor to represent? If the services of Tompkins county old pioneers are not publicly recognized by your honorable body, they are by the Congress of the United States, and in a "substantial" way, too. Nearly all the honorable men who were associated with our friend Weed were with us in 1820, and many others of distinction, the Hon. Gideon Granger, Judge Hammond, of Cherry Valley, Wm. A. Dewey, Judge Irvin, Roussin, &c. But, alas! where are all those great and honorable men now! Yours, truly,
HARMON CAMP.

Myer, Pierce, Fillmore and Living.

Another Veteran Legislator.
GOSHEN, March 10th, 1874.

Hon. Augustus Denniston:
My Dear Sir—I am in the receipt of yours of the 7th inst., in which you state that an inquiry was being made about the oldest member now living, who had served in the Legislature of this State, and that one had been heard from who dates back to 1818. That is one year before me. I was there in 1819.

Dewitt Clinton was then Governor. The parties were Clintonian and Bucktail. Martin Van Buren was Attorney-General and a leader of the latter party. It was a stormy session, the parties were so nearly equal. There were some very able men in the House. Thomas J. Oakley, of Dutchess, and William A. Duer, of New York, were among the foremost. Erastus Root was also an able man, and made himself noted for his virulent opposition to the Erie canal, which he called Clinton's big ditch. Our pay was \$5 a day; and I think a day's pay for every twenty miles travel, and not restricted as to the time wasat. Board in private houses was \$7 a week.

In the Senate, Wm. Ross, from Newburgh, was there. He was respectable, but there were others there far superior to him—some very brilliant men.

You request me to give some account of myself, which takes me back more than half a century.

I never asked nor expected a seat in the Legislature, and my name had never been mentioned to my knowledge when the delegates met, and the first intimation I had of it was its public announcement.

The only way I could account for it was that I had served in the army through the war of 1812, and that gave a captain about as much notoriety as general would since our great war, there are now so many to share it.

I am now in my eighty-fifth year. Mine eye is not dim, and my natural force but little abated. For more than forty years I have used no intoxicating drink as a beverage, and have needed none as a medicine; and for the same length of time have used no tobacco, although when I left the army I was a confirmed smoker. I am not compelled to labor, but think it conducive to health to eat bread by the sweat of my face, and am seldom idle.

If my work on earth is not done when my Master calls the fault will be my own. He has given me time enough to do it.

Very truly your friend,
ANDREW WILSON.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.
FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

A VETERAN LEGISLATOR.

THURLOW WEED'S DISCOVERY—A LETTER FROM THE HON. S. G. THROOP, A MEMBER OF THE ASSEMBLY IN 1818—REMINISCENCES OF THE NOTED LEGISLATORS OF THAT TIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
SIR: Even at the risk of wearying your readers in the pursuit of the oldest surviving member of the New-York Legislature, I venture to ask for one more hearing. As anticipated in my last communication, a Legislative "Rip Van Winkle" has "turned up." The veteran, as will be seen by his cordial and kindly letter, has long been a resident of a sister State;

SHROUDSBURG, Penn., Feb. 25, 1874.
MY OLD FRIEND: Happening to notice in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 21 a controversy between yourself and E. T. Foote of New-Haven, as to the "oldest living members of the New-York Legislature," I thought I would correct

you both by informing you of what you will readily recollect—that, in 1817 I was elected a member of the Legislature from Chenango County, and served in the session of 1818. My colleagues were Perez Randall of Norwich and Tilly Lynch of Sherburne, both now deceased. In your paper I know some of my "brilliant" efforts made their appearance. I was then 25 or 27 years of age, being the youngest member of the House, and am now 84—God save the mark!

I have not had the pleasure of reading your interesting letter of reminiscences of the New-York Legislature, and would be pleased to have you send me a copy, if in print. I have written you this missive for the sake of historical accuracy, and not from any personal ambition for notoriety.

I removed to this county some seven years since, from Honesdale, Wayne County, and was shortly afterward appointed one of the Judges of Monroe County, from which you will perceive I still retain my ancient political predilections. I will simply add that it gives me some pleasure to assist you in unhorsing your rival (Foote) in his ambitious pretensions to distinction in longevity. Your old Chenango friend,
S. G. THROOP.

The Hon. Thurlow Weed.

Losing sight for many years of this old friend, I assumed that he had journeyed to "that far country from whose bourne no traveler returns." I remember Simon Gager Throop, not only as a member of the Legislature of 1818, but as a rising member of the Chenango bar, residing at Oxford, with James Clapp and Henry Vanderlyn as professional cotemporaries, all young men of remarkable ability. Clapp and Throop were popular advocates. Vanderlyn sententious and epigrammatic. One of the "brilliant efforts" referred to by Mr. Throop was his stirring and eloquent apostrophe in the Assembly to the portrait of Washington suspended behind the Speaker's chair, invoking the spirit of "the Father of his Country" to impart his wisdom and patriotism for their guidance in reference to the important measures then under consideration. That apostrophe I doubt not is remembered by my friend and neighbor, Judge Michael Ulshooffer, who was also a member of the Assembly in 1818, and with whom I often gossip about men and things in the olden time.

I remember also in the Assembly of 1820, when Mr. Ulshooffer, then youthful and handsome, had made an animated speech upon the impeachment of Judge Van Ness, Elisha Williams in reply, after complimenting "his eloquent young friend from New-York," added, that "when Time with its mellowing influences shall have touched and tinged his graceful whiskers and clipped the wings of his exuberant imagination, he will learn, if not to construe more charitably, at least to accept less readily unproven accusations against eminent citizens."

The Mr. Randall referred to as a colleague of Mr. Throop was also one of my cherished friends, and father of Samuel S. Randall, so long and usefully connected with our public schools.

The letter of Dr. Elial T. Foote, in yesterday's TRIBUNE, freshens old legislative memories. The Assembly of 1820 was indeed distinguished by the presence of an unusually large number of eminent men. I doubt whether before or since as many truly gifted men have been seen and heard in that hall. I have a distinct remembrance of the impeachment trial of Judge William W. Van Ness. I listened, as Dr. T. did, with admiring interest to Thomas Addie Emmett, of whose character and eloquence I entertained a high opinion. But I was much more intensely interested by the close and logical argument and the impressive eloquence of the reply from an advocate till then unknown to me. That advocate was John Duer, whose fine person, courtly manner, clear voice, and distinct enunciation took the House by surprise, charming its attention from the beginning to the end of his great speech. Mr. Duer took his position near the north fireplace, leaning his shoulders during most of the time against a map suspended on the wall. His gesticulation was quiet but effective. Able as was the effort of Mr. Emmett, I then thought and think yet that the speech of Mr. Duer was still more able and certainly more telling.
New-York, March 5, 1874. T. W.

DAILY EVENING UNION.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE UNION IN NEW HAVEN IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED.

NEW HAVEN, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1874.

Judge Elial T. Foote has stated that Thurlow Weed is not the oldest ex-member of New York General Assembly. Among the members of the Assembly in 1820 from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Niagara, which then included Erie, are the names of Elial T. Foote, of Jamestown, and Herman Camp, of Trumansburg, Tompkins county. Both are alive. Mr. Weed was elected five years after. Mr. Foote adds that when going to take his seat he rode on horseback from Jamestown to Buffalo, and then by stage to Albany, being five days on the way, including most of the nights. The fare was twenty-five dollars. The Assembly had one hundred and twenty-eight members and two page boys—all that were necessary. The pay was five dollars a day, and Mr. Foote paid six dollars a week for board. There was no lobby then, but it must have been formed soon after. Mr. Weed has since written that the most remarkable instance of legislative longevity within his knowledge is that of Joshua Dewey, elected to the Assembly from Otsego county in 1798, and who was living in Williamsburgh in 1868.

175	Charles E. Hayes,	
176	William Guilan,	
177	Frank William,	
178	Patrick Kelley,	
179	Edwin D. Tucker,	
180	Samuel Leete,	
181	John Coffey,	
182	Thomas Brown,	
183		
184	Patrick Coffey,	
185	Patrick Donnelly,	
186	Austin Doane,	
187	Thomas Ward,	
188	G. Keane,	
189	Lee R. Gilson,	
190		
191	E. Goodman,	
192	M. Mason,	
193	E. Williams,	
194		
195	J. Gore,	
196	James Coffey,	
197	J. Boyer,	
198	A. Spang,	
199	Geo. W. Howland,	
200	M. D. Hawley,	
201	E. Sheridan,	
202	P. Powell,	
203	J. Terrell,	
204	W. Hurlburt,	
205	T. Hackett,	
206	J. Ryan,	
207		
208	# 119	
209	# 110	
210		

Amount brought forward

WEEKS ENDING FEBRUARY 27, 1874

96

Missie

no. 97 0 K done

1452 up to pages 0 K done

64 @ 1/2 (1000) OK done

All on 25th and 26th 27 (2 col) done

23-24 - all done

25 - as far as ... Ben. ... done

15 1/2 all done

13 all done

14 all

17

18

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